ed Down Sale

— IN THE —

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AM CATERING FOR THE

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Goods equally low in Price.

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Entire Stock of

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Prices that all who want may not
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GREAT

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yds. of Straw Matting

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Sale you will find

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LEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

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— AND —

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Prices can't be beat in Boston or
ston.

V. Lombard,

ANTON'S BLOCK.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 95. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation to do general work in small family, or second work and sewing. Inquire of MR. WILLIAM MORRILL, Bates avenue, West Quincy.
July 29. 4t*

WANTED—Two Boarders in a private family, at 1 Penn street, South Quincy.
July 29. 6t*

WANTED.—A strong capable girl; good washer and ironer. Understands plain cooking. Call at the LEDGER office.
July 28. tf

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks.
Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Four rooms on Wilson street, West Quincy. Apply to GUS FROLUND, 5 Wilson street. July 28—6t

TO LET.—Easterly half of double house, corner Brook and Safford streets, Wollaston. Possession given August 1st. Rent moderate. Apply to Capt. Whiting on the premises. July 26—6t ptf

TO LET.—A pleasant and convenient tenement of six rooms on Spear street, near the Public Library. A dry cellar and an excellent well of water. Apply to GEO. W. PRESCOTT. July 25—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate *in the City* of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Travelling Expenses Included.

A party will leave **Boston, Thursday, September 11**, for a **Grand Tour of 66 days** through the

Yellowstone National Park

— AND —

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The trip includes, besides a Week's Tour through the Great American Wonderland, a journey over the **Entire Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Puget Sound, the Columbia River, the Magnificent Mount Shasta Route, Central and Southern California,** and a return through Arizona, New Mexico, etc., by the **Santa Fe Route.** Return tickets good for six months.

Thursday, September 11.—Fifth and Last Excursion to the Yellowstone National Park and Return.

Monday, October 13.—Excursion direct to Southern California (via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route); also Tour Through the Pacific Northwest and California.

September and October.—A magnificent list of Autumn Trips through New England, Canada, the Middle States, and South.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞ Send for descriptive circulars, designating the particular trip desired.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington Street, opposite School Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
July 26. 13t p2w

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

THE TEMPEST.

At Least Five Buildings Struck.

The Storm Very Severe in This City.

Large Barn of John E. Drake Totally Destroyed.

A Lady in a House on Main Street Injured.

Also a Lady Residing on Liberty Street, South Quincy.

House of Mr. Estabrook on Fenno Street, Wollaston, Damaged.

Barn of H. P. Kittridge Struck and Two Pigs Killed.

Strikes in Braintree, Milton and other Neighboring Towns.

The thunder shower in the north and east was a pretty sight between 6 and 6.30 o'clock last evening. Quincy people were congratulating themselves that they were to escape its fury, but were sorry not to get a little rain, which was so much needed. They were disappointed at every turn, however, for it began to rain in torrents about 6.40, and the people were terrified by three or four loud claps which came almost at the same instant as the flashes.

The fire alarm told the citizens that mischief had been done.

$6,000 FIRE.

Large Barn of Mr. John E. Drake Consumed in Short Time.

Following the loud crashes at 6.45 came an alarm from Box 71, corner of Washington and Mill streets, and at that time a large fire was visible in that direction. Although the rain was pouring in torrents the firemen responded promptly. A second alarm a few minutes later brought out the entire department.

The doomed building was the barn at the residence of Mr. John E. Drake on Souther's hill. Councilman Graham who lives opposite, was seated on his front piazza at the time and he immediately ran to the box near by and pulled it in. He then hastened to the barn, but the progress of the flames had been so rapid that at that time nothing could be saved. In the meanwhile however, Mr. Drake had liberated six of the seven horses and saved all the carriages.

Hose 1 laid the first line of hose from the hydrant corner of Washington and Sumner streets, and then another from the Steamer located at the head of Mill street. Hose 4 responded promptly and laid two more lines, one from the hydrant and one from the Steamer.

At first the wind blew the flames toward the house and it stood in considerable danger, but fortunately it was fifty feet away, and it was raining hard. Providentially the wind shifted and good work by the fire department saved the house with scarcely a blister.

The barn was entirely consumed, together with one horse, twenty-five tons of hay, all the harnesses, tools, etc. The cows were at pasture, six horses were saved, and after midnight the pigs which were swimming in four feet of water in the cellar, were rescued. The pigs were remarkable clean when fished out and nearly exhausted.

Mr. Drake estimates his loss at $6,000; $4,000 on the barn and $2,000 on the contents. Fully covered by insurance.

WOMAN INJURED.

Defective Lightning Rod Causes Fluid to Enter House on Main Street.

The house on Main street owned by Mr. Robert Taylor and Miss Minnie Morton, and occupied by Mr. George Hardwick and family was struck. There were lightning rods on the house, but one was not insulated from the gutter, and the fluid entered a bedroom on the first floor, in which were Mrs. Hardwick, Miss Morton, Miss Taylor and a boy named Willie Drown. Miss Morton's shoe was ripped to pieces and her limbs discolored, and Mrs. Hardwick stunned. Dr. Gordon attended them. The bolt went through the floor to the cellar. Mr. Hardwick was away at the time. Some years ago the house was struck also.

HOUSE AT SOUTH QUINCY.

Inmates Shocked—Cat Killed And Fire Narrowly Averted.

The house on Liberty street, South Quincy, occupied by Mr. William O'Neil and Mr. Alexander Howie and their families was also struck. The bolt passed through the front roof and the fluid entered the front chamber and front room of Mr. O'Neil, and the front room of Mr. Howie on the other side. It seemed to dance in and out of the windows, and finally went into the cellar. Mrs. O'Neil and her children were knocked down by the shock and Dr. McLennan attended them. A cat was killed. The moulding was blackened. The damage to the house was about $50.

AT WOLLASTON.

House of Mr. Henry L. Estabrook on Fenno Street Struck.

When the Atlantic chemical engine was on its way to the Drake fire, it was stopped at the corner of Fenno street, by the report that the brick house of Mr. Henry L. Estabrook was on fire. An attempt had been made to ring in Box 54, but the person was unable to obtain a key. When the firemen reached the house the fire had been extinguished. It was not serious. Considerable plastering was ripped off by the thunder bolt.

TWO PIGS KILLED.

Barn of Mrs. M. S. Kittredge Struck—Narrow Escape of Mr. H. P. Kittredge.

One of the heavy crashes about 6.45 was the striking of the barn of Mrs. M. S. Kittredge at No. 191 Washington street, Quincy Point. The bolt struck the cupola and dividing went down through the floor in three places to the cellar, where two pigs were killed. Mr. H. P. Kittredge was stabling his horse in the barn and both he and the animal received a shock at the time. His carriage was somewhat damaged. A slight fire was kindled but was immediately extinguished.

Electric Flashes.

When Councilman Graham opened Box 71 to pull in the alarm, electric flames shot out, knocking him back.

The air being so heavily charged with electricity, a number of people at Quincy Point received slight shocks.

The house occupied by Mr. John Sprague, the Station Agent at East Milton, was struck during the storm. Part of the chimney was knocked down. Damage small.

The car on the Manet Road which left Quincy at 6.30, was struck twice on the route. The second time the bolt came down through the top of the car, and the shock threw the driver of the Electric, and the brakeman of the tow car. The passengers were badly frightened, but all escaped injury.

The lights in nearly all the stores in Ward Four were burned out during the storm. Kerosene lamps were in great demand in one place.

One of the electric cars was disabled near Neponset bridge early last evening.

Fifty-five of the seventy-three telephone lines entering the Quincy Telephone exchange, were burned out during the storm.

Henry O. Dawson, baggage master at Atlantic depot, received a shock while lowering a signal during the storm. The hair was burned off his hands.

Today's Court.

Edward Donlin for being drunk fined $5 and cost.

For the lacency of a watch and ring from James Mullen fined $15 and costs.

Cornelius B. White for being drunk case continued until August. 8.

David J. Haley of Braintree, for an assault on his stepmother, Catherine C. Haley. The father of the boy is in the hospital, and he and his stepmother do not agree very well, so the house is in a turmoil all the time. They are in the habit of calling each other pet names, and who is the better at it is hard to tell. During one of these tongue contests, on Thursday night, David became angered and burst open the door in her room and struck her in the face. The result could be plainly seen this morning. David was held in $100 and the case was continued two weeks.

John Antoine of East Weymouth for cruelly driving a horse owned by George W. Young. Case continued until tomorrow.

Brockton Fair.

The Brockton agricultural fair has a reputation second to that of no fair in New England. It is a grand good fair, and it spends thousands of dollars to acquaint people with that fact. Its advertising matter may be found in more than fifty papers, and it issues more than 50,000 copies of its premium list and Brockton Fair News. Much of the recent remarkable success of this fair is attributed to judicious advertising. It will be held Oct. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

HOUGHS NECK.

The campers at Houghs Neck enjoyed a good frolic on last Monday evening at the tent of a Captain Smith. The event which brought them together being the anniversary of Miss Lena Smith's birthday. The campers presented Miss Smith with a slight token of their regard, in the shape of a toilet box. With ice cream, music, games, etc., especially copenhagan, which was entered into with great gusto by all, the hours flew rapidly on and it was nearly one o'clock before the party broke up with Old Lang Syne.

The Presbyterian Sunday School held annual picnic yesterday at this place. They had a beautiful day, although rather warm. Loud's barges brought the party; Mr. Loud making better terms with the Sunday School than would the Manet Railroad. The party numbered about 250.

After dinner the children assembled in the large field just back of the pavillion and held their games, which consisted of running, jumping, foot ball, base ball, etc. Mr. Peter Dakers had charge.

The running races were the most interesting, having many entries, and were closely contested. The winners were as follows:

Girls under 10 years,—Christina Mavers, first; Maggie Souter, second.

Boys under 10 years,—James Menhenick, first; Charles Ross, second; John Gordon, third.

Boys over 10 years,—John Ross, first; Willie Esson, second; Andrew McIntosh, third.

Girls over 10 years,—Jennie McDonald, first; Lizzie Esson, second; Mamie Hay, third.

Among those present were Mr. John Good, superintendent of schools; Peter Dakers, Alex. Clark, Alex. Howie, Thomas Cantlay, George O. Shirley, John H. Gillis, R. C. Allen, Jr., and wife, Orrin D. Chick and wife, Mrs. W. Wentworth, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Joss, Mrs. Gustin, Mrs. James Childs, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. A. C. McDonald, Mrs. Murry, Mr. Archie Henderson, Mr. John Mathieson, Mr. J. C. Wyllie, Mr. Lamont, J. W. Whiting, William Clement, J. D. McLennan, Miss Mary McLeod, Miss Katie McLeod, Miss Belle Stewart, Mrs. E. Esson, Mrs. Thompson, Miss S. Campbell, Miss Jennie McDonald, Mrs. May Buchannan, Lottie Munday, Mrs. George Walker, Miss Mary Gillis, Miss Maggie Gillis, Miss Katie Gillis, Mrs. Alex. Clark, Mrs. Thomas Cantlay, Miss Gertie Osborne, Miss Mollie Kinna, William Griffiths, Fred Copp, Bert Curtis, Miss H. Esson, Miss Pollie Milne, Miss Jessie Murchison, Mr. J. A. Nicholson, A. Scarborough, T. Moore, W. Flynn, Robert Clements.

Mr. Henry H. Faxon kindly remembered the Sunday school sending ice cream enough for the entire party.

Mr. Edwin D. Keay the popular barber of Durgin & Merrill's Block is spending a few days with Mr. H. S. Brown.

Mrs. I. H. Mannes returned Wednesday to spend serveral more weeks preferring Houghs Neck even to Long Branch.

Mr. F. C. Estes and Mr. J. H. Bent are at the Loretto for the balance of the season.

WEYMOUTH.

The second championship regatta of the Monatiquot Yacht Club occurs tomorrow, Saturday, off Fort Point. The start will be made about 2 o'clock.

The report that Mr. J. W. Armington the principal of the Broad street school at the Landing had resigned is false. Mr. A. says he never had an intention of so doing and does not understand why any person should start such a story.

It is gratifying news to Weymouth Landing residents and especially to the workmen to learn that Messrs. Clapp & Hall are going to continue business. Mr. Clapp will take charge of the Boston business, and Mr. Hall will go on the road selling goods. A gentleman has been or will be secured to take charge of the factory.

Lightning struck an unoccupied house on Essex street during the shower last evening.

The town division is again being agitated, this time the Citizen is foremost in the project and asks its readers to forward communications relative to the subject.

The sales of lumber at the wharves this year exceeds in quantity any one year for a decade. The profit however was smaller than ever.

The Landing can claim for a resident a gentleman who said it was so hot Wednesday night he could not sleep, and at one o'clock he arose, donned his clothes, went to the wood pile and commenced sawing wood so as to cool off. A fact and he lives on Summer street.

The Selectmen have granted the request of the East Weymouth people and will retain the arc light on Jackson square.

The funeral services of the late Gen. B. F. Pratt occurred at his former home on Lincoln street, North Weymouth, yesterday. Rev. Mr. Leland of the Pilgrim church officiated. There were present the G. A. R. Post, Odd Fellows, and Masons, of East Weymouth. The interment took place in the family lot at the Old North cemetery.

Got on His Neck.

One who would like to have Houghs Neck called Manet Beach forwards the following take from the Lynn Item: The Quincy Ledger says that a clam-bake is to be served on Houghs Neck, and that a party of young ladies are sojourning there. Hough must be having a good time.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Communications concerning city and public affairs are invited, and will receive space, although in views they may not coincide with those of the editors. They may be signed by initials or otherwise, but the editors must know the name of the writer.

An Early Car.

QUINCY, July 31, 1890.

We understand that a petition numerously signed by the summer residents at Houghs Neck is to be presented to G. W. Morton, Esq., Superintendent of the Manet Beach Road, urging the necessity for running an extra early car to meet the 6 o'clock train to Brockton; this will also catch the 6 o'clock to Boston.

The urgency of this request is very plain to those who last year enjoyed Harvey's early barges, and if granted will no doubt add quite a number of people to the number now at the beach.

The expense attending this additional car would not exceed $5 or $6 per day. With this additional expense half hourly cars could be run from both starting points, giving accommodations which would not only pay the company, but meet very materially the actual wants of the people.

Half hourly cars from 5.45 to 9.00 A. M. and from 4.00 to 6.30 P. M. would hit them just right.

AN OLD OBSERVER
at Houghs Neck.

For the Ledger.

Emancipation Day, August 1, 1834.

This event was celebrated for many years by the old abolitionists, who hoped that slavery would finally be abolished in this country by the progress of civilization and Christianity, without bloodshed.

Meetings to commemorate the peaceable emancipation of slaves in the West Indies were held in many of the large towns in Massachusetts. About forty-five years ago a large and very interesting meeting was held in Hingham to commemorate this event, and many prominent speakers were present. The meeting was held in a grove. A large number came in the steamboat from Boston. On their return the boat grounded before they reached the harbor, and the large crowd—men, women and children—remained on board the boat nearly all night, with but little food, light clothing, and an east wind, after a very hot day.

It was at one of these meetings, held at Framingham a few years before the war, that William Lloyd Garrison burned the Constitution of the United States in presence of a great multitude. This produced great excitement. But Mr. Garrison only burned the paper on which the Constitution was printed; in a few years a mightier fire burned slavery out of the Constitution, never again to be replaced. Some of the old abolitionists gave up the hope of peaceable emancipation years before the war. Thirteen years previous Parker Pillsbury wrote as follows:

> "This nation is hastening to its baptism. It is a baptism of blood. It were downright atheism not to believe it. It was prophecy, dictated by inspiration, when the sage of Monticello, beholding the tears of the oppressed, exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever."
>
> No matter though the warning were not thundered from Mount Sinai, nor threatened in stern degree by Hebrew prophet commissioned of God. It was founded on the highest, holiest philosophy. It was based on nature's irrevocable statutes—on the never-changing law that links events to their causes throughout the universe. By a moral evaporation has our guilt been ascending, until the dark cloud hangs suspended in the heavens, all charged with thunder, too soon to hurl the bolts of all nature's righteous indignation upon us. Sorry philosopher is he who thinks to stay the desolation. Nature must be false to herself, must repeal her eternal mandates, or the dread prediction shall be fulfilled.
>
> There is a moral as well as physical gravitation, and the laws of both are beyond all human control. Call it what men may, the vengeance of Jehovah or the action of natural causes and effects, the result is the same. Who needs one to come from Heaven to assure him that "the wages of sin is death?" The solemn declaration is written, not on Judean parchment alone, by pen of inspiration, but in all history, in all experiences and on nature's broad face over the dominion of God."

Medford's Valuation.

The assessors of Medford find the valuation of that town, now on the eve of becoming a city, to be $9,932,225, of which $8,203,825 is real estate and $1,728,400 personal estate. This is an increase of $852,510 in valuation over last year. In 1889 there were 2886 polls assessed; this year there are 2905. Last year they found 2029 houses, 606 horses and 317 cows; this year 2132 houses were assessed, 638 horses and 365 cows. Of the assessment, 2170 residents pay taxes on real estate and 2038 only a poll tax.

A Prosperous Church.

The auditorium of the Baptist church at Wollaston, is to be carpeted and pews put in. The addition to the edifice will have a room nearly as large, which will be for entertainments and socials. About $7,000 will be required for the work and already $5000 has been subscribed. The Rev. Preston Gurney and four others gave $500 each.

The Hingham Journal says: Rumor has it that the Isaiah G. Whiton property at West Hingham, formerly known as the Zebulon Davis estate, has been sold to a Mr. Rogers of Quincy and that he will improve it.

FLOUR!

We carry no poor quality Flours, believing that the Best is always the Cheapest. Our Flours are

Sidle Fletcher, Holmes & Co.'s, North Western,
Minnehaha, Gold Bullion, Fancy.

ALSO THE FAMOUS

Washburn & Crosby's, Gold Medal, Washburn's Best, Washburn's XXX.

These Flours have a national reputation and the name of the maker is on every Barrel.

Price $6.50 Per Barrel.

A. J. RICHARDS & SONS,

QUINCY GRAIN STORE.

Aug. 1. 6t

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED

A COMBINATION OF MALT AND CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

TONIC AND STIMULANT

Greatest of Spring Remedies.

RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES·BRAIN AND BLOOD

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists

$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00

MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U.S.A

FOR SALE.

The well known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.
July 16. 18t

CLEAN HANDS

DENOTE

A CLEAN HEART.

The pages of the

BOSTON HERALD,

Both news and advertising, are clean. It is a family newspaper.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

Flour at Wholesale

— IS —

50c. Per Barrel Higher.

Owing to the fact of our having a Large Stock of Flour bought at the Lowest point, we will for a limited time only, offer our **Imperial Bread Flour** at

$6.00 per Barrel,

delivered FREE to any part of the City. We guarantee this Flour to be equal in bread making qualities to any Flour offered in Quincy.

We are the largest direct receivers of Flour south of Boston.

Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.

Boston Branch Grocery,

Durgin & Merrill's Block,

QUINCY.

OLD PAPERS

— FOR SALE —

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

"How far is it?" "O, only about a two-hours' ride." The answer means that distance has lost nearly all its separation, says a writer of the Milford Gazette. There was a time when the boy who left home and settled a hundred miles away, might as well have gone straight through the earth to China and the pig-tails. Now we flippantly exclaim, "Only a ride of two hours' time." What are a hundred miles when we breakfast at home, leisurely pack a trunk, saunter down to the station, buy the morning paper, and just as we have digested the news of the last twenty-four hours, step off the train to dine with our friends in the next state. In another state we drink our tea, discuss the sunset and then in a sleeping-car pass beyond still another member of our Union, and rejoice in the beauties of a sunrise in the fifth. So goes the world, and so runs the horse of iron inspired with steam. Yet the conditions do not surprise us; in fact, we are becoming so toughened that I fear we shall soon be beyond the reach of surprise. The scientists tell us that the world is constantly cooling, shrinking, contracting; that its clothes are too large, beginning to wrinkle, look like a misfit. Perhaps it is even now in the sixth age which "shifts into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon," whose youthful hose are "a world too wide" for shrunken shank. [I'm afraid my gender of earth and pantaloon is a little mixed; but the idea is all right.]—I say the scientists tell us all this, but in another sense the world is growing very small. How far to Europe? Six days. How far to San Francisco? Less than a week. Arouse the grandfather from his sleep of a quarter of a century and ask him. Do you suppose that if we are awakened at the end of the next quarter, we shall be as stupefied as the grandfather? Perhaps so. At all events, scientist or no scientist, our world home is shrinking as man's inventive power expands, and I am much afraid some of us will fall off.

A Brockton man recently expressed a longing to have a city council "that shall not have any man among them that will act from any other motive than the good of the greatest number" Whereupon the Enterprise tells the story of Cooper, the circus man who said there were just three things he was craving for as new attractions: "A hen that will lay triangular eggs; a woman who thinks that her husband tells her all he knows; and a city council without any axes to grind. I'd give a thousand dollars a day to have such a side-show tacked on to the circus."

It is not to be regretted, for the sake of the national reputation, that Prince George is not going to Newport. Titles cause enough fawning now, among people who are set down as sensible, and there is no need to bewail a fate that took away another chance for the chappies and silly girls and ambitious matrons to make fools of themselves.—Fitchburg Mail.

A detailed report of how the Fourth of July subscriptions were spent in Gloucester, reminds us of the fact that no report has ever been made by the Quincy committee. Where money is raised by subscription, the subscribers should know just what it was spent for, and a detailed report would be a guide for future occasions.

The Plymouth Free Press is of the opinion that a serious need these days, is a gas meter that is intelligent enough to know when the family is on a vacation and honest enough to say so.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Discussion Over a New Deed of Gift Ended by the Death of George L. Schuyler.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—George L. Schuyler was found dead on Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra at New London. He was well advanced in years. He was a man of means and leisure and was a great lover of outdoor sports. It was, perhaps, in connection with yachting and as one of the original winners of the America's cup, that Mr. Schuyler has been known to the public. In 1883 he was the only surviving owner of the cup, and it was to him the cup was returned by the New York Yacht club and who sent it back to the club with the new deed of gift under which the prize is now held.

There has been objection to certain clauses of the deed on the part of foreign competitors for the America's cup, and it has been urged by some yachtsmen that the prize should once more be returned to Mr. Schuyler, so that still another new deed of gift might be drawn up which would satisfy everyone. His death now makes this impossible, and if the English race for the cup, they will have to accept the present conditions.

Mr. Schuyler was a man highly esteemed by his associates, and his sudden death will cast a gloom over the cruise of the New York Yacht club. Mr. Schuyler went aboard the Electra Wednesday at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, as the principal guest of the commodore of the fleet.

ENDOWMENT ORDERS.

They Are Not Indorsed by the Massachusetts Insurance Department.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The following circular will be found of general interest:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
INSURANCE DEP'T, BOSTON, AUG. 1.

In reply to the numerous inquiries in relation to the standing and reliability of the various assessment endowment orders incorporated under the unfortunate law of 1888, it may be said that the commissioner contended earnestly against the passage of the law permitting the organization of these schemes, he has no faith whatever in the Iron Hall plan of insurance and has protested constantly against the whole system, believing it to be morally and mathematically impossible of performance.

The law placed upon the commissioner the duty of examining the preliminary organization papers, and if it was found that the formalities prescribed by the statue were followed out, he was required to certify that fact to the secretary of state from whose department the charters are issued. His certificate that the form of organization had been correctly observed has, in some cases, been falsely and fraudulently represented as an "approval" by the commissioner of their scheme for conducting the business. In no sense or degree has the commissioner ever endosred or approved any assessment endowment plan.

After two years' experience the legislature has itself expressed emphatic disapproval of the system by repealing the law, and no more such corporations can be formed in this commonwealth. But mean time, fifty-six of the so-called orders had been regularly chartered under the statutes and cannot now be denied the right to pursue their projects to the one inevitable conclusion, and when that shall come the blame for the loss and disappointment must be placed elsewhere than upon the insurance department. Respectfully,

GEORGE S. MERRILL,
Insurance Commissioner.

RIVAS TURNED TRAITOR.

Left for the Frontier, but Turned Back and Stormed the Capital.

LA LIBERTAD, Aug. 1.—It is reported that Gen Rivas, who was recently recalled from Honduras by the Salvador government to raise troops around Cojuctepeque and join the main army operating against Guatemala on the frontier, turned traitor. When he was supposed to be on his way to the frontier he turned back his forces of 2000 Indians toward the capital and stormed the barracks. The fighting has been going on two days but no details have been received, as communication has been interrupted since. Gen. Rivas started the revolution against the Monendez government some months ago, but was defeated. He then fled to Honduras.

Salvadorians say Guatemala provoked the war by interfering in the internal affiairs of Salvador, but after her eight defeats they think she is ready to mind her own business.

A SUBJECT FOR ROPE.

Dynamite in a Sheaf of Rye in Hopes to Kill an Enemy.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—John B. Day was arrested here on a charge of having placed two dynamite cartridges, each eight inches long, in a sheaf of rye. As it was about to be placed in a thresher, the sheaf fell apart and the cartridge dropped out, thus providentially avoiding a tragedy, as there were six men at work and all would undoubtedly have been killed. Day some months ago eloped with a 13-year-old girl, but was overtaken and warned to keep away from the child. He swore vengeance against the father, and Tuesday he bought the cartridges and placed them in the rye, expecting that they would be fed into the machine by the girl's father. The indignation against Day is very great, and fears are entertained that he may be lynched.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 31.

A dull, uninteresting stock market with Sugar Trust as the only feature was the New York stock market. The Boston stock market was simply a repitition of yesterday's, with sugar higher, Atchison lower, and the balance of the market uneven in character.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42⅝	Nor Pac. pref.	82½
Central Pacific	32	Oregon Navi	101
Chi & Northwest	111	Oregon Trans.	46⅝
Del Lack & West	147⅝	Pacific Mail	45½
Del & Hudson	166¼	Reading	44⅜
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	20
Lake Shore	109½	Union Pacific	61¾
Missouri Pacific	72⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	12⅝
N. J. Central	....	do pref	26
N. Y. Central	107¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	38½
Northern Pacific	85¼	Western Union	83⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8½	Fitchburg pref	91½
Fremn's Bay Land	6¼	Flint & Pere Mar	28
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	27¾	Mexican Central	24½
Atchison	42⅝	N Y & N E	48
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	173
Boston & Maine	206½	Union Pacific	61¾
Boston & Prov	255	Wisconsin Central	28
Chicago, B & Q	105½	American Bell	227¼
Central Mass	20½	New England Tel.	54
do pref	43	Erie Tel	49⅝
Eastern	171	Mexican Tel	80

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—FLOUR—Dull; city mills $4 60 to 4 85; city mills patents $5 00 to 5 40; winter wheat, low grades, $2 75 to 3 35; do fair to fancy, 3 45 to 5 00; do patents $4 70 to 5 40; Minnesota clear $4 00 to 4 65; do straights 4 10 to 5 15.

WHEAT—Dull: No 2 red 96¼ to 96½c elevator; No 8 red 94c.

CORN—Dull: No 2, 52½c elevator; steamer mixed 52 to 52¼c.

OATS—Higher; No 3, 39c; mixed western 38 to 41c.

COFFEE—Quiet; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined quiet; granulated 6½c, cubes 6¼c.

CHEESE—Active; state 5½ to 8.

MARK DOWN SALE
— OF —
Ladies' Ribbed
Balbriggan Vests!
Always sold for 25 Cents each,
Now 12 1-2 Cents,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes' Goat.

The telling of a joke on one's self requires more self denial than the majority of persons care to exercise. It has the advantage, however, of hurting nobody's feelings, and of affording a field for legitimate exaggeration. The late Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes was especially fond of recounting her own defeats and mishaps, as this anecdote, which she told one evening at a dinner at the White House, will show:

"It was at our home in Fremont, one evening in November, when without any warning the thermometer began falling and snowflakes filled the air. I was alone in the house with my youngest children and their colored nurse, Winnie. The men servants had gone to their homes before dark.

"Suddenly I thought of poor Christopher Columbus, our long haired, pugnacious Angora goat, out in the pasture. It seemed cruel to leave him there without any shelter, so presently I went and asked Winnie to get a lantern and come with me.

"At the barn we found a great box, into which we put some straw, and together we rolled and pushed and carried that box across the road and into the pasture.

"Christopher saw the light and came toward it. We retreated behind the fence, and tried to coax him into the place of shelter. Imagine our sentiments when he mounted to the top of the box, and there took up his abode for the night!"—Youth's Companion.

Dan's Forcible Argumentative Method.

At the very outset of our adventures I discovered that the Zunis are special objects of Dan's antipathy. Our guide hates these Indians as a white man hates a rattlesnake, and at times took measures which, to say the least, were very forcible. While Jim was building a fire to get our morning meal Dan went to the corral to look after the horses. There he found a big buck inside the inclosure and without a word knocked him down. Dan's big fist raised a lump under the Indian's eye almost as large as the fist itself, and during our stay in the pueblo that Indian, whom we passed perhaps fifty times, used one eye only. We saw no fewer than five bucks similarly marked during our sojourn in Zuni, and when we went to Ojo Caliente the first Indian we met, Antoniovico by name, had a similar disfiguration upon his face, sustained in an argument previously held with Dan about a sack of oats.

I expostulated with Dan about this little recreation. He looked sulky for a minute and then said:

"Young man, I've lived among these redskins for thirty-nine years and I don't believe you can tell me much about them. If I get into an argument with an Injun and can't talk any sense into his head I hit him under the left eye and that settles it. I never have any further arguments with the same Injun. Ain't that better n'r shootin' them?"—Cor. New York World.

How They Carry Money.

One of the queerest sights is to see how different immigrants carry their money.

Most English immigrants carry their coin in a small case, attached to a chain, which they keep in a pocket as they would a watch.

Irishmen always have a little canvas bag in which notes and coin are crammed together. Irish girls, on the other hand, generally have their money sewed on the inside of their dresses.

Germans carry their money in a belt round their waists, and the belt is usually an elaborate and costly affair, no matter how poor the immigrant may be.

The French mostly carry a small brass tube in which they can place forty or fifty twenty franc pieces and remove them very readily one at a time.

There are very few Italians who do not carry a large tin tube in which they keep their paper money or silver coins, and this tube is hung round their neck by a small chain or cord.

Swedes and Norwegians are sure to have an immense pocket book that has generally been used by their fathers and grandfathers before them, and which has in it enough leather to make a pair of boots.

The Slavonians and Hungarians carry their money in their long boots, together with a knife, fork and spoon.—Chatter.

Some Costly Wood Work.

An interesting relic is the wood work of the boudoir of Louise de la Valliere, wall panels, dado, ceiling and doors, all painted a soft cream white and adorned with paintings of cupids and roses and fluttering blue ribbons, relieved with light arabesques of gold. These have been set up and put in place, so that the effect of the dainty little room can be fully appreciated. The panels for the walls of another boudoir, of the reign of Louis XV, were in pale pink satin, embroidered with the fine silk cord called cordonneret, with garlands of flowers mingled with birds and butterflies, the work being so beautifully executed as to resemble a water color drawing in its grace and finish. This set is valued, if I remember rightly, at $6 000.—Paris Letter.

Origin of the Word "Fence."

The origin of a slang phrase is sometimes a difficult thing to trace, but surely it is easy to understand why a person who buys stolen goods from a thief is called a "fence." Obviously if a robber were seeking to hide the evidence of his crime when the officers of the law were in hot pursuit of him he would, if he could, hide his "swag" behind the nearest fence. Hence "fence," a place to hide swag, and by easy transition the person who provides such a place.—New York Press.

He Knew the Latest Quotations.

Pentameter Dribblets—Say, see here! The paper says that Edwin Arnold has been offered $100,000 for his new poem. Now, that's all rot.

Jinks—That's a good deal of money, but it may be so.

Pentameter Dribblets—I know better. I've written a good deal of poetry myself, and I know just what it brings.—Boston Times.

A GENUINE TEMPEST

Passes Over a Portion of the Granite State.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE AT WEIRS

Severe Touches Received in the Eastern Part of Maine and Massachusetts—Lawrence Gets It Again—Much Damage by Lightning.

WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 1.—A cyclone, the severest known in the memory of the present generation of people living here, passed over this section yesterday afternoon, causing widespread damage of almost every description. Threatening clouds, accompanied with heavy thunder, loomed up in the northwest about 2:30. The storm approached so rapidly and with such portentous features that the session of the Unitarian grove meeting, which was being held in the Soldiers' grove, was suddenly adjourned to the Methodist church. The audience had no sooner arrived within the vicinity of the church than the terrible storm could be distinctly seen descending the south side of the mountain about a mile northwest from the railway station.

In a moment, as it were, the darkening elements of lightning, thunder, rain in sheets, and the cyclone, with an almost blinding mist, burst upon Weirs village in all its tremendous fury. The larger portion of the Unitarian audience fled precipitately into the church. Some started for other places for safety, while a few were afraid to go into the church. The storm increased so fast in intensity that trees began to be leveled to the ground, and some of large size that withstood the fury of the elements could be seen rocking like saplings.

For some minutes nothing could be seen distinctly, except within a few rods of the church, while the wind, roaring through the forest near by, made it almost impossible to hear the human voice. As the cyclone increased every one in and about the church believed that the building would be destroyed. The roof of the building could be seen directly to rock back and forth, while the inside open timbered work creaked and snapped in a most terrifying manner. Soon the rain began pouring in through the loosened roof, and the scene at that time among the audience beggared description. The faces of strong men paled, women fainted, and every one seemed weighted down with the fear that the building was doomed.

At that juncture Daniel Whitcher, fearing a panic, called out in encouraging words to the audience to be calm and said that he was confident that the worst had passed. Happily his words soon proved true, for at length the tempest lost its increasing power, although the awful wind and storm continued for perhaps ten minutes longer. When the cyclone was at its height persons outside of shelter on the hillside could not withstand the terrible wind without clinging to some object for support.

As soon as the storm partially moderated, those practically imprisoned in the church who had friends outside started in haste to learn if injury had befallen them. Near at hand, on almost every side, were evidences of the great destruction that had been wrought. Strong trees a foot in diameter were in many places levelled in an instant. A large maple standing close to the portico on the east side of the Lakeside house was torn up by the roots, but fortunately fell away from the house. The tall flagstaff on the top of the hotel was blown into the cluster of pines in front of the house, tearing out a portion of the roof. In many places large limbs were wrenched from trees and blown in all directions. Many buildings in this place and vicinity were more or less damaged, shingles being blown from the roofs, windows broken in, and in some instances chimneys toppled over.

The most distressing calamity at The Weirs was the destruction of the summer home of Rev. E. B. Payne, Unitarian, of Leominster, Mass. As the audience scattered from the grove Mr. Payne took refuge in a hotel near by, and when the report reached him that a house had been blown down he instantly surmised that it was his own, in which he had left his family a short time before. Hurrying thither Mr. Payne found his home practically in ruins. Four carpenters were at work building a piazza around the house when they saw the storm coming down the mountain. Three of them escaped injury, but the fourth, John Austin of Haverhill, was caught under the building and his right arm crushed almost to a jelly between a foundation timber and a rock. He was pinned down by almost the entire weight of one side of the house.

Mrs. Payne and her daughter were in the sitting room when the storm came and were endeavoring to protect themselves as best they could when the house fell. Fortunately neither of them was injured, but the mother was nearly prostrated by the shock and her daughter was able to assist her to get out of the ruins. Mr. Payne had recently bought the pro perty and was having it nicely fitted up for a summer residence.

It appears that the Lady of the Lake had just got under way from Wolfeboro, bound for The Weirs, when the storm broke upon her. Capt. Wadleigh quickly realized the danger, but thought it best to keep on his course if possible. When the cyclone was fairly on the steamer she could only keep in her course, making very little onward progress. Great waves rose to the height of ten or twelve feet. Several of the doors of the boat were blown in by the tempest, and, as would be expected, the passengers were terribly frightened.

In about ten minutes the boat emerged from the track of the cyclone and at length reached The Weirs in safety. Rev. E. L. Rexford, D. D., of the Roxbury Universalist church in Boston, was in an excursion steamer on the lake during the tornado and gave a vivid and thrilling description of what they encountered, but they all got safely into port. Numerous summer visitors were out on the lake in small boats and great solicitude was felt for them, but it is stated that all of them got to shore in various places.

The storm extended southward, in more or less violence, as far as Laconia. At Lake Village quite a number of chimneys were blown down. At Laconia races were in progress at the trotting park, and were broken up for the day. Northward the storm went as far as Plymouth. At Meredith Village there was much destruction. A large ice house belonging to a party in Nantasket, Mass., was destroyed. In Meredith Village and vicinity trees eighteen inches to two feet in diameter fell beneath the fury of the storm. Late in the afternoon numerous highways in that neighborhood were impassable on account of fallen trees.

The telegraph wires north of The Weirs are all prostrated, for which reason reports have to be obtained from persons coming on the trains. It is stated that hail fell at Plymouth, breaking more or less glass in the windows of houses.

It is impossible to ascertain how far the cyclone traveled in the northwest before reaching The Weirs. The greatest material damage which occurred will be in the injury of many highways, the breaking down of corn and other crops, and the very extensive leveling of forest trees.

Maine's Share.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 1.—The storm raised a havoc in the outskirts of Old Orchard and Pine Point. Two large lumber sheds near Milliken's steam mill were blown down and reduced to kindling wood. A path an eighth of a mile wide was cut through a pine forest half a mile from the mill, and 100,000 feet of lumber was felled. Two employes of the mill, who were in the shed when the storm struck, were badly but not dangerously hurt. At Pine Point an unoccupied cottage was overturned.

All along the coast the storm was severe, but no further damage was done, so far as can be learned. Wires are down on the Eastern railroad in this vicinity. A rumor that an unknown yachting party was lost off the beach is not credited here.

SACO, Me., Aug. 1.—The storm was very severe here, but no serious damage was reported, except to crops. Many vessels off the coast put into the river for refuge.

Lawrence Again Visited.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 1.—The people of Lawrence had considerable of a fright at 5:15 yesterday afternoon, when a genuine tornado of wind and dust struck through the northern side of the city. Trees were broken down on many streets, branches take from the splendid foliage of the common, while women ran into their cellars and teams scurried for their stables. It was the worst wind storm, except the cyclone, ever seen in this city. Many telephone and telegraph wires are down, but no injuries are reported. The tornado was followed by a severe thunder storm lasting a few minutes.

Damage at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, N H., Aug. 1.—A terrific thunder shower passed over this city. The lightning struck the barn of H. Sumner Plumer, killing four horses and burning thirty tons of hay and some farm wagons. Loss $2000; no insurance. The lightning also killed three horses belonging to E. W. Butterfield of West Manchester. The horses were hauling stone in the road when struck by the bolt. The streets were flooded during the storm.

In Vermont.

WATERBURY, Vt., Aug. 1.—A tornado struck the fair grounds, blowing down the sheds and unroofing two barns. Seventy-five large shade trees were blown down and a large covered bridge over the Winooski river was badly racked. The braces fell out on one side and all came near breaking down.

LIGHTNING'S WORK.

Many Buildings Struck by the Electric Fluid, with Heavy Losses.

ROCKLAND, Mass., Aug. 1.—A most terrific storm passed over here last evening. Lightning struck Joseph Finnigan, aged 18 months, son of Mrs. Hugh Finnigan, residing on Linden street, who was standing in the doorway, instantly killing him. The house was badly damaged by fire.

RANDOLPH, Mass., Aug. 1.—The house of John Dunn was struck by lightning, which passed down the side of the chimney to the cellar. Mr. Dunn and his seven children were in the room, and the father and three children were paralyzed for a time, but recovered.

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 1.—A large barn belonging to John Drake was struck by lightning during the shower and destroyed, together with two horses, three cows and a large amount of hay. Two horses and the carriages were saved. Loss $3000.

ORANGE, Mass., Aug. 1.—During a heavy thunder shower lightning struck a barn on the farm of A. P. Putnam and it was destroyed, with about forty tons of hay and farming tools. Loss $2000; insurance $525.

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 1.—Lightning struck the barn of H. P. Kethedge of Quincy Point, damaging a buggy and killing two pigs. There were several people in the vicinity, who were stunned by the bolts.

WORCESTER, Aug. 1.—Lightning struck the house of Henry Duggan, two miles from Sterling Centre, killing his son, James D. Duggan, aged 25. The house was destroyed.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Cathedral of the Holy Cross was struck by lightning last evening and several other places in the city, without doing very heavy damage.

Fisherman Sunk by a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Capt. Bakker of the steamship Obdam, which arrived here from Rotterdam, reports that on the 27th, in a heavy fog off Newfoundland banks, he ran down and sank the French fishing schooner Christopher Colombo. Of the twenty-six men that comprised the crew of the schooner, Capt. Bakker succeeded in saving twenty-two. The Colombo hailed from Cette, France, and was of 200 tons burden.

Slaughter by the Ironclad Fleet.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 1.—During the insurrection here the ironclad fleet which had joined the revolutionary movement bombarded the city for two days. Serious damage was done to many buildings, especially those in the vicinity of the plaza Victoria. One thousand persons were killed and 5000 were wounded. The shipping in the port sustained no damage.

Hungarian Colony Burned Out.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Fire broke out in a Hungarian settlement in the east end of Braddock, an iron town nine miles up the Monongahela river, and in a short time thirty-eight houses were consumed. Loss $100,000. The fire was started by a Hungarian woman, who, finding her bed uninhabitable, carried it out into an alley and set fire to it.

No Crowd at Games.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Walter Hewett and the assignee of the Washington club severed their connection with the organization, and turned it over to Manager Sullivan. Want of patronage is the reason assigned for their action. The club will not disband, but will play its scheduled games.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Light showers, followed by clearing weather; westerly winds; cooler.

For Massachusetts: Fair, clearing weather in eastern portion; slightly cooler; westerly winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; westerly winds; stationery temperature.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.3 "		7.00 "
	7 30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9 35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11 17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.40, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.35, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3 45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4 52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7 10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.25, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.18, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.41, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

ET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars
ll run as follows between

Y AND HOUGHS NECK.

Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck	
12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
6.3 "		7.00 "
7.30 "		8.00 "
8.30 "		9.00 "
9.30 "		10.00 "
10.30 "		

NDAY TIME.

Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck	
12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
4.30 "		5.00 "
5.30 "		6.00 "
6.30 "		7.00 "
7.30 "		8.00 "
8.30 "		9.00 "
9.30 "		10.00 "
10.30 "		

to change without notice.
arrangements can be made for
tion for late parties or hops.

0 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

ncing Monday, June 23,
1890, Cars Leave

uincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 5 P. M.

(City Hall) for Neponset.—7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 3, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

et for Quincy Point and West 6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 5 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 0.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, P. M.

for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

(City Hall) for Neponset.—9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

et for Quincy and West—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, 30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, †10.48 P. M.

for West Quincy.—7.3, 8.10, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

cy only.
house only.
set close connection is made with
Street Cars to and from Boston.
cy Centre close connection is made
ric Cars to and from Quincy Point.
due at Beale street, Wollaston,
es after leaving Neponset and
tes after leaving Quincy.
A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

ld Colony.

after June 16, 1890.
Trains Leave

FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUN-, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

N.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05,

STON HEIGHTS FOR BOS-, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. —9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20,

N.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 3.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 7.05, 10.00 P. M

TIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 2.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 23, 11.07 P. M.

N.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.57, 6.16, 7.07, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

N.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15, DAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, M.

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 07 P. M.

N.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

MILTON FOR BOSTON.—58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 11 P. M.

N.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

TIC FOR EAST MILTON
ST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

ENDRICK,
ral Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 1.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1725—Church yard on School street given to Episcopal Church.

1819—John Q. Adams, minister to Russia, sailed.

1835—Article of Rev. William M. Cornell on missionary work caused considerable excitement.

1866—National Sailors' Home dedicated.

1873—Houses of William A. Hodges, S. Babcock and F. J. Fuller struck by lightning.

World Wide.

This month named in honor of Augustus Cæsar, 8 B. C., because he was then created consul, having added Egypt to the Roman empire.

JONA. EDWARDS.

1358—Stephen Marcel, revolutionary leader, slain in Paris.

1498—Columbus, on his third voyage, discovered Trinidad and lands on terra firma without knowing it to be a new continent.

1714—Death of Queen Sophia of England, aged 51; the last of the house of Stuart to occupy the English throne.

1798—Nelson defeated the French at Aboukir, known as the battle of the Nile.

1801—Death of Jonathan Edwards, eminent divine.

1834—Emancipation of British slaves.

1876—Colorado admitted to the Union.

1878—Death of Cardinal Alessandro Franchi, papal secretary of state.

1834—Emancipation of slaves in West India Islands.

The "Evil Eye."

Belief in the evil eye is very prevalent in western Asia, as it is in northern Africa, and even Italy and Spain. Dr. Mashaka, of Damascus, says of those who entertain this belief that they think certain people have the power of killing others by a glance of the eye. Others think that it only inflicts injury of a greater or lesser degree. The Persians believe that the owner of an evil eye can wither a whole vineyard of grapes by merely looking at them at noon in the dark of the moon. Of this class it is said that "they pick grapes with the eye." The power may rest in one eye only, and many who believe themselves afflicted veil one eye out of compassion for others.

Moslem sheiks profess to cure the evil eye and prevent its effects by writing mystic, talismanic words on a paper, which is placed in a nut shell and worn about the neck. When a new house is being built the workmen hang up an egg shell, a piece of alum, a donkey's skull, an old root or a pair of boots in the front door, all this to ward off the effects of any evil eye that may look upon the building before it is finished. Moslem women allow their children to go dirty and ragged to keep people from admiring them and thus smiting them with the evil eye. Blue eyes they think especially obnoxious and only to be counteracted by lustily calling upon Allah.—St. Louis Republic.

Queer Things About Teeth.

Teeth have been worshiped, and, in fact, are venerated as relics in some religious shrines. Buddha's tooth is preserved in a temple in India; the Cingalese worship the tooth of a monkey, while an elephant's tooth and shark's tooth serve a similar purpose among the Malabar islanders and the Tonga islanders respectively. The Siamese were formerly the possessors of the tooth of a sacred monkey which they valued very highly. In a war with the Portugese they lost the sacred grinder, along with much gold and precious stones.

They cared nothing, comparatively, for the real valuables, but made every effort, it is said, to recover the tooth, offering as high as 700,000 crowns for its safe return. The Portuguese were not slow to see the bargain and let the worthless relic go; it is now kept in a small gold box, inclosed in six other boxes, in one of the many sacred temples of the Siamese capital.

There is a tradition that the human jaw was formerly provided with forty-two teeth, and that the number was reduced to thirty-two when Chosroes, the Persian king, stole the piece of the true cross enshrined at Constantinople.—St. Louis Republic.

Pound for Pound.

English Justice—Prisoner, you pounded this complainant, eh?

Prisoner—Yesser, y'r honor.

English Justice—Fined £1.—Chicago Times.

Mme. Tavaray, the Russian prima donna, is mourning the loss of a large sum of money and a pair of diamond earrings, perhaps the whitest and finest stones in Europe. She is now singing at the Covent Garden theatre, in London, and left them in a cab on her way home.

The clock recently removed from the Exchange tower in Savannah, Ga., had marked off time there for eighty-seven years. It was removed because it had become too unreliable. A modern timepiece is to take its place.

Old Pio Pico, the late Mexican governor of California, is passing his declining days in poverty. He is now 90 years old, has lost his property and has not money enough to pay his house rent.

A PICTURESQUE GROUP.

Giddy Girls Have Lots of Fun Worrying a Photographer.

They come in late in the afternoon, all talking at once.

"We want our tintypes taken."

"Yes, all together."

"In a group."

"Any particular style you'd like?"

"Oh, we want something picturesque."

"Yes, we want it artistic—an outdoor scene, you know."

The photographer quickly wheels up a mountain view for background, waltzes a wooden looking "rock" into the foreground, props up a rustic fence at one side and throws down a shaggy, grass suggesting mat before it. While he is composing this medley from the inexhaustible beauties of nature the girls discourse on the subject at hand.

"Belle, you sit on the rock and I will stand beside you; Grace can lean on the fence, and, May, you sit on the floor. We ought to have a book to be looking at. Ah, here's an album; that will do. Dora, which side of my face would be the best to have taken?"

"The outside," said Dora promptly.

"I wish we had a parasol," says Grace.

"Be quick as you can," interrupts the photographer, realizing how precious is every moment of the fast fading light. Dora bestows upon him a look which plainly says, "with intent to annihilate":

"We pay you by the job, not by the hour. Do not presume to hurry us."

At last they locate themselves according to the dictates of their own sweet and wayward fancies.

"Ah, my," exclaims Belle from the rock, "what an awfully uncomfortable thing this is to sit on."

"Put your hand on my shoulder, Grace."

Finally all seems in readiness, when just as the photographer is about to remove the cap to expose the plate May suddenly exclaims from the floor:

"Hold on a minute. Grace, you ought not to be standing; you are too tall. Change places with me."

Then ensues a general scrambling and rearranging, Belle improving the opportunity to try for a softer spot on the rock.

"Am I looking at the right place?" May anxiously inquires of the photographer, as if the sun would fail to do its desired work if her head was not turned at just the most becoming angle.

"Yes," replies the much harassed personage addressed, heroically choking back unholy utterances. "Sit perfectly still now."

He removes the cap and a brief and blessed silence ensues. When he replaces the cap for a moment the chorus breaks out:

"Oh, my goodness—dear me—I never—why, I was just"——

"Keep just as you are," says the photographer authoritatively, unexpectedly removing the cap again and thus effectively shutting off the deluge of remarks.

The poor light necessarily made the exposure unusually long, and when at last it is over a volley of deep and revengeful groans comes from the girls as the photographer disappears with his plate.

Then their tongues are loosened.

"My, I feel all tied up in a bow knot."

"Goodness, but I'm tired standing so long."

"I never knew any one to be so long taking a tintype."

"Oh, I feel as if I had just had a tooth pulled—so thankful it is over."

"Oh, see this picture of some girls in a boat. Why didn't he say he had a boat?"

"I don't think he is very agreeable anyway. All he thinks of is to get it over with."

"Oh, here he comes with the pictures."

Now they gather around the man with the pictures, all talking excitedly.

"Oh, oh, just look at me."

"Just see the way my eyes look."

"My head is held too high, and I asked you"——

"Oh, see how my dress looks," etc., till at last they relinquish the artistic treasures long enough to have them put in envelopes.

Then they pay for them and go out, leaving the long suffering photographer free to relieve his overwrought nerves in any form of speech he thinks will be most soothing to his feelings and expressive of his sentiments. — Boston Globe.

Cock of the Walk.

Reuben Dailey, editor of The Jeffersonville News, owns a pet guinea hen. The bird makes everything about the suburban editorial home stand around. It not only lords it over the fowl, but boldly challenges dogs, cats, horses and cattle; but it hates strange dogs worst of all, and attacks them, no matter how large, so fiercely that they always flee in dismay. There is not a living thing on the farm that does not dread the guinea. Its method is to fly up, heels and beak, at any antagonist, and with its claws, bill and wings beat them into flight. The fiercest bull dog and highest kicking mule turn tail before the guinea.—Indianapolis News.

An Outdoor Cellar.

A good outdoor cellar in which to store roots, etc., and which is cool in summer and frost proof in winter, is made in this way: Excavate the ground to the depth of four or five feet, and make the size of the cellar to suit your needs. Then erect walls of stone two or three feet above the surface of the ground and throw a brick arch across. Make a board roof, leaving an opening between it and the arch to provide a non-conducting air space. Erect a ventilator shaft and cover the entire roof with earth, allowing only the ventilator to project, and the outdoor cellar is complete.—New York Independent.

A Hint of Their Value.

Manager (to new stage carpenter)—A part of your duty will be occasionally to guard the leading lady's diamonds.

Carpenter—I suppose I shall be liberally rewarded for returning them.

Manager—Rewarded? No, sir! If you are not willing to take the diamonds for your services I will hire somebody else.—Jeweler's Circular.

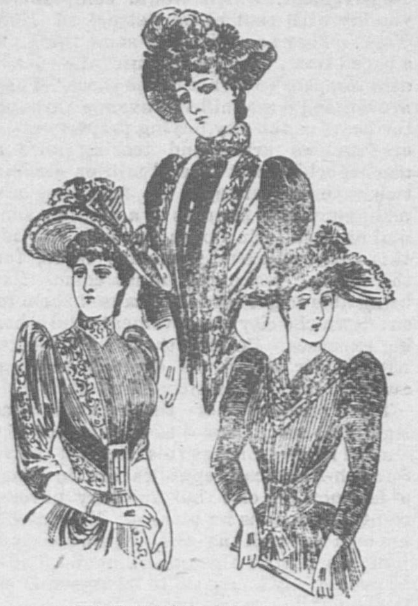
FINE HATS AND GOWNS.

OLIVE HARPER TELLS THE LADIES WHAT THEY WILL SOON WEAR.

The Fashions for the Fall Are to Be Handsomer and More Fetching Than Ever—The Hats Will Be Large—Plaids Will Be Seen Everywhere.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 31.—Do you want to see some of the early fall hats? If you do here they are, so large that the fashionable parasols are completely cast into the shade. They bend and flap and twist in every direction, and are generally very becoming to the young, though elder women find them very trying. Very many of the new hats have narrow ruches of ribbon around the edges, and others have very fine embroidery in Persian colors worked all around the edges of the felt brims. These must be done by hand, which makes them quite expensive, though very rich. One in this style is illustrated below, and has a bow of tinsel crepe and a bunch of sumach flowers as trimming. These will be taken off a little later and a whole swarm of tiny birds will settle down upon the crown.



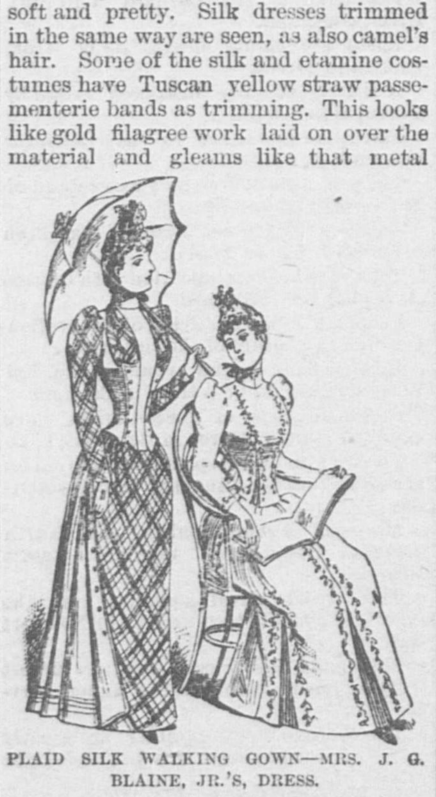
NEWEST HATS AND WAISTS.

Black lace hats give a very soft and dreamy or a demure and yet mischievous look to the faces they shade. The one herewith is of black Spanish lace, with a bunch of shaded yellow primroses and a tuft of shaded ostrich tips. It is bent down in front as if by the weight of the primroses, and is very handsome. The basque which is worn with this is of black velvet with a combination of gold colored satin, the whole trimmed with rich beaded passementerie. The full lace ruff at the throat is one of the new ways of neck dressing, and this is alike pretty and becoming. The other two waists have been illustrated particularly for the benefit of the young ladies, and both will be found quite novel; but let each young lady's dearest friend decide upon the suitability of the gown with the "V" shaped front, and then do exactly as she does not tell you.

These large buckles are a feature in trimming. Both of these young ladies' gowns are in black crystallette, with garniture of silk embroidered bands in colors.

Belts of metal ribbons will be worn to a considerable extent, some belted straight and others fastened to a point in front; but the sash belts with the long buckle will be the preference for slender figures.

I notice in one of our largest houses that in making up the beautiful new gray cheviots they are placing thick ruchings of the material around the foot of the dress. These ruchings are cut on the bias, about three inches wide and the edges slightly frayed. The effect is very soft and pretty. Silk dresses trimmed in the same way are seen, as also camel's hair. Some of the silk and etamine costumes have Tuscan yellow straw passementerie bands as trimming. This looks like gold filagree work laid on over the material and gleams like that metal in the sunlight. It is fragile, this lace, and quite expensive, but particularly handsome and effective on black silk costumes.



PLAID SILK WALKING GOWN—MRS. J. G. BLAINE, JR.'S, DRESS.

I saw an awfully pretty and stylish walking dress yesterday, just as it was about to be sent home from the modiste. It was of pale gray silk warp Henrietta, with a drapery and combination of silk plaid in gray and blue with narrow lines of gold color. The style can be seen in this illustration, and it is finished with flat silver buttons; there are four narrow tucks on the Henrietta underskirt. The dainty little capote is made of the plaid silk trimmed with a puff of gold embroidered crepe lisse. It will be noticed that the silver buttons on the sleeves are placed on the inside of the forearm.

The other beautiful gown is just finished for the lovely but unfortunate Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., and is in an exquisite shade of pale mauve cashmere, cut in panels under which is an underskirt in purple faille. The panels are embroidered in purple chenille, and the pretty little bonnet is of lisse trimmed with lilacs.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

ONLY A FARMER.

"Only a farmer"—so disdainfully spoken
By a woman of fashion, so her garments gave token.
"Only a farmer, a tiller of soil,
With hands stained by labor and hardened by toil,
Reared in the country he knows little but work,
Always eats with his knife, while disdaining the fork.

"Only a farmer—so awkward—a boor,
And what is far worse, he always is poor.
'Tis said he's contented, his face wears a smile,
But he is no gentleman unless he has style."

"Only a farmer," the politician says.
"'Tis but little he knows of the means and of ways.
Let him stay on the farm, he is better off there.
We've enough in our ranks, aye, and many to spare."

"Only a farmer," did the lawyer exclaim.
"There's no laurels for him, and no honor or fame.
Professional men should the offices fill,
And leave the farmers at home their acres to till."

But be not disheartened, ye tillers of earth,
Many others there be who recognize worth.
Whether in office high, or fashion's gay hall,
Or a plain country home, we obey duty's call.
Of old it was said by the sweat of man's brow
Should he win daily bread—'tis honorable now.
—Millie Coolidge in New England Farmer.

SHORTY'S CONVERSION.

"Wal, you see thar wuz 'bout a dozen of us fellers over thar workin' the mines, an' bein' all men, we got ter be blamed tough. We didn't have nothin' to read, an' nothin' to do when we warn't workin' but to play keerds an' drink whisky, an' so we sorter slid down hill into cussedness, and got to be 'bout the hardest lot ever a feller see.

"But one day 'long in spring, 'bout four years ago, a feller come 'long over thar holdin' meetin's an' Sunday schools. When he fust struck Horsethief Pass we didn't take much to 'im, an' some o' the fellers talked right smart 'bout givin' 'im a coat o' tar an' feathers an' ridin' 'im outen the camp, an' I reckon they'd a done it but for a leetle carcumstance whut happened jest then.

"You see old Shorty Brown wuz the leader in the camp, an' every feller swore by him through thick an' thin. Shorty wuz powerful wicked an' could out cuss a dozen common fellers, but he had a heart in him bigger 'n a punkin an 'ud do anything to help the boys out.

"Wal, 'bout the time they wuz talkin' o' tarrin the preacher Shorty he got hurt in the mine, an fer a week wuz powerful bad off. We got ter thinkin' he'd reached the end o' his leed an' that he'd hev ter cross over the range. Shorty'd been the wust feller in the camp agin the preacher and it wuz him that proposed the tar and feathers, so when he got hurt the others dropped the matter, an waited fer him to git well if he wuz a goin' to.

"We wuz workin' like eve'thing then to git a new mine opened, an' we didn't hev much chance to look after Shorty, so we had to leave 'im to git 'long by hisself. That preacher, he see how it wuz, an' blame my skin if he didn't jest go right down to Shorty's cabin, an' fling off his coat an' turn nuss. An' he stayed by Shorty jest like a mother, an' waited on 'im an' give 'im medicine till he pulled through all right an' got well.

"After that we all thought a good deal more of the preacher an' as for Shorty—wal, I reckon he'd made short o' anybody who'd a said a word agin him. Shorty wasn't a man to go back on a friend, an' he never forgot a favor. As soon as Shorty was able to git about he comes down to the saloon whar we usually round o' nights, an' he says:

"'Boys, the parson's a goin' to preach down at my cabin to-night, an' I want ever last one o' ye to come.'

"Wa'n't none of us hankerin' to go, but we could tell by the way Shorty spoke that he wuz in dead earnest 'bout it, an' we knowed it wouldn't be extry healthy to refuse, so we agreed to come.

"'An' I want you to b'ar in min', says Shorty, 'that the preacher's my friend, an' that he's got to be treated white. I want you fellers to behave an' act decent, an' if any galoot disturbs the meetin', blamed if I don't put a hole through 'im on the spot.'

"Shorty'd a done it, too, an' we knowed it, so you may jest bet yer last dollar that we wuz a moughty well behaved congregation that night as we squatted agin the wall o' Shorty's cabin an' listened to the sarmont.

"At fust I didn't take no special interest in what the preacher said, an' reckon none o' the others didn't neither, but after he'd talked on a while he kinder warmed up to business, an' fer 'bout a hour he talked powerful eloquent, shore, an' the way he ripped them old rascals away back ther' to Jerusalem wuz a caution. Before he'd gone very far we all got powerful interested, an' could a listened a heap longer if he'd a kep' on.

"After that we tuck to goin' to meetin' reg'lar, an' afore many nights we got to lookin' forrard through the day, an' feelin' sorter anxious to hev night come an' with it another sarmont. Shorty allers set up in front along o' the preacher, an' sometimes when I looked up thar an' see him so solemn like an' remembered how he uset to cuss it wuz 'bout all I could do to keep from laughin' right out.

"Wal, the meetin's kep on fer a week, an' then one night the preacher said he reckened we ort to hev a Sunday school. Shorty said 'Certainly,' an' the rest uv us agreed, because we thought it 'ud save trouble. You see Shorty had got mouty pious, but the way he fingered them shootin' irons o' his'n made us a leetle jubous uv 'im, an' we didn't know but he would break out an' shoot some uv us 'fore he knowed what he wuz 'bout.

"So the next Sunday we met at Shorty's cabin to git up a Sunday school. Fust the preacher prayed an' sung, an' then he read a chapter o' scripture 'bout Judas betrayin' his master an' all that, you know, an' then he axed us to talk—to sorter give our notions of it. After waitin' awhile, an' nobody else not gettin' up, Shorty rose an' said:

"'Fellers, this yere's a new lay to me, an' it comes a bit awk'erd, an' I mayn't be able to say nothin' o' any count, but I'm blamed if I don't feel like somebody ort to make a few remarks, an' I'm willin' to wag my chin fer all ther is in it. The parson wants our notions o' this yere whut he jest read, an' fer my part I hain't back'ard 'bout givin' mine. In the fust place I think them thar Jews wuz a onery set, an' every blamed galoot ov 'em ort a been made to stretch hemp. In the next place, I figger thet thar low lived Judas fellar ort to 'a' been a doggoned sneakin' coward. I don't mind a feller bein' mean when he's out an' out in it, but I hain't got no use for them underhanded cusses what plays the part o' a friend an' is jest a watchin' fer a chance to throw off on ye. I put thet thar Judas down fer a mouty mean sneak, fellers, an' if he wus yere I'd tell him so, an' if he give me any of his chin it wouldn't take me mor'n two shakes of a sheep's tail to put a chunk o' lead through 'im. Parson, them's my sentiments, an' I reckon they're krect, too. Mebby I hain't talked as well as some fellers you've heerd, but you want to b'ar in min' that talkin' ain't my fort. I kin grub 'long onter a pay streak bouts well as any of 'em, but this yere is a new lead to me an' I don't feel right at home on it.'

"With that Shorty sat down an' waited fer some o' the rest ov us to speak, but we didn't feel ekal to the 'casion, so nobody rose up.

"'Look yere, boys,' says Shorty, 'this won't do. Some ov ye shorely got notions 'bout this business, an' if ye hev the parson wants to hear 'em. Git up, fellers, an' speak out.'

"Still nobody didn't move, an' I could see that Shorty wa'n't pleased. He waited a leetle while, then he hopped up an' said:

"'Stumpy Jackson, yer got gab 'nuff when it comes to swearin', an' I figger that you could fling out a few remarks on this ercasion if yer tried.'

"'I hain't no speaker,' said Stumpy, 'an' I'd ruther be excused.'

"'Look yere, Stumpy,' said Shorty, 'we ain't goin' to hev no sneakin' out o' jooties in this business. Just you rise up thar an' set your mouth a goin', will ye?'

"Stumpy see that he war in fer it, so he crawled up, an' leanin' agin the wall with his hands run down in his pockets he said:

"'Fellers, I'm with the parson. I'm in favor o' this yere Sunday school. I think that ther Judas chap what parson read 'bout wuz a gol darned scamp, an' I'm agin 'im. Them's my notions.'

"With that Stumpy slid down the wall to the floor, an' the parson talked a little more and then the thing wuz over.

"Purty soon after that the parson went away, an' we wuz left to git along without 'im. But Shorty came out mouty strong then, an' 'lowed he could run the instertution, an' he did, too, an' made a success of it, you kin just bet.

"I never see Shorty's head fer takin' a interest in what he took hold on. 'Peared like when he set in to do a thing he jest put his whole mind to it, an' he wasn't satisfied less he wuz doin' his level best. That's the way he wuz 'bout that Sunday school, an' every Sunday he wuz promptly on hand, an' he see to it that every doggoned one of us wuz ther, too. I never see sich a change in nobody nother as there wuz in Shorty. He quit cussin' an' fightin', and he never pertended to go 'bout the s'loon no mor'n if thar hadn't been sich a thing. When he wasn't at work he wuz readin' the Bible, an' lots o' times he would set fer hours a singin' them old chunes, and fer makin' music he wasn't to be snuffled at, lemme tell ye.

"Wal, we got 'long fust rate with that thar Sunday school, and ever Sunday Shorty'd explain to us 'bout them Scripturs, and he'd allus give that thar Judas feller a gouge 'fore he quit. Shorty never could b'ar a sneak, an' I reckon that Judas wuz as low down an' miserable a sneak as ever lived, jedgin' from what I've heerd 'bout 'im.

"One Sunday, 'long two or three months arter the preacher left, Shorty got up after the Sunday school business was done an' he says, 'Fellers, 'cordin' to my way o' readin' this yere Scripture I figger out that we ot to be baptized, an' this book knows its business, so I reckon we'll go down to the crick right now an' git that over.'

"Stumpy hopped up to argy the question an' come out agin baptizen, but Shorty shet 'em up in short order an' carried the pint his own way.

"'A leetle water won't hurt you, nohow, Stumpy,' says Shorty, 'an' I reckon you needn't be so powerful skeered uv it. Yer ought to bathe once in yer life, anyway, an' now's as good a time as any.'

"That wuz a purty hard crack at Stumpy, fer joorin' the six years he'd been at the camp he hadn't never bathed none. Still, Stumpy wuz a mouty good hearted ole chap, an' we all liked 'im.

"But 'bout thet baptism. As I said, Shorty carried his p'int, an' we all filed out an' down the crick, war Shorty put us under, an' we submitted mouty meek, fer he carried two big pistols, an' we didn't know but he'd use 'em.

"'Twasn't long afore Shorty's Sunday school got to be known a fer an' near 'mong the miners, an' sometimes people come as much as thirty miles to see it in operation. I remember one time a lot o' fellows come over from Polecat Gulch, an' they wuz a ungodly lot, shore. They wasn't hardly in the house afore they began to laugh an' make light o' the doin's, but they didn't keep it up long, lemme tell ye, for the fust thing they know'd Shorty laid down the book he wuz readin' from, and pintin' a couple o' pistols at 'em, said:

"'We're goin' ter hev order in this yere shop er know the reason why, an' the next derned galoot that makes a racket had better say his pra'rs, fer blamed if I don't drop 'im in his tracks. We're glad to hev visitors when they know 'nuff to behave themselves, but when they don't they'd better stay 'way or bring their coffins 'long with 'em. The sarvices 'll now purceed.' Arter that Shorty never had no trouble, an' fer four years that Sunday school has been a runnin' right along, and today it's flourishin'."—Thomas P. Mountfort in Drake's Magazine.

Sixty-five years ago Emmons Rudge began to sell ice in Hartford, Conn., and he was arrested for it, as the doctors at that day had decided that ice impaired the health of those who used it, and its use was not tolerated in cases of fever.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—August 1.

High water at 11.30 A. M. and 11.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.37; Sets at 7.04.
Moon rises 8.08.
Last Quarter August 7.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Luce are at Oak Bluffs.

Joseph Millett has resigned his position at Thomas Gurney's.

Miss Lulu Nelson of Atlantic is in Weymouth visiting friends.

The electric display on Thursday evening was most magnificent.

Rev. J. H. Yeoman and wife leave on Saturday, for Wilmot, N. H.

Mr. W. H. Hopkins of Wollaston, moved this week to Pope's Hill.

Mr. Edward Hewitson, wife and daughter of Wollaston are in Nova Scotia.

Mrs. C. R. Sherman and children of Wollaston are in Maine for a month.

Miss Mary Melzard of Atlantic goes to Walpole on Saturday for two weeks.

Henry L. Hallett and family went Friday to South Hanson, for a week's outing.

Miss Clara B. Lapham, of Quincy Point, goes to Brant Rock, Saturday, for a month.

Mrs. Seaman and children of Atlantic have gone to Connecticut for their vacation.

Miss M. E. Wentworth of Boston, is visiting at Mr. John Federhen's at Quincy Point.

Licensing an ugly dog does not make him more gentle. A muzzle will be next in order.

Mrs. Gilbert A. Waterhouse of Atlantic has returned from a two weeks' visit in Brockton.

Fifteen new books were added to the library of the Memorial church, last Sunday.

Mr. George F. Higgins, the artist, is on a sketching trip among the hills of New Hampshire.

Miss Grace Parker, of Atlantic, went to Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday for a two weeks' visit.

Dr. A. J. Colgan was presented with a bouncing boy on Wednesday; he weighed ten pounds.

Miss Eva E. Hall, of Quincy Point, leaves Saturday for East Marshfield, to be gone a month.

Mrs. Gillon of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting her sister Mrs. W. H. Robinson, on Billings street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maxwell, who were married this week, will reside on Walnut street, Atlantic.

Mr. E. L. Corthell of Chicago, a civil engineer of national reputation, is a guest of his brother at Wollaston.

Charles and Walter Hill of Atlantic, took the day boat for Portland on Monday. They will be absent two weeks.

Miss Sadie Melzard and George Melzard of Atlantic went to East Sandwich on Thursday to spend their vacation.

The Merry Mounts will play a picked nine from Atlantic at the Merry Mount park grounds at 3 o'clock on Saturday.

Rev. F. L. Bristol of Uxbridge, formerly pastor of Memorial church, is visiting at Mr. George W. Hill's on Walker street.

Miss Maud Rice attended the Chautauqua assembly at Lake View, Framingham, in July. She is now in New Hampshire.

Mr. J. W. Woodward has moved from Boston and taken one of the flats built by him off Hancock street, near Glover avenue.

Miss Annie Clean, who has resided in Boston for eight months, during the absence of her family in England, has returned to Atlantic.

Rev. J. N. Webb moved to Providence, R. I., and Mr. J. H. Robertson of Worcester, has taken the house vacated by him at Wollaston.

Quite a number of rusticators are summering at Mrs. John Ramsdell's, Atlantic. Next week a party of nine are coming from Hoosac Falls, N. Y.

Twenty members of the Universalist Aid Association enjoyed a day's outing at Nantasket Wednesday.

A letter mailed in Baltimore at 12.30 P. M. Thursday, was delivered in this city at 7.15 this morning.

Mr. John H. Wales of the Quincy cafe, treated Postmaster Adams and his clerks Thursday afternoon.

Miss Addie M. Fuller of Arlington Heights, is the guest of Miss L. B. Kittredge, Quincy Point.

Over thirty letters for West Quincy people arrived at the Quincy office this morning and were sent to West Quincy via Boston.

Fifty-five out of seventy-two of the telephone lines in this city, were burned out during the thunder shower Thursday evening.

It looks now as though a decent sidewalk was so be built in front of the Adams building in the square. Asphalt blocks are on the ground.

Two of Mr. George Sheppard's children on River street, Quincy Point, were stunned last night during the storm but under the doctor's care are recovering.

Mr. John L. Miller, of Thomas & Miller, is off on a business and pleasure trip through Canada. We trust he will enjoy himself, and the trip be a profitable one.

Miss Leila Miller, of Town Hill, sailed Thursday via steamer Halifax of Canada Atlantic Steamship Co., on a vacation trip through Novia Scotia and New Brunswick.

Miss Cora Newcomb, of Quincy Point, left Friday to spend several weeks in Maine. She will be accompanied by her sister, Miss Ruth Newcomb, and Miss Rosa Day of Boston.

Several Swedes from neighboring towns arrived Thursday afternoon and went into camp at Merry Mount park. It was a rather rough night to open their camp meeting.

Mary DeLury, employed in the family of Councilman Roger H. Wilde, was severely injured about the eyes and face by the bursting of a bottle of ammonia. Dr. Fifield attended her.

The many friends of Rev. Dr. Mark Trafton, a former resident, will want to procure a copy of this week's Zion's Herald, which contains his likeness, a fine poem, and many reminiscences of his eventful life of eighty years.

At 10.45 A. M. next Sunday, Rev. Luther Freeman will preach in the M. E. church. Sunday School at 12 o'clock. Epworth League at 6 P. M. At 7 o'clock, praise service and prayer-meeting, instead of the usual preaching service.

George Spear, an old fellow well known to many of our citizen, has been hanging around Cohasset of late and was brought to Quincy yesterday by a Cohasset officer. When informed that Spear was harmless the officer allowed him to depart.

The Herald will please be a little more particular in culling news from the DAILY LEDGER. It says, "Another petition is being extensively signed at Quincy asking for a free postal delivery." Quincy has had it several months, and it is people of West Quincy who want it now.

The children of the Memorial Sunday School have raised $48 towards a carpet for the church. Prizes were awarded to those raising the most money. The first prize, a year's subscription to the Youth's Companion, was won by George Brown. The second prize a book of travels, was won by Loring Hallett.

Prof. A. F. Nightingale, a native of Quincy, for sixteen years principal of the Lake View high school, has been elected assistant superintendent of the schools of Chicago. Under his able management the Lake View high school has attained to a position second to no one of the seminaries or other college preparatory schools of Illinois or the West.

To be of any value to the advertiser, the circulation of a newspaper must be among actual readers. A circulation padded on the prize-package plan, where papers are bought, a ticket cut out, and the rest thrown away, is, of course, perfectly useless to an advertiser. It will be noticed that the BOSTON HERALD has never been forced to adopt such a plan in order to appear prosperous.

—Cohasset holds a town meeting Saturday evening to see if $12,000 additional will be appropriated for the new schoolhouse.

It is estimated that nearly 200,000 persons visit the White Mountains annually, and it has already been stated that the income from the mountain houses is $5,000,000, of which, perhaps, $1,000,000 is pure profit.

BORN.

COLGAN—In Wollaston, July 30, a son to Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Colgan.

MARRIED.

MAXWELL—McCAFFERTY—In Atlantic, July 30, by Rev. J. Herbert Yeoman, Mr. Frank Maxwell to Miss Kate McCafferty.

DIED.

HODGKINSON—In West Quincy, Aug. 1, Frank H., son of Mr. Frank T., and Mrs. Catherine E. Hodgkinson, aged 1 year and 3 months.

BAXTER—In Dorchester, July 31, Mr. Lewis Baxter a former resident of Quincy, aged 69 years and 8 months.

A DOCTOR ROBBED.

The Thieves Are Followed to Nantasket By Officer Furnald and Captured.

About four o'clock Thursday afternoon the buggy of Dr. H. C. Hallowell stood in front of his residence on Hancock street when three men came along in a carriage and took therefrom the doctor's medical case and obstetrical bag. A lady saw the theft but thought little of it, but was afterwards able to give a description of the parties.

Officer Furnald and Dr. Hallowell traced them in Braintree and Weymouth. In the former town they had sold a part of the goods to Dr. Dearing. He had an idea they were stolen, but thought they would be more apt to reach their owner through him.

From East Weymouth Constable Furnald was accompanied by Officers Fay and Pearce. When they arrived at Nantasket the thieves were arrested and at first denied all knowledge of any team, but finally owned up when the hostlers in Tisdale's stable identified them as the parties who had put up the rig. They were locked up in the jail at the beach. Constable Furnald then went back to East Weymouth, procured a barge and conveyed the prisoners from Nantasket to East Weymouth where they were kept over night.

They were brought into court this morning and were identified by Dr. Dearing, who dressed the wrist of one of them while they were making the sale of the instruments.

James Gray of Philadelphia, Philip Harrigan and John O'Brien of Boston were the names they gave and each were held in $500 for their appearance August 7. They were three very hard looking characters.

It was pretty lively work by Constable Furnald, as he was not notified until after 5 o'clock and had them arrested before 10 o'clock.

MILTON.

Mr. John Newcomb has had his butcher wagon painted in first class shape.

Mr. John Kendrick and family are to spend the month of August on the Cape.

Mr. Patrick Watson is ill with heart trouble.

Kemp & Tisdale have put out two very handsome signs.

Mr. O. A. Andrews and family have returned from Essex.

Mrs. Bates and Mrs. John Drew have been unwell for a few days.

Miss Mollie and Ada Zeigler are visiting in Florida. During their absence they will travel through other parts of the South.

Mr. A. A. Brackett's family are rusticating at Wolfboro, N. H.

The clerks at T. L. Pearce's went to Houghs Neck on Tuesday evening, and had a good time.

Equine Intelligence.

In the Brockton fire department every horse was entirely unused to the business when purchased, and was trained by the local regulars. The steeds are a fine looking, intelligent and lively lot of beasts, heavy and in good condition. The method of training the animals to do their work demands patience principally. At the head of each stall are the doors, which fly open at an alarm to furnish means of egress to the horses. When the horses are in training these doors are opened and the horses are led out to the machine which they are to draw, and put into their places. Then they are led back to their stalls, backed in and the doors closed. After a few days the animals are driven out from behind by a slap on the flank, and two or three men wait outside the doors to receive the beasts if they don't step into position. The final step is taken when everybody hides, the alarm is sounded and the horses are allowed to find their own places for themselves. It takes a pair of horses about three weeks to learn the business if they are adapted for it. If they're not they can be worked with for months and understand less about their duties every day.—*Brockton Enterprise.*

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

WEST QUINCY, July 30, 1890.

THE Partnership which existed under the firm name of Shea & Milford, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Luke S. Shea withdrawing. The business will be continued under the name of Milford Bros.

JOHN J. MILFORD,
PATRICK A. MILFORD.

WEST QUINCY, July 30, 1890.

The undersigned has this day severed all connection with the firm of Shea & Milford.

LUKE S. SHEA.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

BUT SLOW PROGRESS

Being Made Toward Disposing of the Tariff Bill.

CIRCULAR FROM MR. WINDOM

Giving Effect to Recent Legislation Regarding Silver—Farmers' Alliance Expect a Balance of Power in the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The discussion of the tariff bill will go on continuously in the senate from now until Friday next, provided the Republican senators can have their own way, and the bill shall not be interrupted by conference tariff reports. The appropriation committee will probably not present any of these conference reports until after Friday next.

If it shall appear by the time the river and harbor bill is to be called up for consideration that the Democrats are determined upon delay, and that comparatively little progress has been made in the disposition of the tariff bill, such a policy on the part of the Democracy will strengthen the purpose of those Republicans who are determined if practicable that a modified previous question shall be introduced in the senate to dispose not only of the tariff bill but of the federal election bill.

The members of the house are settling down for a long siege. Those who can take advantage of the present general debate upon the tariff bill are leaving the city for a few days before the schedule in which their own constituents take especial interest shall be reached. At the present rate of progress in the senate they will have ample time to arrange any ordinary matters at home before any schedule in which any community has any considerable interest will be reached.

The Democrats propose to debate without limitation, evidently, until the senate shall put some limitation upon them. In the house the Democrats are resorting to dilatory tactics, so far as it is possible under the new rules, in the hope of aiding their associates in the senate, and of giving emphasis to the fact that the work of congress is much in arrears, notwithstanding the new rules.

SILVER LEGISLATION.

Secretary Windom Takes the First Step Toward Putting It Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The treasury department has taken the first step toward giving effect to the last silver act and issued to-day the following circular:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1890.

On and after the 13th inst. offers for the sale of silver bullion, in lots of not less than 10,000 ounces, and its delivery, free of expense to the government, at any specified coinage mint in the United States, will be received, either by telegraph or letter, for consideration at 12 o'clock noon on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, except when these days fall on legal holidays. All bids will be addressed to "The Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.," will state the quantity offered in fine ounces, the price per fine ounce, and the mint at which the bullion is to be delivered. Bidders will be notified by telegraph of the acceptance or rejection of their offers. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved, and also to accept any portion of an amount offered instead of the whole. The delivery of a purchase must be completed within ten days after the acceptance of the offer. Payment will be made by draft on an assistant treasurer of the United States, payable in treasury notes. When bars bear the stamp of well known refineries, such appropriate value will be paid, pending melt and assay, as may be regarded safe and proper.

When the bullion purchase is of a character to require parting or refining, the usual mint charges for these operations will be paid by the seller. No bars weighing over 1200 ounces will be received. No silver coin, except uncurrent and mutilated coins of the United States, will be received on account of purchases.

WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

The Granger Influence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Members of the Farmers' Alliance committee, who are here watching in the interest of that organization, express the opinion that, from information which they are daily receiving, they expect to have from forty to fifty Farmers' Alliance men in the next house, which will enable them to hold the balance of power and control the election of speaker. They are mapping off a plan of operations which they think will ensure the adoption of some of their schemes.

In Brief.

The flood of public building bills in the house continues to rise.

Edward Fitzwilliams has been appointed special inspector of customs at Boston.

It is estimated that the public debt has been reduced about $4,000,000 during July.

Congressman Randall of Massachusetts is at home on a ten days' visit. He does not expect that the house will adjourn before the middle of September.

Democratic senators reported last night that an agreement had been reached whereby the elections bill would be laid aside till next winter.

Used His Club Vigorously.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 1.—While Officer Lonergan was attempting to arrest James Mooney last night, Mooney became refractory and a severe tussle ensued, during which the officer's club was freely used. At the station house Mooney's leg was found to be broken and he was sent to the hospital. At the hospital Mooney's head was found to be badly cut, and he was found to be seriously, perhaps fatally injured. Mooney was so full of liquor that the extent of his injuries could not be satisfactorily determined.

Fresh Disturbances in Samoa.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 1.—The steamer Lubeck, which has arrived here from Apia, brings rumors of disorders in Samoan villages. In the opinion of Europeans these disorders point out the necessity of the three treaty powers—England, Germany and the United States—forming a proper government for Samoa.

Illinois Village Burned.

WALNUT, Ills., Aug. 1.—The business portion of this village was swept by fire, fifty-six buildings being destroyed. Sixteen families are homeless. The losses aggregate $125,000; insurance $40,000.

Mine Disaster.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—An explosion occurred in the Unser Fritz mine at Colsenkirchen. Eight men were killed and two were injured.

The Race Track.

Sunol made an unsuccessful attempt to beat her record at Cleveland.

Raveloe, one of Theodore Winters' California thoroughbreds, lowered the mile running record at Monmouth.

THE ARGENTINE SITUATION.

Evidence of Reckless Extravagance on the Part of the Government—Two Days of Terrible Slaughter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The following letter from an American merchant doing business in Buenos Ayres to his firm in New York throws a good deal of light on the present situation in the Argentine Republic:

The principal reason for the depreciation of the currency lies in the want of confidence in the present government. All their past promises were pie crust—made to be broken. They are looking out for No. 1, and no one else. They go into all manner of expenses merely for self-benefit or speculation. As an instance, they are putting down Nicholson wood pavement in several of the principal streets of this city (Buenos Ayres), ripping up good granite pavement, which would compare favorably with that of any street of New York. They are doing the same thing in a back street, simply because the president happens to own a house there. They are cutting a magnificent avenue through the heart of the city, paying property owners fabulous prices, and tearing down a market which cost several million dollars two or three years ago. In fact, they are managing their finances as a prodigal son, and on tick. European bankers see all this, and won't lend them any more, for the day of reckoning must come. Not being able to get loans has caused them to cut down the city improvements and other big expenses. Besides this, their banks, with their enormous capitals running away up into the millions, are rotten.

The president of the republic has legally no more power than that of the United States; but, as this and all other Spanish-American republics are in point of fact nothing else but military governments, he does as he pleases. He controls his own as well as the legislative and judiciary part of the government. Those he cannot buy he causes to be assassinated in the public streets, and by day.

The assassinations have not taken place in Buenos Ayres, but they have frequently in the provinces. The papers give most minute details of the affair, charging the deaths of course, to roughs, who are never punished. The result is a senate and house of representatives solid to a man for the president.

By Way of London.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Times' Buenos Ayres dispatch says: Financial chaos and anarchy reign. A bill postponing the payment of bills one month has passed the chambers. It requires the president's signature to become a law. Notaries refuse to protest bills on the ground of the existence of a state of siege. Great pressure is applied to compel Celman to resign.

THE ST. ETIENNE DISASTER.

Funeral of Seventy-Five Victims—Oration Over the Coffins.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The funeral of seventy-five of the victims of the fire damp explosion in the Pellissier pit at St. Etienne took place yesterday. The coffins were covered with garlands of flowers. Some of the coffins bore the inscriptions "To the Martyrs of Labor," and "To the Victims of Capitalist Exploitation." The whole mining population of the St. Etienne district attended the funeral. M. Ives Guyot, who was formerly minister of public works, delivered an oration over the coffins, which were arrayed in a line. After the bodies had been interred the local leaders spoke upon the demands of the Socialists.

The chamber of deputies has voted 200,000 francs for the benefit of the families of those who lost their lives in the pit.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Registered mail in Paris was robbed of $25,000.

The Lawrence cyclone fund has reached $14,550.

The Archduchess Valeria of Austria is married.

Natural gas has been struck at Kingsville, Ont.

A flood has ruined crops around Tientsin, China.

Four firemen were fatally injured at a fire in Chicago.

Gen. Saussier, the military governor of Paris, is dying.

The strike at the Barnard Fall mill, River, continues.

There are eighty deaths daily from cholera in Mecca.

A British steamer has been seized by Portugal in Africa.

Fall River mills are to shut down for one week in August.

The postoffice at Newport was robbed of $4000 worth of stamps.

Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata" has been excluded from the mails.

Telegraphic communication with Buenos Ayres has been reopened.

People in Japan are dying of starvation through the failure of the rice crop.

Robbers fired on and wounded the engineer and fireman of a train in Colorado.

Repeated acts of incendiarism have caused a reign of terror in Bairdstown, O.

Twelve hundred carpenters employed on the New York schoolhouses struck yesterday.

Michigan Prohibitionists and North Dakota Republicans nominated state tickets.

The British naval squadron and the New York yachts have arrived in Newport harbor.

The month just closed was the dryest July on record at the Boston signal service office.

The Chicago wheat gamblers are greatly agitated over the news of a probable light wheat crop.

Minister Pauncefote and Mr. Tennant, brother of Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, have arrived in Newport.

It is thought that the difficulty at the works of Varney & Co., Lynn may be settled to-day.

Cardinal Luigi Pallotti is dead. He was 61 years old. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1887.

German exporters make much fuss over the new invoice regulations of the United States government.

Mr. Stanley writes to a personal friend in this country that his recent illness was brough on almost entirely by overwork on his private correspondence.

Jeremiah Miller, a woodchopper, living in a lonely cabin on North mountain, eight miles northeast of Mechanicsburg, Pa., shot and mortally wounded his wife and then killed himself.

There was a $35,000 fire in Boston last evening. The firms who lost most heavily were Carpenter, Woodward & Morton, dealers in paints, oils and glass, and H. M. Mason, cigar manufacturer.

A poor popcorn pedler at Old Orchard, Me., who saved a gentleman's life recently by keeping him from falling under the wheels of a moving train, has received a reward in the shape of $5000 in cash.

"BABY'S" NEW COLT

Shows the Boston Men That He's a Good One.

THE BUFFALOS BAT HARD

And Administer a Defeat to Capt. Kelly's Men—Ten-Inning Game at Cincinnati—A New Combination.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Bostons fell all over themselves to-day in their effort to hit Stein, Anson's latest "phenom." Two meek hits were the sum total of their hitting. Hines made a three-base and stole home while Bennett was being run down after he had secured his base on balls. That was their only run. Attendance 2610.

CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	4	1	2	3	0	2	5	0
Carroll, lf	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Wilmot, cf	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Anson, 1b	3	1	1	1	0	9	0	0
Burns, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	4	1
Earle, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Glenalvin, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Stein, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	6	6
Kittredge, c	3	0	1	1	0	8	1	0
Total	33	4	7	8	1	27	20	7

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	0	0	0	0	5	3	0
Tucker, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hines, cf	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	2
McGarr, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Bennett, c	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Smith, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	1
Nichols, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Totals	27	1	2	4	0	27	17	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago 2, Boston 1. Two-base hit—Cooney. Three-base hit—Hines. Stolen bases—Chicago 3, Boston 1. Base on balls—Chicago 1, Boston 6. Base on errors—Chicago 3, Boston 1. Struck out—Chicago 1, Boston 6. Double plays—Cooney and Burns. Umpire—Lynch.

Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 6.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Beard missed two chances to retire the Philadelphias in the seven and eighth innings of to-day's game, after which the visitors scored their only runs by hard hitting. A triple by Halliday, Knight's double and Mullane's single gave the Cincinnatis the game in the tenth.

Cincinnati	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati 7. Base hits—Cincinnati 14, Philadelphia 14. Errors—Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1. Batteries—Viau and Keenan, Smith and Clements.

Cleveland, 6; New York, 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—Cleveland batted opportunely, and to the timely hitting of Davis and McKean the victory was due. Rusie's wildness contributed much to the defeat of his club. The New Yorks both outfielded and outbatted their opponents, but luck was against them.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland 3, New York 4. Base hits—Cleveland 7, New York 12. Errors—Cleveland 4, New York 12. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Rusie and Buckley.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Buffalos Play an Errorless Game and Down the Bostons.

BUFFALO, July 31.—The Bisons played an errorless game to-day and batted hard at the right time. Cunningham pitched well and showed elegant head work. It rained hard just before the time for calling the game, but a crowd of 1152 persons were present.

BUFFALO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	5	0	1	1	1	5	0	0
Mack, c	4	0	2	2	0	3	2	0
Twitchell, rf	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Wise, 2b	5	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Beecher, lf	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Rowe, ss	5	2	2	4	0	2	6	0
White, 3b	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	0
Clark, 1b	4	1	2	2	0	10	0	0
Cunningham, p	4	2	2	3	0	0	2	7
Total	39	5	11	15	2	26	17	7

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	2	3	3	0	5	1	1
Stovey, rf	3	0	1	2	0	4	0	1
Kelly, ss	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Brouthers, 1b	3	0	2	3	0	13	1	0
Richardson, lf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Quinn, 2b	3	0	2	2	0	1	3	0
Kilroy, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Murphy, c	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	30	2	9	11	0	27	12	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Buffalo 4, Boston 2. Two-base hits—Cunningham, Twitchell, Brouthers, Stovey. Three-base hit—Rowe. Stolen bases—Boston 3. Base on balls—Buffalo 2, Boston 6. Struck out—Boston 2. Double plays—Rowe, Wise and Clark; White and Clark; Brown and Murphy. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

New York, 3; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The New Yorks administered a defeat to the Chicagos. The game was quickly and sharply played. The feature was John Ewing's work in the box. Comiskey was the only one to get a hit off him.

New York	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0		—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—New York 6, Chicago 1. Errors—New York 1, Chicago 3. Batteries—Ewing and Ewing, Baldwin and Farrell.

Philadelphia, 12; Cleveland, 6.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—The Philadelphias batted out a victory in to-day's game. Gruber was knocked out of the box in the fifth.

Philadelphia	2	2	5	0	0	3	0	0		—12
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 18, Cleveland 10. Errors—Cleveland 3. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan; Gruber, McGill and Brennan.

Pittsburg, 13; Brooklyn, 1.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Good fielding and batting at the proper time won the game for the home team.

Pittsburg	1	4	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	—13
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg 1, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 9, Brooklyn 8. Errors—Pittsburg 2, Brooklyn 6. Batteries—Maul and Quinn, Sowders and Daily.

Other Games.

At Wilmington—Wilmington, 10; Hartford, 1.
At Washington—New Haven, 8; Washington, 7.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 12; Lebanon, 2.
At Newark—Newark, 10; Harrisburg, 6.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 15; Columbus, 9.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 9; Toledo, 4.
At Rochester—Louisville, 8; Rochester, 3.

The Latest Ball Combine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A Louisville special says it is reported that arrangements are in progress to combine the Players' league and American association. The plan is to establish an eight club league, the eastern clubs to be placed in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston, and the western clubs in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and Louisville. The players and association clubs in Philadelphia and Brooklyn are to combine. The best players of the two organizations are to be retained, and the others will be allowed to go into the minor leagues as an inducement for the latter to enter into a "national agreement" with the new combination.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times,

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money** a

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 96. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOOK

OVER !

LOOK

DOWN

Our long list of goods and see if there is anything you want.

Saturday Ev'g,

AUGUST 2d, 1890,

Market Supplies at the Lowest Prices in Quincy.

Short Rib Cuts, per lb.,	13c.
Second " " "	10c.
French Roasts, "	8c.
Leg of Mutton, "	12c.
Mutton Chops, "	15c.
Shell Beans, per pk.,	35c.
Butter " "	25c.
Green Corn, per doz.,	15c.
Blueberries, per qt.,	15c.
Watermelons,	14c. to 25c.
Cantelope Melons,	15c. to 18c.

We assume to be headquarters on market supplies in Quincy. Call and form your own conclusions.

W. H. Doble,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts.,

SOUTH QUINCY.

Aug. 2. 1t

LOST.

LOST.—On Friday, Aug. 1, a Lady's Gold Watch, between South Quincy depot and the Square, A suitable reward will be paid for its return to the DAILY LEDGER office. Aug. 1—3t

WANTS.

OWNER WANTED for a flea-bite Grey Horse, mongrel Democrat wagon and old brass-mounted harness. Apply to CONSTABLE FURNALD, Washington street, Quincy. Aug. 2—tf

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED—Two Boarders in a private family, at 1 Penn street. South Quincy.
July 29. 6t*

WANTED.—A strong capable girl; good washer and ironer. Understands plain cooking. Call at the LEDGER office.
July 28. tf

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks. Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Four rooms on Wilson street, West Quincy. Apply to GUS FROLUND, 5 Wilson street. July 28—6t

TO LET.—Easterly half of double house, corner Brook and Safford streets, Wollaston. Possession given August 1st. Rent moderate. Apply to Capt. Whiting on the premises. July 26—6t ptf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

—AND—

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Travelling Expenses Included.

A party will leave **Boston, Thursday, September 11, for a Grand Tour of 66 days** through the

Yellowstone National Park

—AND—

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The trip includes, besides a Week's Tour through the Great American Wonderland, a journey over the **Entire Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Puget Sound, the Columbia River, the Magnificent Mount Shasta Route, Central and Southern California,** and a return through Arizona, New Mexico, etc., by the **Santa Fe Route.** Return tickets good for six months.

Thursday, September 11.—Fifth and Last Excursion to the Yellowstone National Park and Return.

Monday, October 13.—Excursion direct to Southern California (via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route); also Tour Through the Pacific Northwest and California.

September and October.—A magnificent list of Autumn Trips through New England, Canada, the Middle States, and South.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞Send for descriptive circulars, designating the particular trip desired.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington Street, opposite School Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

July 26. 13t p2w

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

SWEDISH CAMP.

Proving a Grand Success at Merry Mount Park.

WELL ATTENDED MEETINGS.

An English Service to be Held Sunday Afternoon—The Temperance Question to be Discussed on Monday—Large Tent Has Capacity of 300.

The Swedes who are holding a religious camp meeting in Merry Mount Park report a jolly good time, and a series of very interesting meetings. There are nine tents, the large one for the meetings having a capacity of 300. The others are used for sleeping, cooking, etc.

At the opening meeting on Thursday evening the audience was much larger than was anticipated. It was opened by Rev. R. Cederburg of Boston, the chairman. Several preachers were present who made remarks. The tempest early in the evening kept some away, but those present felt it was good to be there.

Friday Services.

A prayer meeting was held between 6 and 7 A. M.

At 3 P. M. a good-sized audience gathered in the large tent and listened to an able sermon by Rev. W. Vitting of Quinsigamond, who also preached at 7.30 P. M. On the latter occasion the tent was nearly filled, many having come during the day from Boston, Rockport and other places. The sermon was from Isaiah 45:22—"Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else." The points were: I—who is this God? 1, the creator; 2, the supporter of all things; 3, the redeemer of all mankind. II—How we should come to Him: in thorough repentance from all sins, and by looking to Him as the only Saviour. After the sermon there were requests for prayer, and the people gathered round the altar, and a testimony and prayer service followed.

Today's Services.

There was the usual early prayer meeting at 7 A. M.

At 10 A. M., the Rev. F. O. B. Wallin of Rockport was the speaker and discussed subjects of importance to the people.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a service particularly for the Sunday school children. Preaching service at 7.30 P. M.

Sunday Services.

Sunday morning there will be the early prayer meeting; at 9 a "love feast," and at 10 a sermon and communion service. In the afternoon at 3.30 there will be a service in English, to which citizens are particularly invited. Praise meeting at 6 and preaching at 7.30.

Monday will be given to the temperance question. The camp will continue through Thursday.

A STUBBORN FIRE.

The House of Mr. Patrick Cain on Copeland Street Damaged $500.

The alarm from Box 46 at 8 o'clock last night was for a fire discovered in the house owned by Patrick Cain and situated on Copeland street, West Quincy. The house is occupied by Patrick Cain and Gus Blonde. The fire was discovered in the part occupied by the latter, and as that family were away and the door locked, it had gained considerable headway. The fire department were called and responded promptly. Nearly all of the furniture in Blond's part was removed and part of Cain's, The loss on the building will reach $500 and on the furniture $200. The house was insured for $100.

It was a stubborn fire, and a quantity of water was poured into the building. The "all out" signal was not given until 10 o'clock.

The Alarm This Morning.

Box 39 was rung in this morning at eleven o'clock for a grass fire on a vacant lot on Penn street, South Quincy. It had been set by a boy and was making rapid progress towards the residence of Mr. Alex. McCabe and Mr. Henry Holten.

The "all out" signal was promptly given by Chief Ripley.

Off for Alaska.

Miss Carrie L. Floyd of this city was among the Raymond & Whitcomb Alaska party which left Boston this morning. The travellers will remain until Monday in Montreal. They are then to have a special train to the West. Stops are to be made at Banff, Victoria and elsewhere on the outward trip. The run to Alaska and back will occupy a fortnight. On the return the travellers will take the Northern Pacific route, visiting the Yellowstone Park on the way. The entire journey makes a novel and most delightful tour.

Fire in Hyde Park.

An alarm of fire at 2.15 o'clock yesterday morning, in Hyde Park, was for the burning of an old-fashioned house on Milton avenue, owned and occupied by Mrs. Sarah Ann Macomber. The fire is supposed to have caught from the kitchen stove or chimney. Mrs. Macomber, who is eighty years old, was aroused with difficulty by neighbors. She lost most of her furniture and clothing. The loss is about $1000: partially insured.

HOUGHS NECK.

Another Enjoyable Hop at the Yacht Club House—House Building.

The Quincy Yacht Club held a very enjoyable hop at the Club house last evening. Quite a large party were present many being present from Harrison Square and Neponset.

Monk's Orchestra furnished music for the dancers. Among those present were from Quincy: Mr. and Mrs. John O. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Faxon, Miss Faxon, Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, Mr. and Mrs Howland, Miss Howland, Mrs. George S. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Horace F. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Shepherd, Miss Nellie Slade, the Misses Jackson, Miss Amy Slade, Miss Marcia Dickey, Miss Dolly Farrington, Miss Lillian Harlow, Miss Edna Aldrich, Miss Mabel Shaw, Miss Bates, Mr. Fred Rice, Mr. Harry Rice, Mr. J. F. Harlow, Postmaster Warren W. Adams, Mr. A. Moreton Swallow, Mr. Fred Estes, Mr. Geo. B. Dewson, Mr. W. I. Dewson, Mr. George Pfaffman, Mr. Walter B. Holden, Mr. Warren Edwards, Mr. George S. Keys, Jr., Mr. Henry Dean, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Charles P. Brackett, Mr. George H. Holden, Mr. George E. Farrington, Mr. Elmer Munroe, Mr. Charles A. Price, Mr. Robert E. Price, Mr. Allan Claflin, Mr. Henry B. Holden, Mr. W. H. Shaw.

From Neponset and Harrison Square: Miss Belle Temple, Miss Millie Temple, Miss Sadie Tappen, Miss Susie E. Day, Miss Alden, Miss Maria Eastman, Mr. J. Whitmarsh, Mr. G. K. Dearborn, Mr. J. W. Olmstead, Mr. J. R. Rablin, Mr. W. M. Goodwin, Mr. Walter S. Fox, Mr. Webster, G. Hayward, Mr. Guy B. Carter, Mr. C. E. Bockers.

A barge ran to Quincy to accomodate those who wished to remain after ten o'clock.

Miss Edna Aldrich of Boston, younger sister of Miss M. A. Aldrich, of the Boston Home Journal, is spending a few days with Mrs. Hanlon.

Mr. William Warren of Roslindale, spent yesterday at the Loretto. Mr. and Mrs. Tileston and friends spent Thurday at their cottage, the Bird's Nest.

Mr. Timothy Smith of East Dedham, is building a cottage on one of the lots sold at the recent auction sale of the Manet Land Co. It is to be a two-story affair, with a carriage shed and barn in the rear. This lot was the one purchased by Mr. G. Harvey Field, and sold by him to Mr. Smith at private sale. Mr. Smith is personally superintending the work. Pretty quick that of having a house well under way, considering how recently the land was sold. But then Mr. Smith is used to quick work. He is an undertaker.

Mr. James F. Freeman, Mr. A. E. Freeman, the Misses Fannie, Bessie, Minnie and Katie Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. William Perry, and Mamie Frost, reached this place yesterday, after an all night's drive from Foxboro. They are at one of Pierce's cottages, and will probably remain a week.

Mr. F. A. Oliver of Braintree, is at the Loretto Cottage.

Mr. Andrew Davis, postmaster of Ware, Mass., wife and child arrived at the Linden yesterday for a brief stay.

Mr. Walters and family, who have been occupying the Seaweed Cottage, vacated yesterday.

Mr. John O. Holden and family of Quincy spent Thursday at their beautiful cottage, Cedar Bluffs.

Mr. Frank Stanberger who has been stopping at the Loretto for some time, left Wednesday.

What might have been a serious fire was narrowly averted at the Linden Pavilion, Wednesday night by the breaking of a lamp. The oil covered the floor, which immediately caught fire. The presence of mind of Mr. Ray Taber, who kicked the burning lamp into the street and smothered the fire with his coat was all that saved a visit from the Fire Department.

A union basket picnic of the Universalist, Baptist, and Orthodox Sunday Schools of Canton will be held at Houghs Neck next Wednesday. Transportation will be by barges.

The DAILY LEDGER has made arrangements with Mr. John H. Bent to forward Houghs Neck news, and it will be a feature of the paper every day. Any courtesies which may be extended to him will be appreciated by the publishers. The LEDGER is for sale at the Houghs Neck post-office at 4 P. M., daily.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised August 2:

Anderson, Emma
Branchard, Jane
Barrett, Wm.
Carlson, Emma
Cameron, Jennie
Carlson, Oskar
Crocker, Seth
Chesser, Alex.
Campbell, Alex.
Dalton, Lizzie
Fuller, Elisha
Frazier, Nettie B.
Garrwory, John
Gilbert, M. A.
Hawley, Florence
Holmes, Lucius
Hoyt, J. F.
James, Mrs. M.
Kelley, James
Larson, Alex.
Lavore, M.
Murphy, Fred D.
Mitchell, G. M.
Malcolm, John
McDonough, Peter
O'Brien, Jerry
Partridge, Chas.
Parrott, Chas. F.
Reed, James
Rooney, Patts.
Robertson, Thos.
Simmons, John A.
Sosie, Miss
White, Austin
Walker, Lizzie
Welsh, John

Quincy Playgrounds.

Dr. W. L. Faxon of Quincy has petitioned the city council to purchase in every ward in that city a tract of land as a play ground for small children. It is a capital idea, but as small children don't have votes it probably won't be done.—Sharon Advocate.

—Nedham's population is estimated at 3,033.

WEYMOUTH.

Rev. Mr. Palmer of the Old North Society has decided to remain in New England and not go to Honolulu.

The new post office at Holden & Sladen's store is now in running order.

Business in this town will be nearly suspended on August 12, the day of the great G. A. R. parade at Boston. The clerks at the stores will ask for a holiday and undoubtedly the proprietors will grant their request.

Twenty-two new volumes have been added to the Tufts Library the past week and will be ready for delivery today.

On Monday evening the South Shore Cooperative Bank will meet at Arcanum Hall when $1200 will be sold to the highest bidder.

Returns from the Town Clerk's office shows the number of men in town liable to military duty to be 1888: Ward 1, 257; Ward 2, 694; Ward 3, 403; Ward 4, 206; Ward 5, 325.

The party of ladies and gentlemen that started from the Landing Thursday evening in a four-horse barge, intending to witness the Fall of Babylon were compelled to return after going as far as Quincy in consequence of the heavy rain. Last evening, however, they again started and reached their destination.

The selectmen have refused to grant the license asked for by Edmund P. White at the Landing on account of the objection of the abuttors.

Mrs. Mary Ann Bicknell, mother of Engineer Charles E. Bicknell, died yesterday morning after a long and continued illness. The funeral service will be held Sunday noon at her late residence on Torrey's lane and Rev. W. L. Smith of the Baptist church will officiate. The interment will take place at the Village cemetery.

The East Weymouth ball team will play the Duxburys this afternoon on the grounds off Lake street.

Gilman C. Fisher, the ex-superintendent of schools, starts for the West today.

The new house for the Lovell's Corner Hose Co. is nearly completed and will be dedicated the last of this month.

Our Weymouth correspondent's telephone number is 18-3. Don't hesitate to call him up, day or night, if you have news matter or advertisements you want forwarded to this office.

About twenty of the members of the Weymouth fire department left today for New Bedford to be gone two days.

A BUSY MAN.

Mr. Charles Wilson Finds a Great Demand for Quincy Paving.

Mr. Charles Wilson the paving contractor seems to be the busiest man in the city this warm weather. On Tuesday he shipped 38 carloads of paving stone from West and South Quincy depots. Every car containing over 900 stones. He averages nearly twenty carloads every day Since spring he has sent away over 2,000,000 paving which went to Brockton, Boston, Waltham, and other cities. For thirty-five years he has carried on a quarry but not until the last ten years has he entered the paving trade so extensively. Since then he has handled some very large contracts, in such a satisfactory manner as to be able to do business with the same parties ever afterwards.

In the city of Brockton he has furnished every paving that has been used. He has also furnished Attleboro, Newton, Waltham, Taunton, Fall River and other places the material for paving their streets.

He supplied the stone for the three railroads in this city, and also for Kingston and Plymouth street railways. He always furnished the material for the Metropolitan horse railroad, and since the West End has been formed, sends the latter large amounts every years. In fact every large contract in this part of the country is sent to him for his figures. He is the largest dealer in this part of the State and is ready and capable at any time, to undertake the filling of an order of any size.

Base Ball Today.

St. Johns vs. Boston College nine at Franklin-street grounds, South Quincy.

St. Marys at Cambridge.

Wollaston Grays at Fort Wayne.

Merry Mounts vs. picked nine from Atlantic at Merry Mount Park.

—The members of the board of aldermen of Salem have been summoned to appear before the first district court August 7, to show cause why the liquor license granted to John Ganey, 47 Mill street should not be revoked on complaint of P. F. Buckley for a breach of the conditions of the same.

—Patrick Gormley, a Roxbury lad who attended a picnic at Massapoag lake, Sharon, on Thursday, was drowned in the lake. It was late that night before the body was recovered.

The Old Colony strawberry train carried this season 38,000 crates of strawberries from Dighton and ajoining towns, equal to 1,216,000 quarts, the largest crop ever marketed.

The Georgia watermelons are coming right along, notwithstanding the threatened force bill.

FLOUR !

We carry no poor quality Flours, believing that the Best is always the Cheapest. Our Flours are

Sidle Fletcher,
Holmes & Co.'s,
North Western,
Minnehaha,
Gold Bullion,
Fancy.

ALSO THE FAMOUS

Washburn & Crosby's,
Gold Medal,
Washburn's Best,
Washburn's XXX.

These Flours have a national reputation and the name of the maker is on every Barrel.

Price $6.50 Per Barrel.

A. J. RICHARDS & SONS,

QUINCY GRAIN STORE.

Aug. 1. 6t

BEST IN THE MARKET !

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

Sunday Services.

Memorial Church, Atlantic.

Rev. J. H. Yeoman, pastor. Preaching services discontinued during the month of August. Sunday School at 11 A. M.

M. E. Church, West Quincy.

Rev. W. F. Lawford pastor. 10.30, the Lord's supper and reception of members. Sunday school at 11.45. Epworth League at 6. General prayer service at 7. A hearty welcome to all.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman paster. Preaching at 10.45 A. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock. Epworth League at 6 P. M. At 7 o'clock, praise service and prayer-meeting, instead of the usual preaching service.

Universalist Church.

Closed for the month of August.

Christ Chnrch.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 12 M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton rector.

Christadelphian Services.

At French's hall, at 7.30 P. M., there will be a lecture delivered by Mr. Joseph McKellar. Subject: "The Unveiling of all Nations." All are welcome.

—While Burton H. Prouty, 17 years old, son of Mr Andrew H. Prouty of Cohasset, and Albert Clapp were fishing from a boat off shore Tuesday, the former fell overboard and was drowned, notwithstanding every effort was made to rescue him. The body was recovered in about 20 minutes, but life was extinct. Young Prouty was a pupil at the Cohasset high school and a general favorite with his associates.

—Cohasset voted 127 to 65 against making an additional appropriation for the new schoolhouse.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

WEST QUINCY, July 30, 1890.

THE Partnership which existed under the firm name of Shea & Milford, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Luke S. Shea withdrawing. The business will be continued under the name of Milford Bros.

JOHN J. MILFORD,
PATRICK A. MILFORD.

WEST QUINCY, July 30, 1890.

The undersigned has this day severed all connection with the firm of Shea & Milford.

LUKE S. SHEA.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 18t

Flour at Wholesale

—IS—

50c. Per Barrel Higher.

Owing to the fact of our having a Large Stock of Flour bought at the Lowest point, we will for a limited time only, offer our **Imperial Bread Flour** at

$6.00 per Barrel,

delivered FREE to any part of the City. We guarantee this Flour to be equal in bread making qualities to any Flour offered in Quincy.

We are the largest direct receivers of Flour south of Boston.

Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.

Boston Branch Grocery,

Durgin & Merrill's Block,

QUINCY.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES !

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

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— IN THE —
of Quincy,
— IN ORDER TO —
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CATERING FOR THE
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Prices can't be beat in Boston or
ston.
V. Lombard,
ANTON'S BLOCK.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The DAILY LEDGER was in great demand last evening and our supply was exhausted before six o'clock. The people expected a newsy paper and they were not disappointed, we venture to say.

It was fortunate for once that the gentlemen who attempted to pull in the alarm from Box 54 on Thursday evening should have been unsuccessful. For the fire department was not needed and it would have made confusion at the Drake fire; and had the force been divided might have occasioned a larger loss. However the fact is to be deplored that the key could not be found. Such should not be the case.

Then is it not an argument for at least one more steamer. It occasionally happens that two fires occur in the city at the same time. One fire sometimes sets a building some distance away. An engine is liable to be crippled at any time, and we believe a city of 17,000 population and 3,000 buildings, covering the large territory that it does, should not depend on one. The second engine need not be in active service but ready to respond to second alarms.

The authorities of the signal service says the New Bedford Mercury, have decided that the phenomenon which occurred at Lawrence last Saturday was a tornado, not a cyclone. A cyclone is properly a storm at sea covering much greater area than a tornado. The tornado however, though confined to a comparatively limited area, is much more violent than the cyclone. It is said that the tornado at Lawrence was the most severe experienced in New England since it was inhabited by the white men. While another is possible within 24 hours, the chances are that a long time will elapse before one as violent is suffered to visit this section. It is well known that one of the chief conditions necessary for the production of tornadoes is great variation in the grades of temperature. This partly accounts for their frequency at the west and their rarity at the east.

Certain local fish dealers of the city of Woburn, recently petitioned the city government to impose on fish dealers from other towns a tax sufficiently high to prevent their doing business there, and so give to the petitioners a monopoly of the Woburn trade. The Press commenting on the same says: The petition has a coolness, which at this seasou of the year is peculiarly refreshing and reminds one of a similar request, which, as is well known, was once make by the spider to the fly. It is, however, a natural and legitimate result of the home market idea which has been boomed so assiduously within the last few years. If the prosperity of a nation is enhanced by preventing trade with the people of other nations, a state must reap the same advantage by curtailing trade with other states and likewise towns must grow rich by putting up barriers between themselves and other towns. It never seems to occur to the disciples of this theory that it may not be altogether consistent with the idea upon which "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," is founded to expect it to bind the hundred who wish to buy and deliver them over to the tender mercies of the one who wishes to sell. If the dealers are ever successful and we are compelled to patronize them or go without fish, I hope that they will use the town squarely in turn, and never, No, never! be caught in the act of coming out from Boston with bundles in their hands.—Press.

ITS FATE UNCERTAIN.

Senators' Opinions on the Federal Election Bill.

LOTTERY PEOPLE HUSTLING.

Lobbyists, with Plenty of Money, Keeping Busy—Proposed Amendment to the Sugar Schedule—Reciprocity Scheme Finds Favor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Here are two radically conflicting views as to the probable action of the senate with respect to the federal election bill. One of the oldest and most conservative of the senators says:

"The election bill will not be passed at this session. I no more think that it will than that an impossible event will take place. It is unnecessary for me to give the ground of my belief. I simply do not think that it will pass; there will not be Republicans enough present to pass it. The Democrats will not vote. It will be necessary for the Republicans to secure its passage to have a Republican quorum present. Forty-three will need to be in their seats during whatever time is necessary to secure the passage. They will not be there. I no more expect that than I expect any other impossible thing. Why they will not will be for themselves to settle with their conscience and their party, but the bill will surely not pass; that is my opinion."

The senator is very strongly in favor of its passage, and he cannot be said to be making this prediction to take counsel of his desires.

On the other hand, John I. Davenport, who is presumed to know something about the bill, and who is here very eagerly watching it, said: "I think it looks better to-day than at any time. I believe that arrangements have been made by which the measure is certain to pass. I think the Republican sentiment toward it is better than it has been at any time since it was introduced."

These are two radically different opinions. There are many friends of the bill who will be disposed to agree with the unfavorable view taken by the senator above quoted. The difficulty is that the margin is so small, and that the four or five Republican senators who are opposed to the bill are very much opposed to it, and will only surrender their views to press of circumstances. Whether or not they will deem it expedient to be present at the party caucus when it shall be decided to proceed with the measure to final vote is a matter of speculation.

The danger is that they will not agree to be bound by its result; that moreover they may not be present in Washington, and that a trip to Europe or important business engagements will be found to have occurred to prevent their attendance in the senate. The failure to be present, or failure of four Republicans to vote for the bill, or their absence from the city, paired or unpaired, will result in its defeat. There is no probability that a pair will be recognized by the Democrats. With respect to this bill, their purpose is to refrain from voting on it, and to require the Republicans to pass it by their own votes. Consequently, it will be necessary for forty-three Republicans to be here, and there are only forty-eight Republicans on the roll of the senate. One is in Europe for an indefinite period.

It is difficult to explain the growing confidence of the Democrats in their ability to defeat the bill. The leading Democratic organ in New York city announced positively that an arrangement of some sort had been made by which it is certain the bill will be defeated. What that arrangement is no one says. Most careful inquiry among leading Republicans of the Senate who would be likely to know anything about the matter shows that no arrangement has been made

The announcement in Democratic quarters that such an agreement has been made has naturally attracted a great deal of attention at the Capitol. If any understanding of that sort has been reached by the Democratic leaders it must have been made with Republicans who are opposed to the bill under any circumstances, and they would scarcely venture to assume to speak for the entire party nor to enter into any compact with the Democrats. It will, however, be important for the Republicans who are interested in the passage of this bill to closely watch events here for the next few weeks.

LOTTERY LOBBYISTS,

With Plenty of Lottery Money, are Prepared to Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The agents and lobbyists of the Louisiana Lottery company are here and are getting in their work against the anti-lottery bill. The attitude of the president and the language employed in his special message against this scheme has greatly alarmed them. They claim that Gen. Bingham, chairman, and other members of the postal committee are opposed to the proposed bill, maintaining that the measure is unconstitu-tional. The lobby is a powerful one, and well supplied with money, and they saythe bill must be defeated at all hazards.

Tariff on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Senator Quay proposed an amendment to the sugar schedule of the tariff bill as follows:

All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and shall pay duty as follows: All sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 3-10 of 1 cent a pound; all sugars above No. 16 and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, shall pay a duty of 6-10 of 1 cent a pound; all sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 1 cent a pound; provided, that if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon sugar or molasses by any country from whence the same may be imported, such sugar or molasses so imported shall be subject to duty as provided by law, prior to the passage of this act.

Reciprocity Scheme Gaining Strength.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The prompt action by several of the western Republican state conventions in adopting Secretary Blaine's reciprocity proposition is having its effect in both houses of congress. Senator Hale and other friends of the scheme in the senate are greatly encouraged by the western indorsements which it is receiving, and are confident that it will be adopted as an amendment to the tariff bill. Senator Hale anticipates a very lively debate when the matter comes up for consideration.

Rates on Food Products.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The interstate commerce commission has issued and will send out to-day its order to take effect Sept. 1, 1890, for the reduction of rates on food products, based on its report sent to the senate June 7, 1890. The reductions made apply only to corn, oats, wheat and flour carried from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to Chicago, St. Louis and the Mississippi river. No reductions are required which will leave the roads less than 6 1-2 mills a ton a mile for hauls not longer than 500 miles, nor less than 6 mills for any distance. As to rates east of the Mississippi the commission says: "The rates from Chicago and from St. Louis and to the Mississippi river now charged on corn, oats, wheat and flour to the eastern seaboard, are not found to be excessive."

Limiting Senate Debates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Senator Blair's resolution, which he proposed yesterday, directing the committee on rules to report within four days some measure to limit debate, is not a caucus measure proposition, but one which a number of Republican senators favor. He intends to call it up to-day and if possible secure a vote on it. He says that unless some limit is put on debate the tariff bill will not be disposed of before the middle of September or the first of October at the present rate of its consideration.

Wheels Blocked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—So many Republican congressmen have absented themselves from their post of duty at Washington that it is impossible to transact any business. The Democrats absented themselves when a roll call was ordered yesterday and prevented the presence of a quorum, thus rendering of no avail the famous new rule. Six New England congressmen are absent, and their leaves of abscence will to-day be rescinded.

STORIES OF STARVATION.

Districts in Newfoundland Sadly in Need of the Necessaries of Life.

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—Dispatches from Cape Norman, N. F., report that the people there are suffering greatly for want of food. Not one pound of flour is to be obtained in the district, and some families have subsisted for months on mussels and shell fish. On June 20 snow fell to a depth of four inches. A similar state of affairs is reported from Quirpou.

Grenadiers Going Home Again.

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—A cable confirming the report that the Grenadier Guards had been called back has been received by the military authorities here. This recall is understood to be the result of the consultation held by Queen Victoria and the ministers. The report of the breaking down of the steamer Tamar, on which the guards were being conveyed, is looked upon as merely an excuse for ordering the troops to return.

It is said that another regiment, the Eighth Kings, will soon come to Halifax.

Must Stand the Smell.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 2.—In the United States circuit court Elias A. Tuttle and wife petitioned that Joseph Church & Co. and W. J. Brighton & Co., and all persons acting for them, be restrained from so conducting their fish fertilizer business at Tiverton as to give rise to the disagreeable, offensive and injurious odors and smells arising and emitting from their factories in the course of their operation and business and the offensive substances and matters coming therefrom. Judge Carpenter denied the petition.

Long Strike Ended.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 2.—The labor trouble that has existed at the factory of C. W. Varney & Co. for several weeks is settled. The factory will be running Monday. The trouble started by Varney & Co. wanting to introduce a cheaper grade of work than they had previously done and the cutters came out. The rest of the shop struck to aid the cutters. An entirely new price list has been agreed upon for the whole factory.

An Exciting Meeting.

LIMERICK, Aug. 2.—A largely attended meeting was held here to discuss the action of the Limerick corporation in rejecting a motion to censure Bishop O'Dwyer for his course in regard to John Dillion. Those who upheld Bishop O'Dwyer were jeered and hooted at and there were many exciting scenes. The streets in the neighborhood were packed with excited throngs.

Connecticut Census Returns.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 2.—The official returns for the first Connecticut census district gives the following figures: New Haven district, 208,669, a gain of 52,146 over the last census. New Haven is given a population of 85,834, a gain of 22,952. Fairfield county has 149,782, a gain of 37,740. Litchfield county, 53,498, a gain of 1434.

An Editor Sentenced.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—Mr. Walsh, editor of The Cashel Sentinel, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labor for publishing a speech delivered by John Kelley at a meeting of the National league, which the authorities had forbidden to be held.

The Boodle Suit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—In the suit of ex-Alderman Duffy against John C. Keenan, to secure the residue of the "trust fund," Judge Dugro refused to grant the examination of Keenan, Molony and DeLacy, on the ground that such examination was unnecessary.

Many Deaths from Sunstroke.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—There were many cases of heat prostration yesterday, though the temperature was much lower than the day before. Several deaths were reported. The highest point reached by the thermometer was 87. The average was 80 1-2.

Gen. Fremont's Will.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Gen. Fremont's will was offered for probate in the surrogate's court. It was executed Aug. 19, 1854, and leaves the entire estate to his widow.

Killed by an Express Train.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—The Pacific express struck a woman and killed a man named Patrick Downey and two boys, Peter McLaughlin and Charles McNeil.

Up Goes Ice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The price of ice has been raised $2 a ton during the past twenty-four hours on account of the short supply and the increased demand due to the hot wave.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair weather; southwesterly winds; warmer.

For Massachusetts: Fair; warmer in eastern, cooler in western portion; variable winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; followed by local showers on the coast; slightly cooler; southeasterly winds.

MARK DOWN SALE

—OF—

Ladies' Ribbed

Balbriggan Vests!

Always sold for 25 Cents each,

Now 12 1-2 Cents,

—AT—

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BOSTONS WIN EASILY.

Anson's Wonders Downed in the Chicago Game.

A HARD-HITTING CONTEST,

Which Results in a Victory for Boston Over Buffalo—Washington Club Disbands—Standing of the Clubs to Date, The Goelet Cup Race—Turf Events.

Boston, Brooklyn 2, New York and Philadelphia won yesterday's league games. The standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	85	56	29	.659
Brooklyn	84	55	29	.655
Boston	86	54	32	.628
Cincinnati	83	49	34	.590
Chicago	82	43	39	.524
New York	86	37	49	.430
Cleveland	77	23	54	.280
Pittsburg	82	18	64	.220

The Players' League.

Boston, Brooklyn Chicago and Philadelphia won yesterday's brotherhood games. The standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	80	53	27	.663
Brooklyn	88	50	38	.568
New York	83	46	37	.554
Philadelphia	85	47	38	.553
Chicago	83	45	38	.542
Pittsburg	81	35	46	.432
Cleveland	79	34	45	.430
Buffalo	77	20	57	.260

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago's Pitcher, Aided by Numerous Errors, Gives Boston the Game.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Chicagos put up a rotten game to-day against the Bostons. Hutchinson was rather easy, and aided by errors, the Bean-Eaters won easily. Lynch was hit on the knee cap during the sixth inning and had to retire, John Clarkson taking his place. Glenalvin's hit for a homer was a beauty. Attendance 2793.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	1	1	0	4	2	0
Tucker, 1b	5	1	1	4	0	9	0	0
Sullivan, lf	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Hines, cf	3	0	2	3	0	2	0	1
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bennett, c	3	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Getzein, p	3	2	3	4	0	0	5	1
Totals	31	8	8	12	2	27	11	4
CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Carroll, lf	4	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Wilmot, cf	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
Anson, 1b	3	1	2	2	1	9	0	1
Burns, 3b	4	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Earle, rf	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Glenalvin, 2b	4	1	2	5	0	0	3	0
Hutchinson, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Kittredge, c	4	0	1	1	0	5	1	4
Total	35	3	7	11	2	24	16	14

Innings... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston... 0 0 3 4 0 0 0 1 0 —8
Chicago... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Boston 2, Chicago 1. Two-base hits—Getzein, Hines, Carroll. Home runs—Tucker, Glenalvin. Stolen bases—Boston 3. Base on balls—Boston 4, Chicago 1. Base on errors—Boston 1, Chicago 2. Struck out—Boston 3, Chicago 4. Double plays—Long and Tucker; Earle and Burns, Wilmot and Anson. Umpires—Lynch and John Clarkson.

Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 3.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 1.—The Brooklyns played two games with Pittsburg. The first game was sharp and spirited. The fielding was superb. There were four home runs.

Brooklyn... 4 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—7
Pittsburg... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 7, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Lovett and Daly, Hecker and Decker.

The second game was a wretched, one-sided affair. Brooklyn made eleven runs in the first inning.

Brooklyn... 11 1 2 3 2 1 0 —30
Pittsburg... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn 6. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 11. Batteries—Terry, Foutz and Clark; Gibson, Osborne and Decker.

Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The Cincinnatis had to-day's game with the Phillies well in hand up to the fifth inning, when errors by Mullane and Knight, and a base on balls gave the visitors three runs. A wild throw by Reilly allowed them to score the winning run in the fifth. The deal with St. Louis for Latham has fallen through. Arlie left for Cleveland to-night.

Philadelphia... 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 —5
Cincinnati... 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 8. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 4. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Rhines and Harrington.

New York, 3; Cleveland, 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Burkett's clever hitting won to-day's game for New York. The fielding of both teams was superb.

New York... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 —3
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—New York 6, Cleveland 3. Errors—New York 2, Cleveland 1. Batteries—Welch and Clark, Garfield and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Too Many Bases on Balls Responsible for Buffalo's Defeat.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—It was a hard-hitting contest to-day in which the honors were about even, but the numerous bases on balls by Haddock and Keefe, the latter of whom went in in the fifth inning, was the main cause for the defeat of the Bostons. Daly and Kelly became the battery for the visitors in the eighth inning, Brown going to short. Attendance 1763.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	3	3	5	0	1	0	1
Stovey, rf	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	1
Kelly, ss, c	6	3	3	3	0	6	1	2
Brouthers, 1b	4	3	2	2	0	15	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	3	3	7	0	2	1	1
Nash, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	0	4	1
Quinn, 2b	6	1	1	1	0	1	4	0
Murphy, c, ss	5	2	2	2	0	1	2	1
Gumbert, p	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	2
Daly, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Totals	43	21	17	23	3	27	19	11
BUFFALO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	4	3	2	3	0	3	0	0
Mack, c	5	1	1	2	1	3	0	1
Twitchell, rf	6	1	1	1	1	4	0	2
Wise, 2b	6	2	5	6	0	2	1	1
Beecher, lf	6	2	3	5	0	3	1	0
Rowe, ss	6	1	2	2	2	1	1	0
White, 3b	5	1	2	2	0	2	4	0
Clark, 1b	5	0	2	2	2	6	0	1
Haddock, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Keefe, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Total	46	13	18	23	7	24	10	19

Innings... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston... 1 2 2 4 5 5 0 2 —21
Buffalo... 2 0 2 1 0 2 3 3 0—13

Earned runs—Boston 6, Buffalo 4. Two-base hits—Wise, Hoy, Mack, Richardson. Three-base hits—Beecher, Brown. Home run—Richardson. Stolen bases—Boston 4, Buffalo 1. Base on balls—Boston 11, Buffalo 4. Struck out—Boston 2, Buffalo 2. Double play—White and Clark. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Chicago, 8; New York, 5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Chicagos defeated New York. O'Day pitched for the visitors and was hit hard.

Chicago... 0 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 1—8
New York... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0—5

Earned runs—Chicago 2, New York 3. Base hits—Chicago 12, New York 9. Errors—Chicago 4, New York 5. Batteries—Barston and Farrell, O'Day and Ewing.

Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 3.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—The Philadelphias bunched their hits in to-day's game.

Philadelphia... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 —4
Cleveland... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 6. Errors—Philadelphia 1. Batteries—Buffinton and Hallman, Bakeley and Sutcliffe.

Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 5.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—It was a close and exciting contest between the Brooklyns and Pittsburgs, but the visitors won by heavy batting.

Brooklyn... 2 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 —6
Pittsburg... 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 2 0—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 12, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Brooklyn 4, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Wehying and Kinslow, Morris and Fields.

Other Games.

At Baltimore—New Haven, 5; Baltimore, 1.

At Brooklyn—Toledo, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

At Rochester—Rochester, 9; St. Louis, 4.

At Syracuse—Louisville, 6; Syracuse, 5.

Ball Games Postponed.

Atlantic—At Harrisburg, Hartford and Harrisburg; at Wilmington, Newark and Wilmington.

American—At Philadelphia, Columbus and Athletic.

The Washingtons Disband.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The members of the Washington Base Ball club of the Atlantic association, met in the office of Assignee Coleman and practically disbanded. Mr. Braden, the president of the association, was notified of the fact. The $500 guarantee of the club has been forfeited in the association, although Mr. Coleman, representing Walter Hewitt, still retains the franchise.

THE GOELET CUP RACE.

Volunteer Wins in the Sloop Class and Merlin in the Schooners.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—A heavy thunder, wind and rain storm that visited this city, was succeeded by a flat calm, threatening the postponement of the Goelet club race, and it was not until five bells that the Electra left her anchorage, having previously signaled the race. The wind strengthened gradually until, as the Electra neared the starting line at Brenton's Reef lightship, the conditions seemed favorable for a start, with the tide more than half-ebbed, and wind about northeast.

The Sow and Pigs course was selected, and the Electra reached the starting line at six bells. Soon after the start was signaled, and the first boat to reach the line was the Clara. The run to Vineyard Sound lightship was uneventful, save that it foreshadowed the drubbing which the Clara was to receive at the hands of the little Gossoon and awoke in the vain hope that the Thayer boys might keep within her time allowance and win the Goelet cup.

Katrina was downing the Gracie, while the Merlin led the schooners, with Mayflower and Marguerite behind, but outpointing the Merlin and the other schooners. The Marguerite's advantage, however, did not bring her among the nine leaders.

The short run of five miles across to Hen and Chickens lightship did not alter the positions of the vessels very much. The three leaders rounded in this order: Volunteer, 2:51; Puritan, 3:04; Katrina, 3:24:30. On the last leg, to Brenton's Reef lightship, the boats set balloon jibs, topsails and spinnakers, but there was no race from that out. It was simply a Volunteer procession, and the grand old cup defender and Gen. Paine furnished a striking commentary on the proposition that yacht building has reached its limit, as she increased her already good lead on the last thirteen miles, winning the Goelet cup in her old-time form. The Merlin and Mayflower are both in finer shape than last year, but the same cannot be said of the Sea Fox under her new ownership and handling. The Marguerite seems, from her showing in this race, to have hardly been bettered by her alterations, but she may meet her friends' expectations later. The Merlin's success was fairly earned, and she deserves the handsome $1000 trophy which will decorate her owner's sideboard this winter.

Fast Pacing at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—The grand circuit trotting meeting which has just closed, was the most successful ever held on the Cleveland course. An hour's rain put the track in splendid condition. It was favorites' day, McDouel and Cricket taking first money in their classes, as was expected. The chestnut gelding Dalias, by Almont, proved a sensation in the 2:17 pacing race. Finishing fifth in the first heat, he went to the front in the second heat and completed the circuit of the track in 2:11 1-2, exactly duplicating the wonderful performance of Adonis. He was laid up in the third heat, but could not make a sufficient rally to win, Cricket taking the last three heats.

Trotting at Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 2.—The weather was all that could be asked for trotting at the Maine State Fair grounds. For the first event, the 2:45 class, there were eight starters. The bay gelding, H. P. E., won in three straight heats, with Charlie M. a good second. In the 2:33 class there were five starters. Blacksmith, who reached the track from Laconia, N. H., only an hour before the race, was the popular favorite, but hadn't speed enough to defeat Pickerel, the plucky son of Young Rolfe, who won the 2:29 class Thursday.

Valuable Trotter Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—The trotting stallion Du Queene, record 2:10 3-4, died at Locust Grove stock farm, near Paris, Ky., yesterday. He was owned by Philip Hacke of New York and valued at $50,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug 1.

Sugar Trust furnished all the features in both stock markets. There was some short covering of Atchison. The market as a whole was firm in the morning but weak in the afternoon.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42½	Nor Pac. pref	81¼
Central Pacific	31½	Oregon Navi	101
Chi & Northwest	111	Oregon Trans	46⅜
Del Lack & West	147⅜	Pacific Mail	45½
Del & Hudson	166⅜	Reading	44⅝
Illinois Central	114	Texas Pacific	20
Lake Shore	109	Union Pacific	61⅞
Missouri Pacific	71⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
N. J. Central	125½	do pref	26
N. Y. Central	107½	Wheel & Lake Erie	38¼
Northern Pacific	35	Western Union	83½

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¼	Fitchburg pref	90
Frmn's Bay Land	6¼	Flint & Pere Mar	
Newport Land		Maine Central	152½
West End Land	27⅝	Mexican Central	21¾
Atchison	42⅝	N Y & N E	48½
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell		Old Colony	
Boston & Maine	206	Union Pacific	61⅞
Boston & Prov	256	Wisconsin Central	27½
Chicago, B & Q	105½	American Bell	227½
Central Mass	21½	New England Tel	53½
do pref	44¾	Erie Tel	52
Eastern	171	Mexican Tel	80

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—FLOUR—Dull; city mills $4 60 to 4 85; city mills patents $5 00 to 5 40; winter wheat, low grades, $2 75 to 3 35; do fair to fancy, 3 45 to 5 00; do patents $4 70 to 5 40; Minnesota clear $4 00 to 4 65; do straights 4 10 to 5 15.

WHEAT—Weak; No 2 red 95½ to 96½c elevator: No 3 red 91c.

CORN—Weaker; No 2, 52 to 52½c elevator; steamer mixed 52 to 52½c.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.35, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.35, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.43, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.35, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 2.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1100—William II of England accidentally killed by Walter Tyrrel, a French gentleman, while hunting.

1704—Lord Marlborough achieves a great victory at Blenheim. He is honored by the queen and the house of Blenheim was erected. It is the home of the present duke, who married an American lady.

1802—Napoleon made a consul for life.

1825—First performance of "Wacht der Deutschen Vaterland," German national hymn, composed by Reichardt and very popular during the war of 1870-1.

1870—The French government announced that it made war, not against Germany, but against Prussia, or rather the policy of Count Bismarck.

1870—Saarbruck, in Prussia, captured by the French. Napoleon was present with his son.

1875—Death of Alexander Hamilton, son of the great American statesman.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—Aug. 3.

1816—Quincy made first loan, for new Town Hall.

1847—National fast day—"cholera fast."

1876—Quincy appointed committee to purchase first steam fire engine.

World Wide.

1460—James II of England killed before Roxburgh.

1492—Columbus sailed on his first expedition from Palos, in Andalusia, with vessels supplied by the sovereign of Spain.

1667—Death of Jeremy Taylor, celebrated scholar.

1785—Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry born in Rhode Island; died in Trinidad, Aug. 23, 1819.

1792—Death of Sir Richard Arkwright, celebrated inventor.

1843—Christine Nillson, famous opera singer, born.

1850—Commodore Jacob Jones died in Philadelphia; was commander of brig Wasp, which captured the British brig Frolic in 1812.

1857—Death of Eugene Sue, distinguished French novelist.

1889—The English general Grenfell defeats the Egyptian dervishes, killing and wounding 1,500.

Hollyhocks.

The hot days fold spring's tender petals down,
But even while we say, "The blooms are done,"
Lo! through the tangled gardens cometh one
Clad, all unconscious, in her quaint old gown.
Perchance the old time days we might forget
If hollyhocks ne'er set themselves ablow—
Ne'er like old dames and squires moved to and fro
In stately measures of the minuet.
Now art thou welcome, O thou old time bloom,
Thou and thy friend, the fennel at thy side;
Our hearts like those in oldern times are wide,
And in this new day summer is there room;
So let the old flowers and the new join hands
In happy gardens through the waiting lands.
—Lucy E. Tilley in Harper's Weekly.

In Luck.

A broker stepped out of the Broad street door of the Stock Exchange recently, apparently after having made some money. He espied a little mite of a ragged newsboy not three feet high, and a philanthropic notion took possession of him. He caught up the little bunch of rags, and carrying it to a cigar stand procured an empty cigar box. This he placed in the dazed boy's hands. Then the broker dashed into the Exchange with a wild whoop that directed general attention to him. Instantly he was surrounded by a crowd, and Broker Dick Halstead threw a coin into the box, seized the boy, passed him to J. W. Bass, who also passed him on after dropping a contribution into the box.

Coins and bills began to rain into it. The Sugar trust crowd was invaded, then the New England crowd, and the pile of money in the box grew rapidly. The yells, the sight of the money and the general novelty of his trip were beyond the little fellow's comprehension. He simply stared blankly. Finally he was released. There must have been $50 in the box. He shot out of the exchange, and was last seen running up Nassau street, hugging the box tightly to his breast. Who he was, where he lived, or what he would do with his fortune no one knew.—New York Times

The Small Boy's Rights Assailed.

The Jersey City small boy will be deprived this year of his right to eat green apples and get the colic. Health Inspector Benjamin has officially declared that green apples are a detriment to the public health and a menace to the growing republic. Moreover, he says they must go. The inspector is nearly 50 years old, and has gray hair. He started out from his office yesterday looking for the forbidden fruit with all the ardor of a small boy. He sent his sanitary policemen out, too. By noon they had visited twenty fruit stands and had captured nearly as many bushels of green apples. At the same time they had made every fruit vender they came across solemnly promise that he wouldn't buy or sell an apple in which the seeds were not black enough to prove that it was ripe. They didn't give the fruiterers any instructions as to how the color of the seeds in the apples was to be ascertained.—New York Sun.

Comfort with Neglige Shirts.

Wearers of neglige shirts ought to be thankful to a New Haven man, who has hit upon a means by which all the advantages of suspenders and belt can be had without any of the disadvantages. His plan is a very simple one and consists of wearing the suspenders next to the undershirt, the silk, cotton or flannel shirt being outside. At the waist of the outer shirt horizontal slits are cut and stitched like buttonholes. Through these slits the straps of the suspenders are brought and fastened to the trousers. A broad belt or sash covers the waistband, slits and straps, and the result is a belt effect with a suspender comfort.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MY LESSON.

I told a secret! It wasn't much
For a little girl to tell;
And I only told it, softly and low,
To my intimate school mate, Belle.

But the silly secret grew and grew,
And all around it spread,
Until at last it was hard to find
The thing I had really said.

And when I sat in mamma's lap,
With all my troubles told,
She said 'twas the "matter great" that grew
From the "little fire" of old.

So I learned a lesson well that night
Before I went to bed,
And mamma gave me a rule to keep,
And this is what she said:

"The only way is never to say
A word that can offend;
Not even close to the listening ear
Of the dearest intimate friend!"
—Youth's Companion.

A TENNIS ROMANCE.

Francis Robinson had fallen in love. No one besides himself suspected it, not even his mother, who knew better than any one else how much her son was capable of feeling. No one, you see, thought of love in connection with Francis. He was "nice," of course. How he wished sometimes he wasn't. Then at least people would have some definite feeling about him. He wasn't stupid at all. Indeed, he had always learned easily and been near the top of his classes both in schools and at his university. All his comrades liked him well enough—no one ever thought of detesting him. He had a very clear mind, approaching brilliancy, and he could talk fairly well—as well as most of the men he knew. He was just ordinarily well looking, but who cares if a man is handsome or not? And of all things deliver us from a pretty man! But Francis Robinson wasn't naturally a person you would "take to," as the phrase goes. He couldn't help it, and you certainly couldn't either.

He had fallen in love, I said. He had shown good taste in his choice—far more taste than sense most people would have said. For who wants to nourish or encourage a hopeless affection? The girl was pretty and she was bright, very attractive in every way. Why shouldn't he fall in love with her if he wanted to, pray? But why should he? Do you think he could hope for a return of his regard?

He sat down determinedly one day in the privacy of his own room to decide the matter. He put it before himself as impartially as he could. He was used to communing with and consulting himself, for he had never had a friend dear enough to open his heart to. This is the way he put the case—he was studying for the bar, so the expression fits:

"I am young. I am not handsome, but I don't think that need count. I have money enough now to support a wife well and hope to earn more soon. I am in sound health, mentally as well as physically. I am not dull. I can and will make a mark in the world. I love Alice Starr. Why should I not make her care for me? I am certain she cares for no one else. Very well, I am not worthy of her, but no man is or ever will be, and if she will marry me I will make my life such that she need never be ashamed of any act in it. How am I to convince her of this? If I should tell her now she would think me mad, and justly. First I must do something worthy of notice, that is sure. I can't write. I never could excell that way. It will be some time yet before I can hope to distinguish myself in court. What can I do?"

There he had to leave the problem, and for some time it remained unsolved. What could he do? He asked himself again and again. This thought of the law court most naturally recurred to him, since that was his avocation in life. Suddenly, one day, as he was riding solitarily along a by street in Harwinton, his native town, he saw something that gave him his great idea. He reined in his horse so quickly that that peaceful animal was profoundly surprised, and doubtless pondered, with equine gravity, the why and wherefore of it in his stable afterward.

"By Jove!" thought and almost said Francis Robinson, "I have it. I'll win my laurels in one kind of a court, anyway. She is just devoted to tennis, and if I can't get to be champion of this town in that, with such an aim, I am more of an idiot than I think I am."

Which shows that at least he had some self confidence. He went to work immediately. He played tennis a little, of course, but had never devoted much time or thought to it. Perhaps this was partly due lately to the fact that he was not a member of Alice Starr's club. "Alice Starr's club" I say advisedly, for she was the leading spirit as well as the best player in it. Francis knew he could get into the club, otherwise known as the "Special," if he tried, but first he must play well. For over a month he devoted hours each day to practice with his racket and ball, at first in a tete-a-tete with the side of the house and then with any one he could lure into his toils. He had a fine court made on his own lawn, the better to entice people to practice.

With his determination he succeeded finely, and when he applied for admittance to the Special he knew he was up to any member in it unless it were Alice Starr. He might have waited a little longer, but he was getting impatient, and people were getting tired of being beaten. He was admitted to the club easily enough. I have said that no one disliked him, and if members didn't want to play with him they needn't. It is a fact worthy of notice that every individual who had been practiced on and of late badly beaten had forgotten to mention the fact. It was just beastly luck anyway, and on his own court, too. So there was no general impression of his good playing, as there might have been if his partners had been more generous in giving to the world their scores.

A day or two after he had been enrolled as a member Francis walked into the grounds one afternoon just as play was at its height. The five courts were all occupied just then, but soon, one being left, a man who thought it was rather a shame Robinson shouldn't have a game his first day, you know, asked him to play. Robinson gladly consented, though he knew Graves did not do much at it. At any rate it was a start, and he beat his adversary a straight set with provoking coolness. Graves had waked up a little by this time, and calling to a passing friend he said:

"I say, Fairfield, don't you want to play? I am no use today and Robinson's been knocking me all out."

Fairfield assented: "Well, yes, he would have a try"—with a smile that plainly said, "We'll see how small fry like Robinson will show up on my playing," for he was one of the best men in the club. To his surprise, however, he found himself unaccountably beaten at every game. He got aroused, then angry, but it was only the worse for him. Robinson simply played better than ever. At last, after two sets, one Robinson's straight and the other 6-2, he became disgusted and said:

"Well, I'm down on my luck, too. I think I won't play any more. That serve of yours is very clever, Robinson."

By the time they stopped almost every one was getting tired, and a group in which Alice Starr was standing had been watching them for some time. Robinson turned to her and said: "Won't you try one, Miss Starr? It seems a pity to stop so soon. Single or double, as you prefer."

Alice was by no means averse to displaying her excellent work and she was never weary, so they chose a court. To the satisfaction of both, no one else cared to play. Every one watched them, as theirs was the only court occupied. To every one's surprise—especially to Fairfield's—Robinson's good luck seemed to stand by him. How provoking it was! Alice would get vantage so easily, then lose the game. She grew more and more astonished as time went on. If Mr. Robinson had only seemed to try to play! But he didn't. He stood around as easily as possible and didn't even seem to exert himself at all, but just reached out lazily and returned the most difficult balls.

"Jupiter!" said Jamie Wright, whose chief occupation in life was to make supposedly witty comments on other people's actions; "Jupiter! I never saw a fellow play like that. It looks as if he stood in one place and reached out in all directions—regular octopus, don't you know!" And that is the way Francis pretty soon became known as Octo Robinson.

All the young people walked up town together. Francis felt to walk with Alice would seem rather triumphant to her, so he contented himself with talking to her dearest friend Janet Gray. At some complimentary remark of hers he answered:

"You mustn't forget, Miss Janet, that all my life almost I have practiced in ball playing. There's nothing in the world like that—especially amateur with all its tricks—to make a man's wrist as limber as an eel—forgive the comparison. Miss Starr has not had the advantage of that practice, but she plays magnificently—better than I should have ever thought possible without early training."

When Janet, as in duty bound, repeated this conversation to her friend Alice laughed and said:

"Mr. Robinson is shrewder than I thought. Little he knows of the hours and hours George and I have practiced curves in the back yard. If it hadn't been for that I never could have played so well."

All the rest of the summer Francis had chances for games with his star. Harwinton was in the transition state from borough to city, and was not yet so large that every one left it in the pleasantest season of the year. There were lovely drives around it, too, and the young people of the Special often took them together. Of course, when Alice saw Francis so much at the courts she thought of him, naturally, as her particular escort on such occasions, to

* * carry fan and tippet, gloves and shawl.

And yet she did not think of love. One always stands up for one's heroes, however unpretending they may be, but surely I am justified in saying that mine showed great self restraint and wisdom in keeping so long from telling Alice, even by a look, his secret. Seeing her almost every day, and often being alone with her, it was hard indeed to keep silent respecting his love for her. But he was succeeding in gaining at least her unconscious assent to his constant attention, and that seemed to him a long stride toward his goal.

He had convinced her of his physical ability, but how to do so of his mental? The chance came with the October winds. The tennis courts must be abandoned, but must the pleasant intercourse of the Special be dropped, too? Certainly not! The club had a very pretty house on the grounds, and this could easily be made suitable for winter. It was soon in order. Alice Starr was interested, and as Jamie Wright remarked: "When Miss Starr does take hold of a thing it's got to go!"

Once a week the rooms were to be opened in the evening and twice for reading and billiards—they had a particularly good table in the afternoon. A club of older people was started for the benefit of the chaperons and one parlor was given up to them. One was kept for dancing for the younger ones, while up stairs, besides the billiard room, two dressing rooms were utilized for cards and other games. In connection with this, at Alice Starr's suggestion, a debating club was formed. Any member of the club was entitled to membership, and two of the first names on the list were those of Alice Starr and Janet Gray. This opened the way for other girls, and pretty soon it was discovered that the list held an almost equal number of men's and girls' names. The debates took place once in two weeks and each time the speakers were appointed for the next.

Francis Robinson waited eagerly for his chance. A man and a girl supported each side, and after this an informal discussion by all the members followed, and, from Octo Robinson's swift, brilliant little speeches then, much was expected when he should take a leading part. The night came at last when he heard his name. He was to lead the negative with Mary Graves against Alice Starr and Henry Fairfield. The subject of debate was the following:

Resolved, That women should be allowed equal privileges with men at the polls and in public office.

Francis had one great advantage in this—a sincere conviction against it; that counts for a deal everywhere and most of all when one is unused to making any given point of view one's own. Francis put his whole heart in the work. All the first week he thought about it, racking his brains for novel and convincing argument, and at the beginning of the second commenced to write. It was perfectly allowable and very general to have a written speech, but he had no such idea as that. How could he impress everyone by his brilliancy if he constantly referred to an inglorious copy? Just as if he weren't sure what he did think!

Alice Starr worked hard, too. She had never given much thought to the subject before, not thinking it practical, but as she studied it she warmed to it more and more, and by the fatal Wednesday night was at a white heat. She herself had taken a different phase of the idea than she had thought her opponents likely to choose and given the more usual view of it to Fairfield. He, partly through devotion to her and partly through dislike of Octo Robinson, had done his best.

There was an unusually full meeting on that Wednesday evening, and even Francis felt a little shy. Fairfield opened the debate with a really bright speech, and the applause was warm at his eloquent peroration. Then Mary Graves. She was very quick, and, catching at one or two defective points in Fairchild's argument, turned the tide in her favor. After a pause Alice rose. She, too, had decided to speak without notes, and her eloquence and fire fairly carried away her little audience. Francis was naturally quick himself, but she fairly dazzled him to-night, and when she sat down he felt that he had nothing to say in answer to her unique brilliancy. But then, the great oration that he had prepared with so much care! Surely that, with its flash of conviction, would eclipse the fire of Alice Starr's words.

So he arose and, with an earnestness that surprised every one, began. His first few sentences impressed everybody, but suddenly he looked at Alice Starr. Her eyes were fixed on him with a look almost of fear—fear lest he should snatch away the laurel she so longed for. At that look he stopped. After a moment's silence he went on for a sentence or two, but it seemed that every idea had fled from him. He looked at Alice Starr again, paused a moment and then said slowly:

"I hope every one will pardon me. The unexpected turn of my opponent's argument has just put me all out. I leave the field with the hope that some one here may fill the place I cannot."

He turned and left the room, and for a moment dead silence reigned. Then a murmur of comment arose and half a dozen sprang up at once to give their support to the negative.

Francis Robinson walked slowly out of the building, mechanically putting on his coat and hat as he went through the hall, and went on to the broad veranda. He stopped a moment, and then bethinking himself of a peculiar corner of the veranda, where he would be secure from intrusion, he went there and sat down on one of the benches. He took off his hat and let the cool air strike his foreheard and sat gazing blankly at the courts. He tried to think, but it seemed almost impossible. His last chance was gone. Alice would even despise him now. How long he sat there he did not know, but at length he heard the applause that he knew must be for the announcement of the judges' decision, and he wondered if Alice were happy now. He sat with his face in his hands and did not hear a step approaching. Another person had thought of this retired spot and had come here to think. But she stopped as she turned the corner and looked in silence at the dejected figure a moment. Then she said softly:

"I hope I do not disturb you, Mr. Robinson."

He started to his feet and his face showed still more the pain he was suffering.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "I did not hear you. Certainly not—you do not disturb me, I mean."

An awkward pause ensued. She broke it. "You must not feel like that. I don't know what to say, but it wasn't your fault. No one thinks of it against you."

"Can't you see it isn't that?" he answered almost fiercely. "It was my great chance. I thought if I could make you see I really wasn't stupid, commonplace, I might win your love. And now—now you despise me, or at least you think me a fool. What do I care what others think? It was you I worked for."

There was another pause, and then she said slowly in an almost inaudible tone:

"But how do you know till you ask me, Francis?"

He seized her hands and his happiness. His defeat had done what his success perhaps never would have. A moment later she added, with a happy little laugh:

"And you needn't feel so badly. There were lots ready to help you, and it didn't take the judges long to decide in favor of the negative. So you see you won your point and your fiancee, too."—Isabel Dyrol in Springfield Homestead.

A Monster Salmon.

Mr. Ffennell writes: "I had the opportunity of weighing and measuring in Mr. Grove's shop in Bond street a remarkably fine salmon—the finest, indeed, both as to condition and weight, which has reached the London market. When put into the scales it just turned the weight at sixty-three pounds. It was a male fish, and measured from tip of snout to the middle 55 inches, and round the middle 29 inches. This monster was taken in tail nets at Montrose."—Public Opinion.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

LESSON V, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 3.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xv, 11-24—Commit Verses, 17-20—Golden Text, Luke xv, 18—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

11. "And he said, A certain man had two sons." This is the beginning of the third section of this parable, which is a continuation of the lesson of last week. The whole parable teaches the great love of God, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, for lost, and helpless, and erring humanity; and the sympathy of the angels with God in His joy over the salvation of the lost.

12. "And the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living." The sin is seen in the son's desire for the things of his father rather than for the father and his love. The desire also for independence of the father and separation from him indicates the ingratitude of his heart and his insensibility to the father's love and care.

13. "And not many days after, the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living." The first illustration of this rebellious nature in man is seen in Cain, who would not submit to the kind requirements of a loving God; but preferring his own way "went out from the presence of the Lord" (Gen. iv, 16) to do as he pleased. It is seen in Esau, who preferred a mess of pottage to his God given birthright (Gen. xxv, 32-34).

14. "And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want." When we turn away from God, who is the fountain of living waters, and seek to satisfy ourselves with aught else, even with the gifts of God, we are hewing out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water (Jer. ii, 13), and sooner or later we shall surely come to want.

15. "And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine." The far country into which he went from his own father's house and plenty is all about us. It is this present evil world which lieth in the wicked one (Gal. i, 4; I John v, 19), and which allures us away from God. All who are unsaved are said to be "far off," and because of their sinful and unclean natures are compared to dogs and swine (Eph. ii, 13; II Pet. ii, 22).

16. "And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat; and no man gave unto him." First want then worldly helps, and now a beastly appetite.

17. "And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger!" He had been so full of self and self seeking that the Father's house had not been much in his thoughts, except perhaps as the recollection of a restraint which he could not submit to. But by having his desires granted he has been led to see somewhat of the leanness of his soul (Ps. cvi, 15). We read in I Cor. v, 5, of one being delivered unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus. And in Job xxxiii, 14-30, we read of dreams, visions, sickness and afflictions as means used by God with men to bring back their souls from the pit, to be enlightened with the sight of the living.

18. "I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee." In the story of the lost sheep and lost piece of money we saw the seeking shepherd and woman with the light. The sheep and the money did nothing, the shepherd and woman did all. But here is a responsible human being who has gone astray like a lost sheep, and has been as insensible to his father's love as a piece of metal.

19. "And am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants." He was unworthy to be called the son of such a father when he had plenty and was living riotously, or even when he left that father's home, or when he demanded his share of the goods. But he did not know it, and could not, under those circumstances, be made to see it. The only way to humble him and bring him to his senses was the way he was allowed to take. Now he sees his sinfulness and unworthiness as he could not otherwise have been made to see it.

20. "And he arose and came to his father." All his conviction, and sense of unworthiness, and good resolutions, would have gone for nothing had he failed to take this step. He might have remained in the far country and died there full of conviction and good resolutions. But here is the saving point, "He arose and came." And now we shall see the result.

"But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him." Here is the Love of God which said to one poor sinner, "Thy sins are forgiven; thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace." And to another, "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more," and which says to all, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out" (Luke vii, 48, 50; John viii, 11; vi, 37).

21. "And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son." This was not all he had intended to say (see verse 19), but it seems to have been as far as he got. It is a high honor to be a servant of God, but He makes us His children, children of God and joint heirs with Christ, when in true penitence we come to Him (John i, 12; Rom. viii, 17; John xv, 15). If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness (I John i, 9).

22. "But the father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet." Think of Adam and Eve having lost their fellowship with God and hiding from Him because of their sin; and see God clothing them with coats of skins which He had made (Gen. iii, 21). See the robe of righteousness, and garments of salvation of Isa. lxi, 10; II Cor. v, 21.

23. "And bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it; and let us eat and be merry." If, in the previous verse, we have forgiveness of sins, and righteousness, and full restoration to position and inheritance and authority, here we have true fellowship and great joy. The foretaste is enjoyed here when He comes in to sup with us and we with him (Rev. iii, 20); but the full joy will be when we eat and drink with Him at His table in His kingdom (Luke xxii, 30). See in Mordecai's exaltation, apparel, adorning, and in the joy and gladness of the people, a foreshadowing of kingdom joys (Esth. viii, 15-17.)

24. "For this my son was dead, and is alive again: he was lost, and is found. And they began to be merry." For the third time in the parable He tells us of the joy over the lost when found. And again in verse 32. Surely that which gives such joy to Father, Son and Holy Spirit, should give great joy to every child of God. But is it not to be feared that the spirit of the elder brother might be still manifest if we should make much ado over the conversion of some poor publican or harlot? Let us pray to be filled with the Spirit of Him who receiveth sinners and eateth with them.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The DAILY LEDGER was in great demand last evening and our supply was exhausted before six o'clock. The people expected a newsy paper and they were not disappointed, we venture to say.

It was fortunate for once that the gentlemen who attempted to pull in the alarm from Box 54 on Thursday evening should have been unsuccessful. For the fire department was not needed and it would have made confusion at the Drake fire; and had the force been divided might have occasioned a larger loss. However the fact is to be deplored that the key could not be found. Such should not be the case.

Then is it not an argument for at least one more steamer. It occasionally happens that two fires occur in the city at the same time. One fire sometimes sets a building some distance away. An engine is liable to be crippled at any time, and we believe a city of 17,000 population and 3,000 buildings, covering the large territory that it does, should not depend on one. The second engine need not be in active service but ready to respond to second alarms.

The authorities of the signal service says the New Bedford Mercury, have decided that the phenomenon which occurred at Lawrence last Saturday was a tornado, not a cyclone. A cyclone is properly a storm at sea covering much greater area than a tornado. The tornado however, though confined to a comparatively limited area, is much more violent than the cyclone. It is said that the tornado at Lawrence was the most severe experienced in New England since it was inhabited by the white men. While another is possible within 24 hours, the chances are that a long time will elapse before one as violent is suffered to visit this section. It is well known that one of the chief conditions necessary for the production of tornadoes is great variation in the grades of temperature. This partly accounts for their frequency at the west and their rarity at the east.

Certain local fish dealers of the city of Woburn, recently petitioned the city government to impose on fish dealers from other towns a tax sufficiently high to prevent their doing business there, and so give to the petitioners a monopoly of the Woburn trade. The Press commenting on the same says: The petition has a coolness, which at this seasou of the year is peculiarly refreshing and reminds one of a similar request, which, as is well known, was once make by the spider to the fly. It is, however, a natural and legitimate result of the home market idea which has been boomed so assiduously within the last few years. If the prosperity of a nation is enhanced by preventing trade with the people of other nations, a state must reap the same advantage by curtailing trade with other states and likewise towns must grow rich by putting up barriers between themselves and other towns. It never seems to occur to the disciples of this theory that it may not be altogether consistent with the idea upon which "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," is founded to expect it to bind the hundred who wish to buy and deliver them over to the tender mercies of the one who wishes to sell. If the dealers are ever successful and we are compelled to patronize them or go without fish, I hope that they will use the town squarely in turn, and never, No, never! be caught in the act of coming out from Boston with bundles in their hands.—*Press.*

ITS FATE UNCERTAIN.

Senators' Opinions on the Federal Election Bill.

LOTTERY PEOPLE HUSTLING.

Lobbyists, with Plenty of Money, Keeping Busy—Proposed Amendment to the Sugar Schedule—Reciprocity Scheme Finds Favor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Here are two radically conflicting views as to the probable action of the senate with respect to the federal election bill. One of the oldest and most conservative of the senators says:

"The election bill will not be passed at this session. I no more think that it will than that an impossible event will take place. It is unnecessary for me to give the ground of my belief. I simply do not think that it will pass; there will not be Republicans enough present to pass it. The Democrats will not vote. It will be necessary for the Republicans to secure its passage to have a Republican quorum present. Forty-three will need to be in their seats during whatever time is necessary to secure the passage. They will not be there. I no more expect that than I expect any other impossible thing. Why they will not will be for themselves to settle with their conscience and their party, but the bill will surely not pass; that is my opinion."

The senator is very strongly in favor of its passage, and he cannot be said to be making this prediction to take counsel of his desires.

On the other hand, John I. Davenport, who is presumed to know something about the bill, and who is here very eagerly watching it, said: "I think it looks better to-day than at any time. I believe that arrangements have been made by which the measure is certain to pass. I think the Republican sentiment toward it is better than it has been at any time since it was introduced."

These are two radically different opinions. There are many friends of the bill who will be disposed to agree with the unfavorable view taken by the senator above quoted. The difficulty is that the margin is so small, and that the four or five Republican senators who are opposed to the bill are very much opposed to it, and will only surrender their views to press of circumstances. Whether or not they will deem it expedient to be present at the party caucus when it shall be decided to proceed with the measure to final vote is a matter of speculation.

The danger is that they will not agree to be bound by its result; that moreover they may not be present in Washington, and that a trip to Europe or important business engagements will be found to have occurred to prevent their attendance in the senate. The failure to be present, or failure of four Republicans to vote for the bill, or their absence from the city, paired or unpaired, will result in its defeat. There is no probability that a pair will be recognized by the Democrats. With respect to this bill, their purpose is to refrain from voting on it, and to require the Republicans to pass it by their own votes. Consequently, it will be necessary for forty-three Republicans to be here, and there are only forty-eight Republicans on the roll of the senate. One is in Europe for an indefinite period.

It is difficult to explain the growing confidence of the Democrats in their ability to defeat the bill. The leading Democratic organ in New York city announced positively that an arrangement of some sort had been made by which it is certain the bill will be defeated. What that arrangement is no one says. Most careful inquiry among leading Republicans of the Senate who would be likely to know anything about the matter shows that no arrangement has been made.

The announcement in Democratic quarters that such an agreement has been made has naturally attracted a great deal of attention at the Capitol. If any understanding of that sort has been reached by the Democratic leaders it must have been made with Republicans who are opposed to the bill under any circumstances, and they would scarcely venture to assume to speak for the entire party nor to enter into any compact with the Democrats. It will, however, be important for the Republicans who are interested in the passage of this bill to closely watch events here for the next few weeks.

LOTTERY LOBBYISTS,

With Plenty of Lottery Money, are Prepared to Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The agents and lobbyists of the Louisiana Lottery company are here and are getting in their work against the anti-lottery bill. The attitude of the president and the language employed in his special message against this scheme has greatly alarmed them. They claim that Gen. Bingham, chairman, and other members of the postal committee are opposed to the proposed bill, maintaining that the measure is unconstitu-tional. The lobby is a powerful one, and well supplied with money, and they saythe bill must be defeated at all hazards.

Tariff on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Senator Quay proposed an amendment to the sugar schedule of the tariff bill as follows:

All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and shall pay duty as follows: All sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 8-10 of 1 cent a pound; all sugars above No. 16 and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, shall pay a duty of 6-10 of 1 cent a pound; all sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 1 cent a pound; provided, that if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon sugar or molasses by any country from whence the same may be imported, such sugar or molasses so imported shall be subject to duty as provided by law, prior to the passage of this act.

Reciprocity Scheme Gaining Strength.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The prompt action by several of the western Republican state conventions in adopting Secretary Blaine's reciprocity proposition is having its effect in both houses of congress. Senator Hale and other friends of the scheme in the senate are greatly encouraged by the western indorsements which it is receiving, and are confident that it will be adopted as an amendment to the tariff bill. Senator Hale anticipates a very lively debate when the matter comes up for consideration.

Rates on Food Products.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The interstate commerce commission has issued and will send out to-d y its order to take effect Sept. 1, 1890, for the reduction of rates on food products, based on its report sent to the senate June 7, 1890. The reductions made apply only to corn, oats, wheat and flour carried from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to Chicago, St. Louis and the Mississippi river. No reductions are required which will leave the roads less than 6 1-2 mills a ton a mile for hauls not longer than 500 miles, nor less than 6 mills for any distance. As to rates east of the Mississippi the commission says: "The rates from Chicago and from St. Louis and to the Mississippi river now charged on corn, oats, wheat and flour to the eastern seaboard, are not found to be excessive."

Limiting Senate Debates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Senator Blair's resolution, which he proposed yesterday, directing the committee on rules to report within four days some measure to limit debate, is not a caucus measure proposition, but one which a number of Republican senators favor. He intends to call it up to-day and if possible secure a vote on it. He says that unless some limit is put on debate the tariff bill will not be disposed of before the middle of September or the first of October at the present rate of its consideration.

Wheels Blocked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—So many Republican congressmen have absented themselves from their post of duty at Washington that it is impossible to transact any business. The Democrats absented themselves when a roll call was ordered yesterday and prevented the presence of a quorum, thus rendering of no avail the famous new rule. Six New England congressmen are absent, and their leaves of abscence will to-day be rescinded.

STORIES OF STARVATION.

Districts in Newfoundland Sadly in Need of the Necessaries of Life.

HALIFAX, Aug. 2. — Dispatches from Cape Norman, N. F., report that the people there are suffering greatly for want of food. Not one pound of flour is to be obtained in the district, and some families have subsisted for months on mussels and shell fish. On June 20 snow fell to a depth of four inches. A similar state of affairs is reported from Quirpon.

Grenadiers Going Home Again.

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—A cable confirming the report that the Grenadier Guards had been called back has been received by the military authorities here. This recall is understood to be the result of the consultation held by Queen Victoria and the ministers. The report of the breaking down of the steamer Tamar, on which the guards were being conveyed, is looked upon as merely an excuse for ordering the troops to return.

It is said that another regiment, the Eighth Kings, will soon come to Halifax.

Must Stand the Smell.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 2.—In the United States circuit court Elias A. Tuttle and wife petitioned that Joseph Church & Co. and W. J. Brighton & Co., and all persons acting for them, be restrained from so conducting their fish fertilizer business at Tiverton as to give rise to the disagreeable, offensive and injurious odors and smells arising and emitting from their factories in the course of their operation and business and the offensive substances and matters coming therefrom. Judge Carpenter denied the petition.

Long Strike Ended.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 2.—The labor trouble that has existed at the factory of C. W. Varney & Co. for several weeks is settled. The factory will be running Monday. The trouble started by Varney & Co. wanting to introduce a cheaper grade of work than they had previously done and the cutters came out. The rest of the shop struck to aid the cutters. An entirely new price list has been agreed upon for the whole factory.

An Exciting Meeting.

LIMERICK, Aug. 2.—A largely attended meeting was held here to discuss the action of the Limerick corporation in rejecting a motion to censure Bishop O'Dwyer for his course in regard to John Dillion. Those who upheld Bishop O'Dwyer were jeered and hooted at and there were many exciting scenes. The streets in the neighborhood were packed with excited throngs.

Connecticut Census Returns.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 2.—The official returns for the first Connecticut census district gives the following figures: New Haven district, 208,669, a gain of 52,146 over the last census. New Haven is given a population of 85,834, a gain of 22,952. Fairfield county has 149,782, a gain of 37,740. Litchfield county, 53,498, a gain of 1434.

An Editor Sentenced.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—Mr. Walsh, editor of The Cashel Sentinel, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labor for publishing a speech delivered by John Kelley at a meeting of the National league, which the authorities had forbidden to be held.

The Boodle Suit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—In the suit of ex-Alderman Duffy against John C. Keenan, to secure the residue of the "trust fund," Judge Dugro refused to grant the examination of Keenan, Molony and DeLacy, on the ground that such examination was unnecessary.

Many Deaths from Sunstroke.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—There were many cases of heat prostration yesterday, though the temperature was much lower than the day before. Several deaths were reported. The highest point reached by the thermometer was 87. The average was 80 1-2.

Gen. Fremont's Will.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Gen. Fremont's will was offered for probate in the surrogate's court. It was executed Aug. 19, 1854, and leaves the entire estate to his widow.

Killed by an Express Train.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—The Pacific express struck a woman and killed a man named Patrick Downey and two boys, Peter McLaughlin and Charles McNeil.

Up Goes Ice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The price of ice has been raised $2 a ton during the past twenty-four hours on account of the short supply and the increased demand due to the hot wave.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.— Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair weather; southwesterly winds; warmer.

For Massachusetts: Fair; warmer in eastern, cooler in western portion; variable winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; followed by local showers on the coast; slightly cooler; southeasterly winds.

MARK DOWN SALE
— OF —
Ladies' Ribbed
Balbriggan Vests!
Always sold for 25 Cents each,
Now 12 1-2 Cents,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inspect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BOSTONS WIN EASILY.

Anson's Wonders Downed in the Chicago Game.

A HARD-HITTING CONTEST,

Which Results in a Victory for Boston Over Buffalo—Washington Club Disbands—Standing of the Clubs to Date, The Goelet Cup Race—Turf Events.

Boston, Brooklyn 2, New York and Philadelphia won yesterday's league games. The standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	85	56	29	.659
Brooklyn	84	55	29	.655
Boston	86	54	32	.628
Cincinnati	83	49	34	.590
Chicago	82	43	39	.524
New York	89	37	49	.430
Cleveland	77	23	54	.280
Pittsburg	82	18	64	.220

The Players' League.

Boston, Brooklyn Chicago and Philadelphia won yesterday's brotherhood games. The standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	80	53	27	.663
Brooklyn	88	50	38	.568
New York	83	46	37	.554
Philadelphia	85	47	38	.553
Chicago	83	45	38	.542
Pittsburg	81	35	46	.432
Cleveland	79	34	45	.430
Buffalo	77	20	57	.260

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago's Pitcher, Aided by Numerous Errors, Gives Boston the Game.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Chicagos put up a rotten game to-day against the Bostons. Hutchinson was rather easy, and aided by errors, the Bean-Eaters won easily. Lynch was hit on the knee cap during the sixth inning and had to retire, John Clarkson taking his place. Glenalvin's hit for a homer was a beauty. Attendance 2793.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	1	1	0	4	2	0
Tucker, 1b	5	1	1	4	0	9	0	0
Sullivan, lf	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Hines, cf	3	0	2	3	0	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bennett, c	3	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Getzein, p	3	2	3	4	0	0	5	1
Totals	31	8	8	12	2	27	11	4
CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Carroll, lf	4	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Wilmot, cf	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
Anson, 1b	3	1	2	2	1	9	0	1
Burns, 3b	4	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Earle, rf	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Glenalvin, 2b	4	1	2	5	0	0	3	0
Hutchinson, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Kittredge, c	4	0	1	1	0	5	1	4
Total	35	3	7	11	2	24	16	14

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0		—8
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Boston 2, Chicago 1. Two-base hits—Getzein, Hines, Carroll. Home runs—Tucker, Glenalvin. Stolen bases—Boston 3. Base on balls—Boston 4, Chicago 1. Base on errors—Boston 1, Chicago 2. Struck out—Boston 3, Chicago 4. Double plays—Long and Tucker; Earle and Burns, Wilmot and Anson. Umpires—Lynch and John Clarkson.

Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 3.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 1.—The Brooklyns played two games with Pittsburg. The first game was sharp and spirited. The fielding was superb. There were four home runs.

Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 7, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Lovett and Daly, Hecker and Decker.

The second game was a wretched, one-sided affair. Brooklyn made eleven runs in the first inning.

Brooklyn	11	1	2	3	2	1	0			—20
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn 6. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 11. Batteries—Terry, Foutz and Clark; Gibson, Osborne and Decker.

Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The Cincinnatis had to-day's game with the Phillies well in hand up to the fifth inning, when errors by Mullane and Knight, and a base on balls gave the visitors three runs. A wild throw by Reilly allowed them to score the winning run in the fifth. The deal with St. Louis for Latham has fallen through. Arlie left for Cleveland to-night.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0		—5
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0		0—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 8. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 4. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Rhines and Harrington.

New York, 3; Cleveland, 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Burkett's clever hitting won to-day's game for New York. The fielding of both teams was superb.

New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		—3
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		0—2

Base hits—New York 6, Cleveland 3. Errors—New York 2, Cleveland 1. Batteries—Welch and Clark, Garfield and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Too Many Bases on Balls Responsible for Buffalo's Defeat.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—It was a hard-hitting contest to-day in which the honors were about even, but the numerous bases on balls by Haddock and Keefe, the latter of whom went in in the fifth inning, was the main cause for the defeat of the Bostons. Daly and Kelly became the battery for the visitors in the eighth inning, Brown going to short. Attendance 1763.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	3	3	5	0	1	0	1
Stovey, rf	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	1
Kelly, ss, c	6	3	3	3	0	6	1	2
Brouthers, 1b	4	3	2	2	0	15	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	3	3	7	0	2	1	1
Nash, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	0	4	0
Quinn, 2b	6	1	1	1	1	1	4	0
Murphy, c, ss	5	2	2	2	0	1	2	1
Gumbert, p	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	3
Daly, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Totals	43	21	17	23	3	27	19	11
BUFFALO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	4	3	2	3	0	3	0	0
Mack, c	5	1	1	2	1	3	0	0
Twitchell, rf	6	1	1	1	0	4	0	2
Wise, 2b	6	2	5	6	0	2	1	0
Beecher, lf	6	2	2	3	0	1	0	2
Rowe, ss	6	1	2	3	2	1	1	1
White, 3b	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	0
Clark, 1b	5	0	2	2	2	6	0	0
Haddock, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Keefe, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Total	46	13	18	23	7	24	10	19

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	2	2	4	5	5	0	2		—21
Buffalo	0	2	1	0	3	2	3	0		—13

Earned runs—Boston 6, Buffalo 4. Two-base hits—Wise, Hoy, Mack, Richardson. Three-base hits—Beecher, Brown. Home run—Richardson. Stolen bases—Boston 4, Buffalo 1. Base on balls—Boston 11, Buffalo 4. Struck out—Boston 2, Buffalo 2. Double play—White and Clark. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Chicago, 8; New York, 5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Chicagos defeated New York. O'Day pitched for the visitors and was hit hard.

Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0		1—8
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3		0—5

Earned runs—Chicago 2, New York 3. Base hits—Chicago 12, New York 9. Errors—Chicago 4, New York 5. Batteries—Barston and Farrell, O'Day and Ewing.

Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 3.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—The Philadelphias bunched their hits in to-day's game.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3		—4
Cleveland	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 6. Errors—Philadelphia 1. Batteries—Buffinton and Hallman, Bakeley and Sutcliffe.

Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 5.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—It was a close and exciting contest between the Brooklyns and Pittsburgs, but the visitors won by heavy batting.

Brooklyn	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0		—6
Pittsburg	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2		0—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 12, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Brooklyn 4, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Wehying and Kinslow, Morris and Fields.

Other Games.

At Baltimore—New Haven, 5; Baltimore, 1.

At Brooklyn—Toledo, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

At Rochester—Rochester, 9; St. Louis, 4.

At Syracuse—Louisville, 6; Syracuse, 5.

Ball Games Postponed.

Atlantic—At Harrisburg, Hartford and Harrisburg; at Wilmington, Newark and Wilmington.

American—At Philadelphia, Columbus and Athletic.

The Washingtons Disband.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The members of the Washington Base Ball club of the Atlantic association, met in the office of Assignee Coleman and practically disbanded. Mr. Braden, the president of the association, was notified of the fact. The $500 guarantee of the club has been forfeited in the association, although Mr. Coleman, representing Walter Hewitt, still retains the franchise.

THE GOELET CUP RACE.

Volunteer Wins in the Sloop Class and Merlin in the Schooners.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—A heavy thunder, wind and rain storm that visited this city, was succeeded by a flat calm, threatening the postponement of the Goelet club race, and it was not until five bells that the Electra left her anchorage, having previously signaled the race. The wind strengthened gradually until, as the Electra neared the starting line at Brenton's Reef lightship, the conditions seemed favorable for a start, with the tide more than half-ebbed, and wind about northeast.

The Sow and Pigs course was selected, and the Electra reached the starting line at six bells. Soon after the start was signaled, and the first boat to reach the line was the Clara. The run to Vineyard Sound lightship was uneventful, save that it foreshadowed the drubbing which the Clara was to receive at the hands of the little Gossoon and awoke in the vain hope that the Thayer boys might keep within her time allowance and win the Goelet cup.

Katrina was downing the Gracie, while the Merlin led the schooners, with Mayflower and Marguerite behind, but outpointing the Merlin and the other schooners. The Marguerite's advantage, however, did not bring her among the nine leaders.

The short run of five miles across to Hen and Chickens lightship did not alter the positions of the vessels very much. The three leaders rounded in this order: Volunteer, 2:51; Puritan, 3:04; Katrina, 3:24:30. On the last leg, to Brenton's Reef lightship, the boats set balloon jibs, topsails and spinnakers, but there was no race from that out. It was simply a Volunteer procession, and the grand old cup defender and Gen. Paine furnished a striking commentary on the proposition that yacht building has reached its limit, as she increased her already good lead on the last thirteen miles, winning the Goelet cup in her old-time form. The Merlin and Mayflower are both in finer shape than last year, but the same cannot be said of the Sea Fox under her new ownership and handling. The Marguerite seems, from her showing in this race, to have hardly been bettered by her alterations, but she may meet her friends' expectations later. The Merlin's success was fairly earned, and she deserves the handsome $1000 trophy which will decorate her owner's sideboard this winter.

Fast Pacing at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—The grand circuit trotting meeting which has just closed, was the most [illegible] ever held on the Cleveland course. An hour's rain put the track in splendid condition. It was favorites' day, McDouel and Cricket taking first money in their classes, as was expected. The chestnut gelding Dalias, by Almont, proved a sensation in the 2:17 pacing race. Finishing fifth in the first heat, he went to the front in the second heat and completed the circuit of the track in 2:11 1-2, exactly duplicating the wonderful performance of Adonis. He was laid up in the third heat, but could not make a sufficient rally to win, Cricket taking the last three heats.

Trotting at Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 2.—The weather was all that could be asked for trotting at the Maine State Fair grounds. For the first event, the 2:45 class, there were eight starters. The bay gelding, H. P. E., won in three straight heats, with Charlie M. a good second. In the 2:33 class there were five starters. Blacksmith, who reached the track from Laconia, N. H., only an hour before the race, was the popular favorite, but hadn't speed enough to defeat Pickerel, the plucky son of Young Rolfe, who won the 2:29 class Thursday.

Valuable Trotter Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—The trotting stallion Du Queene, record 2:10 3-4, died at Locust Grove stock farm, near Paris, Ky., yesterday. He was owned by Philip Hacke of New York and valued at $50,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug 1.

Sugar Trust furnished all the features in both stock markets. There was some short covering of Atchison. The market as a whole was firm in the morning but weak in the afternoon.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42½	Nor Pac. pref	81¼
Central Pacific	31½	Oregon Navi	101
Chi & Northwest	111	Oregon Trans	46⅜
Del Lack & West	147⅜	Pacific Mail	45½
Del & Hudson	166⅜	Reading	44⅜
Illinois Central	114	Texas Pacific	20
Lake Shore	109	Union Pacific	61⅞
Missouri Pacific	71⅝	Wabash St. L & P.	12½
N. J. Central	125½	do pref	25
N. Y. Central	107½	Wheel & Lake Erie	38¼
Northern Pacific	35	Western Union	83½

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¼	Fitchburg pref	90
Fremn's Bay Land	6¼	Flint & Pere Mar.	
Newport Land		Maine Central	152½
West End Land	27¾	Mexican Central	24¾
Atchison	42¾	N Y & N E	48½
Atlantic & Pacific	6⅜	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell		Old Colony	
Boston & Maine	206	Union Pacific	61¾
Boston & Prov	256	Wisconsin Central	27½
Chicago, B & Q	105½	American Bell	227½
Central Mass	21½	New England Tel	53½
do pref	44⅜	Erie Tel	52
Eastern	171	Mexican Tel	80

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1. — FLOUR — Dull; city mills $4 60 to 4 85; city mills patents $5 00 to 5 40; winter wheat, low grades, $2 75 to 3 35; do fair to fancy, 3 45 to 5 00; do patents $4 70 to 5 40; Minnesota clear $4 00 to 4 65; do straights 4 10 to 5 15.

WHEAT—Weak; No 2 red 95½ to 96½c elevator: No 3 red 91c.

CORN—Weaker; No 2, 52 to 52½c elevator; steamer mixed 52 to 52⅛c.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 2.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1100—William II of England accidentally killed by Walter Tyrrel, a French gentleman, while hunting.

1704—Lord Marlborough achieves a great victory at Blenheim. He is honored by the queen and the house of Blenheim was erected. It is the home of the present duke, who married an American lady.

1802—Napoleon made a consul for life.

1825—First performance of "Wacht der Deutschen Vaterland," German national hymn, composed by Reichardt and very popular during the war of 1870-1.

1870—The French government announced that it made war, not against Germany, but against Prussia, or rather the policy of Count Bismarck.

1870—Saarbruck, in Prussia, captured by the French. Napoleon was present with his son.

1875—Death of Alexander Hamilton, son of the great American statesman.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,-Aug. 3.

1816—Quincy made first loan, for new Town Hall.

1847—National fast day—"cholera fast."

1876—Quincy appointed committee to purchase first steam fire engine.

World Wide.

1460—James II of England killed before Roxburgh.

1492—Columbus sailed on his first expedition from Palos, in Andalusia, with vessels supplied by the sovereign of Spain.

1667—Death of Jeremy Taylor, celebrated scholar.

1785—Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry born in Rhode Island; died in Trinidad, Aug. 23, 1819.

1792—Death of Sir Richard Arkwright, celebrated inventor.

1843—Christine Nillson, famous opera singer, born.

1850—Commodore Jacob Jones died in Philadelphia; was commander of brig Wasp, which captured the British brig Frolic in 1812.

1857—Death of Eugene Sue, distinguished French novelist.

1889—The English general Grenfell defeats the Egyptian dervishes, killing and wounding 1,500.

Hollyhocks.

The hot days fold spring's tender petals down,
But even while we say, "The blooms are done,"
Lo! through the tangled gardens cometh one
Clad, all unconscious, in her quaint old gown.
Perchance the old time days we might forget
If hollyhocks ne'er set themselves ablow—
Ne'er like old dames and squires moved to and fro
In stately measures of the minuet.
Now art thou welcome, O thou old time bloom,
Thou and thy friend, the fennel at thy side;
Our hearts like those in oldern times are wide,
And in this new day summer is there room;
So let the old flowers and the new join hands
In happy gardens through the waiting lands.
—Lucy E. Tilley in Harper's Weekly.

In Luck.

A broker stepped out of the Broad street door of the Stock Exchange recently, apparently after having made some money. He espied a little mite of a ragged newsboy not three feet high, and a philanthropic notion took possession of him. He caught up the little bunch of rags, and carrying it to a cigar stand procured an empty cigar box. This he placed in the dazed boy's hands. Then the broker dashed into the Exchange with a wild whoop that directed general attention to him. Instantly he was surrounded by a crowd, and Broker Dick Halstead threw a coin into the box, seized the boy, passed him to J. W. Bass, who also passed him on after dropping a contribution into the box.

Coins and bills began to rain into it. The Sugar trust crowd was invaded, then the New England crowd, and the pile of money in the box grew rapidly. The yells, the sight of the money and the general novelty of his trip were beyond the little fellow's comprehension. He simply stared blankly. Finally he was released. There must have been $50 in the box. He shot out of the exchange, and was last seen running up Nassau street, hugging the box tightly to his breast. Who he was, where he lived, or what he would do with his fortune no one knew.—New York Times

The Small Boy's Rights Assailed.

The Jersey City small boy will be deprived this year of his right to eat green apples and get the colic. Health Inspector Benjamin has officially declared that green apples are a detriment to the public health and a menace to the growing republic. Moreover, he says they must go. The inspector is nearly 50 years old, and has gray hair. He started out from his office yesterday looking for the forbidden fruit with all the ardor of a small boy. He sent his sanitary policemen out, too. By noon they had visited twenty fruit stands and had captured nearly as many bushels of green apples. At the same time they had made every fruit vender they came across solemnly promise that he wouldn't buy or sell an apple in which the seeds were not black enough to prove that it was ripe. They didn't give the fruiterers any instructions as to how the color of the seeds in the apples was to be ascertained.—New York Sun.

Comfort with Neglige Shirts.

Wearers of neglige shirts ought to be thankful to a New Haven man, who has hit upon a means by which all the advantages of suspenders and belt can be had without any of the disadvantages. His plan is a very simple one and consists of wearing the suspenders next to the undershirt, the silk, cotton or flannel shirt being outside. At the waist of the outer shirt horizontal slits are cut and stitched like buttonholes. Through these slits the straps of the suspenders are brought and fastened to the trousers. A broad belt or sash covers the waistband, slits and straps, and the result is a belt effect with a suspender comfort.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MY LESSON.

I told a secret! It wasn't much
  For a little girl to tell;
And I only told it, softly and low,
  To my intimate school mate, Belle.

But the silly secret grew and grew,
  And all around it spread,
Until at last it was hard to find
  The thing I had really said.

And when I sat in mamma's lap,
  With all my troubles told,
She said 'twas the "matter great" that grew
  From the "little fire" of old.

So I learned a lesson well that night
  Before I went to bed,
And mamma gave me a rule to keep,
  And this is what she said:

"The only way is never to say
  A word that can offend;
Not even close to the listening ear
  Of the dearest intimate friend!"
—Youth's Companion.

A TENNIS ROMANCE.

Francis Robinson had fallen in love. No one besides himself suspected it, not even his mother, who knew better than any one else how much her son was capable of feeling. No one, you see, thought of love in connection with Francis. He was "nice," of course. How he wished sometimes he wasn't. Then at least people would have some definite feeling about him. He wasn't stupid at all. Indeed, he had always learned easily and been near the top of his classes both in schools and at his university. All his comrades liked him well enough—no one ever thought of detesting him. He had a very clear mind, approaching brilliancy, and he could talk fairly well—as well as most of the men he knew. He was just ordinarily well looking, but who cares if a man is handsome or not? And of all things deliver us from a pretty man! But Francis Robinson wasn't naturally a person you would "take to," as the phrase goes. He couldn't help it, and you certainly couldn't either.

He had fallen in love, I said. He had shown good taste in his choice—far more taste than sense most people would have said. For who wants to nourish or encourage a hopeless affection? The girl was pretty and she was bright, very attractive in every way. Why shouldn't he fall in love with her if he wanted to, pray? But why should he? Do you think he could hope for a return of his regard?

He sat down determinedly one day in the privacy of his own room to decide the matter. He put it before himself as impartially as he could. He was used to communing with and consulting himself, for he had never had a friend dear enough to open his heart to. This is the way he put the case—he was studying for the bar, so the expression fits:

"I am young. I am not handsome, but I don't think that need count. I have money enough now to support a wife well and hope to earn more soon. I am in sound health, mentally as well as physically. I am not dull. I can and will make a mark in the world. I love Alice Starr. Why should I not make her care for me? I am certain she cares for no one else. Very well, I am not worthy of her, but no man is or ever will be, and if she will marry me I will make my life such that she need never be ashamed of any act in it. How am I to convince her of this? If I should tell her now she would think me mad, and justly. First I must do something worthy of notice, that is sure. I can't write. I never could excell that way. It will be some time yet before I can hope to distinguish myself in court. What can I do?"

There he had to leave the problem, and for some time it remained unsolved. What could he do? He asked himself again and again. This thought of the law court most naturally recurred to him, since that was his avocation in life. Suddenly, one day, as he was riding solitarily along a by street in Harwinton, his native town, he saw something that gave him his great idea. He reined in his horse so quickly that that peaceful animal was profoundly surprised, and doubtless pondered, with equine gravity, the why and wherefore of it in his stable afterward.

"By Jove!" thought and almost said Francis Robinson, "I have it. I'll win my laurels in one kind of a court, anyway. She is just devoted to tennis, and if I can't get to be champion of this town in that, with such an aim, I am more of an idiot than I think I am."

Which shows that at least he had some self confidence. He went to work immediately. He played tennis a little, of course, but had never devoted much time or thought to it. Perhaps this was partly due lately to the fact that he was not a member of Alice Starr's club. "Alice Starr's club" I say advisedly, for she was the leading spirit as well as the best player in it. Francis knew he could get into the club, otherwise known as the "Special," if he tried, but first he must play well. For over a month he devoted hours each day to practice with his racket and ball, at first in a tete-a-tete with the side of the house and then with any one he could lure into his toils. He had a fine court made on his own lawn, the better to entice people to practice.

With his determination he succeeded finely, and when he applied for admittance to the Special he knew he was up to any member in it unless it were Alice Starr. He might have waited a little longer, but he was getting impatient, and people were getting tired of being beaten. He was admitted to the club easily enough. I have said that no one disliked him, and if members didn't want to play with him they needn't. It is a fact worthy of notice that every individual who had been practiced on and of late badly beaten had forgotten to mention the fact. It was just beastly luck anyway, and on his own court, too. So there was no general impression of his good playing, as there might have been if his partners had been more generous in giving to the world their scores.

A day or two after he had been enrolled as a member Francis walked into the grounds one afternoon just as play was at its height. The five courts were all occupied just then, but soon, one being left, a man who thought it was rather a shame Robinson shouldn't have a game his first day, you know, asked him to play. Robinson gladly consented, though he knew Graves did not do much at it. At any rate it was a start, and he beat his adversary a straight set with provoking coolness. Graves had waked up a little by this time, and calling to a passing friend he said:

"I say, Fairfield, don't you want to play? I am no use today and Robinson's been knocking me all out."

Fairfield assented: "Well, yes, he would have a try"—with a smile that plainly said, "We'll see how small fry like Robinson will show up on my playing," for he was one of the best men in the club. To his surprise, however, he found himself unaccountably beaten at every game. He got aroused, then angry, but it was only the worse for him. Robinson simply played better than ever. At last, after two sets, one Robinson's straight and the other 6-2, he became disgusted and said:

"Well, I'm down on my luck, too. I think I won't play any more. That serve of yours is very clever, Robinson."

By the time they stopped almost every one was getting tired, and a group in which Alice Starr was standing had been watching them for some time. Robinson turned to her and said: "Won't you try one, Miss Starr? It seems a pity to stop so soon. Single or double, as you prefer."

Alice was by no means averse to displaying her excellent work and she was never weary, so they chose a court. To the satisfaction of both, no one else cared to play. Every one watched them, as theirs was the only court occupied. To every one's surprise—especially to Fairfield's—Robinson's good luck seemed to stand by him. How provoking it was! Alice would get vantage so easily, then lose the game. She grew more and more astonished as time went on. If Mr. Robinson had only seemed to try to play! But he didn't. He stood around as easily as possible and didn't even seem to exert himself at all, but just reached out lazily and returned the most difficult balls.

"Jupiter!" said Jamie Wright, whose chief occupation in life was to make supposedly witty comments on other people's actions; "Jupiter! I never saw a fellow play like that. It looks as if he stood in one place and reached out in all directions—regular octopus, don't you know!" And that is the way Francis pretty soon became known as Octo Robinson.

All the young people walked up town together. Francis felt to walk with Alice would seem rather triumphant to her, so he contented himself with talking to her dearest friend Janet Gray. At some complimentary remark of hers he answered:

"You mustn't forget, Miss Janet, that all my life almost I have practiced in ball playing. There's nothing in the world like that—especially amateur with all its tricks—to make a man's wrist as limber as an eel—forgive the comparison. Miss Starr has not had the advantage of that practice, but she plays magnificently—better than I should have ever thought possible without early training."

When Janet, as in duty bound, repeated this conversation to her friend Alice laughed and said:

"Mr. Robinson is shrewder than I thought. Little he knows of the hours and hours George and I have practiced curves in the back yard. If it hadn't been for that I never could have played so well."

All the rest of the summer Francis had chances for games with his star. Harwinton was in the transition state from borough to city, and was not yet so large that every one left it in the pleasantest season of the year. There were lovely drives around it, too, and the young people of the Special often took them together. Of course, when Alice saw Francis so much at the courts she thought of him, naturally, as her particular escort on such occasions, to

* * carry fan and tippet, gloves and shawl.

And yet she did not think of love. One always stands up for one's heroes, however unpretending they may be, but surely I am justified in saying that mine showed great self restraint and wisdom in keeping so long from telling Alice, even by a look, his secret. Seeing her almost every day, and often being alone with her, it was hard indeed to keep silent respecting his love for her. But he was succeeding in gaining at least her unconscious assent to his constant attention, and that seemed to him a long stride toward his goal.

He had convinced her of his physical ability, but how to do so of his mental? The chance came with the October winds. The tennis courts must be abandoned, but must the pleasant intercourse of the Special be dropped, too? Certainly not! The club had a very pretty house on the grounds, and this could easily be made suitable for winter. It was soon in order. Alice Starr was interested, and as Jamie Wright remarked: "When Miss Starr does take hold of a thing it's got to go!"

Once a week the rooms were to be opened in the evening and twice for reading and billiards—they had a particularly good table in the afternoon. A club of older people was started for the benefit of the chaperons and one parlor was given up to them. One was kept for dancing for the younger ones, while up stairs, besides the billiard room, two dressing rooms were utilized for cards and other games. In connection with this, at Alice Starr's suggestion, a debating club was formed. Any member of the club was entitled to membership, and two of the first names on the list were those of Alice Starr and Janet Gray. This opened the way for other girls, and pretty soon it was discovered that the list held an almost equal number of men's and girls' names. The debates took place once in two weeks and each time the speakers were appointed for the next.

Francis Robinson waited eagerly for his chance. A man and a girl supported each side, and after this an informal discussion by all the members followed, and, from Octo Robinson's swift, brilliant little speeches then, much was expected when he should take a leading part. The night came at last when he heard his name. He was to lead the negative with Mary Graves against Alice Starr and Henry Fairfield. The subject of debate was the following:

Resolved, That women should be allowed equal privileges with men at the polls and in public office.

Francis had one great advantage in this—a sincere conviction against it; that counts for a deal everywhere and most of all when one is unused to making any given point of view one's own. Francis put his whole heart in the work. All the first week he thought about it, racking his brains for novel and convincing argument, and at the beginning of the second commenced to write. It was perfectly allowable and very general to have a written speech, but he had no such idea as that. How could he impress everyone by his brilliancy if he constantly referred to an inglorious copy? Just as if he weren't sure what he did think!

Alice Starr worked hard, too. She had never given much thought to the subject before, not thinking it practical, but as she studied it she warmed to it more and more, and by the fatal Wednesday night was at a white heat. She herself had taken a different phase of the idea than she had thought her opponents likely to choose and given the more usual view of it to Fairfield. He, partly through devotion to her and partly through dislike of Octo Robinson, had done his best.

There was an unusually full meeting on that Wednesday evening, and even Francis felt a little shy. Fairfield opened the debate with a really bright speech, and the applause was warm at his eloquent peroration. Then Mary Graves. She was very quick, and, catching at one or two defective points in Fairchild's argument, turned the tide in her favor. After a pause Alice rose. She, too, had decided to speak without notes, and her eloquence and fire fairly carried away her little audience. Francis was naturally quick himself, but she fairly dazzled him to-night, and when she sat down he felt that he had nothing to say in answer to her unique brilliancy. But then, the great oration that he had prepared with so much care! Surely that, with its flash of conviction, would eclipse the fire of Alice Starr's words.

So he arose and, with an earnestness that surprised every one, began. His first few sentences impressed everybody, but suddenly he looked at Alice Starr. Her eyes were fixed on him with a look almost of fear—fear lest he should snatch away the laurel she so longed for. At that look he stopped. After a moment's silence he went on for a sentence or two, but it seemed that every idea had fled from him. He looked at Alice Starr again, paused a moment and then said slowly:

"I hope every one will pardon me. The unexpected turn of my opponent's argument has just put me all out. I leave the field with the hope that some one here may fill the place I cannot."

He turned and left the room, and for a moment dead silence reigned. Then a murmur of comment arose and half a dozen sprang up at once to give their support to the negative.

Francis Robinson walked slowly out of the building, mechanically putting on his coat and hat as he went through the hall, and went on to the broad veranda. He stopped a moment, and then bethinking himself of a peculiar corner of the veranda, where he would be secure from intrusion, he went there and sat down on one of the benches. He took off his hat and let the cool air strike his foreheard and sat gazing blankly at the courts. He tried to think, but it seemed almost impossible. His last chance was gone. Alice would even despise him now. How long he sat there he did not know, but at length he heard the applause that he knew must be for the announcement of the judges' decision, and he wondered if Alice were happy now. He sat with his face in his hands and did not hear a step approaching. Another person had thought of this retired spot and had come here to think. But she stopped as she turned the corner and looked in silence at the dejected figure a moment. Then she said softly:

"I hope I do not disturb you, Mr. Robinson."

He started to his feet and his face showed still more the pain he was suffering.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "I did not hear you. Certainly not—you do not disturb me, I mean."

An awkward pause ensued. She broke it. "You must not feel like that. I don't know what to say, but it wasn't your fault. No one thinks of it against you."

"Can't you see it isn't that?" he answered almost fiercely. "It was my great chance. I thought if I could make you see I really wasn't stupid, commonplace, I might win your love. And now—now you despise me, or at least you think me a fool. What do I care what others think? It was you I worked for."

There was another pause, and then she said slowly in an almost inaudible tone:

"But how do you know till you ask me, Francis?"

He seized her hands and his happiness. His defeat had done what his success perhaps never would have. A moment later she added, with a happy little laugh:

"And you needn't feel so badly. There were lots ready to help you, and it didn't take the judges long to decide in favor of the negative. So you see you won your point and your fiancee, too."—Isabel Dyrol in Springfield Homestead.

A Monster Salmon.

Mr. Ffennell writes: "I had the opportunity of weighing and measuring in Mr. Grove's shop in Bond street a remarkably fine salmon—the finest, indeed, both as to condition and weight, which has reached the London market. When put into the scales it just turned the weight at sixty-three pounds. It was a male fish, and measured from tip of snout to the middle 55 inches, and round the middle 29 inches. This monster was taken in tail nets at Montrose."—Public Opinion.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

LESSON V, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 3.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xv, 11-24—Commit Verses, 17-20—Golden Text, Luke xv, 18—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

11. "And he said, A certain man had two sons." This is the beginning of the third section of this parable, which is a continuation of the lesson of last week. The whole parable teaches the great love of God, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, for lost, and helpless, and erring humanity; and the sympathy of the angels with God in His joy over the salvation of the lost.

12. "And the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living." The sin is seen in the son's desire for the things of his father rather than for the father and his love. The desire also for independence of the father and separation from him indicates the ingratitude of his heart and his insensibility to the father's love and care.

13. "And not many days after, the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living." The first illustration of this rebellious nature in man is seen in Cain, who would not submit to the kind requirements of a loving God; but preferring his own way "went out from the presence of the Lord" (Gen. iv, 16) to do as he pleased. It is seen in Esau, who preferred a mess of pottage to his God given birthright (Gen. xxv, 32-34).

14. "And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want." When we turn away from God, who is the fountain of living waters, and seek to satisfy ourselves with aught else, even with the gifts of God, we are hewing out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water (Jer. ii, 13), and sooner or later we shall surely come to want.

15. "And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine." The far country into which he went from his own father's house and plenty is all about us. It is this present evil world which lieth in the wicked one (Gal. i, 4; I John v, 19), and which allures us away from God. All who are unsaved are said to be "far off," and because of their sinful and unclean natures are compared to dogs and swine (Eph. ii, 13; II Pet. ii, 22).

16. "And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat; and no man gave unto him." First want then worldly helps, and now a beastly appetite.

17. "And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger!" He had been so full of self and self seeking that the Father's house had not been much in his thoughts, except perhaps as the recollection of a restraint which he could not submit to. But by having his desires granted he has been led to see somewhat of the leanness of his soul (Ps. cvi, 15). We read in I Cor. v, 5, of one being delivered unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus. And in Job xxxiii, 14-30, we read of dreams, visions, sickness and afflictions as means used by God with men to bring back their souls from the pit, to be enlightened with the sight of the living.

18. "I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee." In the story of the lost sheep and lost piece of money we saw the seeking shepherd and woman with the light. The sheep and the money did nothing, the shepherd and woman did all. But here is a responsible human being who has gone astray like a lost sheep, and has been as insensible to his father's love as a piece of metal.

19. "And am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants." He was unworthy to be called the son of such a father when he had plenty and was living riotously, or even when he left that father's home, or when he demanded his share of the goods. But he did not know it, and could not, under those circumstances, be made to see it. The only way to humble him and bring him to his senses was the way he was allowed to take. Now he sees his sinfulness and unworthiness as he could not otherwise have been made to see it.

20. "And he arose and came to his father." All his conviction, and sense of unworthiness, and good resolutions, would have gone for nothing had he failed to take this step. He might have remained in the far country and died there full of conviction and good resolutions. But here is the saving point, "He arose and came." And now we shall see the result.

"But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him." Here is the Love of God which said to one poor sinner, "Thy sins are forgiven; thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace." And to another, "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more," and which says to all, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out" (Luke vii, 48, 50; John viii, 11; vi, 37).

21. "And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son." This was not all he had intended to say (see verse 19), but it seems to have been as far as he got. It is a high honor to be a servant of God, but He makes us His children, children of God and joint heirs with Christ, when in true penitence we come to Him (John i, 12; Rom. viii, 17; John xv, 15). If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness (I John i, 9).

22. "But the father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet." Think of Adam and Eve having lost their fellowship with God and hiding from Him because of their sin; and see God clothing them with coats of skins which He had made (Gen. iii, 21). See the robe of righteousness, and garments of salvation of Isa. lxi, 10; II Cor. v, 21.

23. "And bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it; and let us eat and be merry." If, in the previous verse, we have forgiveness of sins, and righteousness, and full restoration to position and inheritance and authority, here we have true fellowship and great joy. The foretaste is enjoyed here when He comes in to sup with us and we with him (Rev. iii, 20); but the full joy will be when we eat and drink with Him at His table in His kingdom (Luke xxii, 30). See in Mordecai's exaltation, apparel, adorning, and in the joy and gladness of the people, a foreshadowing of kingdom joys (Esth. viii, 15-17.)

24. "For this my son was dead, and is alive again: he was lost, and is found. And they began to be merry." For the third time in the parable He tells us of the joy over the lost when found. And again in verse 32. Surely that which gives such joy to Father, Son and Holy Spirit, should give great joy to every child of God. But is it not to be feared that the spirit of the elder brother might be still manifest if we should make much ado over the conversion of some poor publican or harlot? Let us pray to be filled with the Spirit of Him who receiveth sinners and eateth with them.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—August 2.

High water at 12.00 M. and 12.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.38; Sets at 7.03.
Moon rises 8.43.
Last Quarter August 7.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The bell on the stone church has not struck for the last two alarms.

Miss Lottie B. Spear left today, for a two weeks' visit in Wolfeboro, N. H.

A change has been made in the Sunday time of the Manet Street Railway since last week.

Mr. Martin Kellar, W. E. Brown's assistant, will spend Sunday at his home in Canton.

W. H. Doble advertises in today's issue meats, vegetables and fruit at low rates. See his prices.

William Mason, who has been in the West for a number of years, has returned to West Quincy.

D. H. Fitzgerald, the grocer, has bought a very fine looking horse, which he will use in his business.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard O'Neil, of Ward Four, are receiving the congratulations on the arrival of a young son.

Mrs. T. B. Thomas, of Quincy Point, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. B. Jones, at Atlantic Hill, Nantasket.

Constable Furnald advertises for an owner for the team taken from the rogues who stole goods from Dr. Hallowell.

Officer Furnald has found at the junk shop of Thomas H. Hayes, tools obtained from the Glencoe Granite Co. and others.

A marble slab marked for Cape Cod, was stolen from the Quincy Adams depot last night. Constable Furnald is investigating the case.

Albert Waite, who has been forman at the O. T. Rogers granite quarry for some time has resigned to accept a like position in California.

A little over five minutes after the first blow of the whistle for the fire last night, the steamer arrived at the corner of Copeland and West streets. Pretty lively.

Mr. James F. Merrill of this city, a brother of ex-Representative Merrill, was appointed yesterday to a clerkship in the pension office, by Pension Agent Osborne.

The reports of the National Granite Bank and the National Mouut Wollaston Bank published in today's PATRIOT show $497,284.44 to be the amount of individual deposits subject to check. Nearly half a million.

The "Bill Nye" of South Quincy is reported to have been struck during the tempest of Thursday evening. Just how people don't know, but he was under an apple tree and it might have been by fruit. One would thought him killed.

Mr. John McLauchlan who has had charge of Murray's drug store in West Quincy, leaves next week to carry on the same business in Weymouth in the store formerly occupied by Richards & Co. The firm name in the future will be J. F. McLauchlan & Co.

The Catholic churches of Abington and Whitman are holding their picnic at Lovell's grove today. A special train arrived this morning with about 300. Father Patterson has charge. The electric cars are conveying them from the depot to the grove. Another train arrived at noon and fully 1000 are attending the picnic.

TODAY'S COURT.

John Antoine of East Weymouth was arraigned for cruelly driving and causing the death of a horse owned by George W. Young. Antoine has gone to work for Young to pay for the animal, and the officer of the S. P. C. T. A., had him arrested for cruelty, and he was fined $25 and costs.

Timothy Rooney and James Hickey of Milton for mutual assault; both fined $10 and costs. Hickey paid and Rooney was committed.

—Although Canton's population shows a loss of 17 over the census of 1880, the gain since 1885 has been 119.

—Canton has two cider thieves, but they have been arrested.

BRAINTREE.

Rev. William B. Heath of the M. E. church, South Braintree, will preach for Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, tomorrow morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Minchin and child are at Crescent Beach to stay for the next two months.

Rev. Charles Lane, of the Presbyterian church, Mt. Vernon N. Y., will occupy the pulpit of the First Parish church Sunday, Aug. 10th.

F. G. Crosby's children, and grand children, are on their usual vacation at the Highlands of East Orleans. The party consists of Mrs. A. J. Dyer, Mrs. W. F. Crosby, Miss Mabel C. Dyer, Miss Annie May Crosby, Master Ellis F. Dyer.

It is reported this morning that in the widening and relocating of Quincy avenue that the brick store is not to be disturbed and that the widening at this point is to come off on the other side of the avenue. This will entail, it is said, a much heavier expense on the town of Braintree than it would have done, had the widening necessitated the removal of the store building.

Thursday night the lightning struck the house of Patrick Hennessey on Prospect hill, East Braintree, partially demolishing the chimney by which the bolt entered, ripping up the floor, knocked down Patrick, but spared his pipe," he being engaged in smoking at the time. We have heard of people being cured of rheumatism by electricety but the shock which Patrick received, left him as cripple and rheumatic as ever.

Anniversary.

Monatiquot Council, No. 987, R. A., held its fourth anniversary in Odd Fellows' hall, Wednesday evening, July 30. The entertainment consisted of singing by Miss Gertie Borden, duets by Miss Georgie and Miss Lizzie Hollenbeck, banjo selections by Prof. H. C. Cushing of Charlestown, Mass., readings by Mrs. W. J. Loring, and a cornet solo by Mr. Fred Goodnow; organist, Mrs. C. H. Stone. The selections were generally well received by the large audience present, several encores being called for.

The following grand officers were present and made short addresses on the state and work of the order: G. R., Hon. George Robinson; G. V. R., Isaac R. Webber; G. O., Francis E. Whitcomb; G. Sec., Henry S. Worral; G. T., William N. Swain; G. C., Francis Dargin.

A collation of cake and ice cream followed. The whole affair was as enjoyable as could be expected on such a hot night as was that of Wednesday. Great credit should be given to Mr. Briggs H. Wadsworth, to whose endeavors the success of the evening was largely indebted.

Excursion.

On Wednesday last the members and friends of the "Helping Hand" and "Parsonsfield Club" enjoyed an outing at "Observatory Hill," being conveyed hither by barges from Milton. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Pennock, our popular physician, Dr. Bridgham, Mr. Arthur Pierce, Mr. Daniel Potter, Miss Minnie Potter, Miss Nellie Potter, Mrs. A. O. Clarke, Mrs. Etta Connell, Mrs. R. Belcher, Mrs. Henry Simonds, Mrs. Clara Penniman, Mrs. M. Dyer, Miss Osgood, Miss Mellen, Miss Avis Thayer, Mr. O. M. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Buzzell, Mrs. G. Woodman, Miss Clara Green, Mrs. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Stackpole, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. D. Merrill, Mrs. Mudgett, Mrs. Bertha Mudgett, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Albert Mudgett, Miss Hand, J. Brown, Esq., Mrs. Brown, Miss Maud Brown, Mr. M. Brown, Mr. John Merrill, Miss Hattie Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Sackett and others. The party returned by way of Canton where boating on Ponkapoag pond was indulged in, when a delightful moonlight ride home closed one of the pleasantest days it has been our happy lot to chronicle.

A gentleman who has for years bought his morning paper at a Woodward avenue "news depot" entered the store recently says the Detroit Tribune. The proprietor besides selling papers and books, has a candy and peanut counter.

"Good morning, Mr. B—."

"Good morning, Mr. L—."

The paper was handed him and he was about to depart, when the proprietor remarked:

"By the way, Mr. L—, I have a bill against you."

A bill against me? That must be a mistake."

"I think not."

"Let me see it."

The bill was handed to him.

"For peanuts, $2.15," it read.

"How is this?" blustered the gentleman.

"Well, sir, every morning in the last four years you have taken two peanuts when you left the store.

"That would be twelve peanuts a week, not counting in Sunday, when your paper is delivered at your house, 624 peanuts in a year and 2,496 in four years. I have figured there are fifty-seven peanuts in a pint. Fifty-seven into 2,496 goes about 43 times. Multiplying by five cents, the price of peanuts per pint, I make the total $2.15. Are my figures correct?"

The gentleman was so dazed that he paid the bill without a word.

Old lady (from the country)—"I'd like to git a pair o' shoes, young man."

Polite Clerk—"Yes, ma'am. Something pretty nice, ma'am?"

Old lady—"I want 'em good 'n' stout."

Clerk—"Well, ma'am, here's a strong shoe, an excellent strong shoe. It has been worn a great deal this winter."

Old lady—"Man alive, I don't want no shoe that's been worn this winter nor any other winter. I want a bran' new pair!"

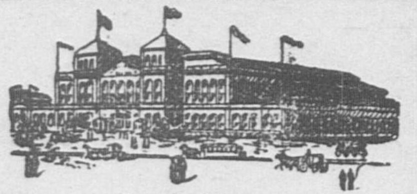
VISITING VETERANS

Will Be Entertained in Boston's Largest Building.

CAMP PHILIP H. SHERIDAN

Is What the Mechanics' Institute Building Will Be Known as During Encampment Week—A Monster Hostelry.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Immediately after the appointment of the committee on accommodations they began to "hustle" to obtain quarters for the veterans. They felt that "the boys" were getting old and "rheumaticky," and after a hard day's work on the march or in convention ought to be comfortably housed, and not forced to camp out of doors, although some might prefer to do so. With this end in view, Mechanics' building was immediately rented for the encampment week.



MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Many of the veterans who will come to Boston encampment week and who have been assigned to "Camp Philip H. Sheridan," or the Mechanics' building, as it is commonly called, probably have never seen the building which is to be their temporary home. To all such, a brief description may be interesting.

Mechanics' building, which is the permanent exhibition building of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic association, was erected in 1881 on the corner of Huntington avenue and West Newton street, Back Bay district. It covers a space of more than 96,000 square feet. Its front on the avenue is 600 feet and on West Newton street 300 feet, and at its widest part is 345 feet. The avenue part is renaissance, with free treatment in style. Arches of graceful curves rise nearly to the coping. These and the adjacent walls are massively laid in red brick, with sills and caps of freestone and terra cotta ornaments.

On one side of the main arch is a head of Franklin, typifying electricity; and on the other one of Oakes Ames, typifying railroading. Surrounding these are spandrels of palm, oak and olive branches, in which appear the arm and hammer of the seal of the association. An octagonal tower, 90 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, forms the easterly termination of the building. Here are two wide entrances—one from Huntington avenue sidewalk and the other from the carriage porch, itself a quite attractive piece of ornamentation, built of brick and stone with open-timbered and tiled roof.

At the easterly end of the building, adjoining the tower, is the "administration building," which contains, on the first story, the various offices; on the second floor large and small dining rooms, employed during exhibition seasons; and on the third a large and attractively finished hall. Beyond the administration building is the great exhibition hall, with broad galleries and an ample basement; beyond that is the main hall, extending across the west end; and between the balconies of these two halls the art exhibition rooms and studios. The main hall is frequently occupied for opera, concerts and public meetings. It is the largest in the city, having sittings for 8000 people. It contains a magnificent organ.

Short Taste of Freedom.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Russian Nihilist, named Stavinski, was released from confinement after four years in the penitentiary. He was convicted in 1886 during a Socialist trial at Posen. On being liberated, while receiving the congratulations of his friends, he was almost immediately rearrested and taken to the police station, in irons, in charge of six detectives. He will be extradited to Russia, where he is wanted for murder of a judge in Warsaw in 1884.

Praying for Deliverance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—The Armenian patriarch has resigned. Dispatches from Erivan say that the condition of the Armenian peasants in the Alashgerd district is miserable beyond description. Petty Turkish officials urge the Kurds to harry the villagers. The Christians throughout the district are praying Russia to intervene and deliver them.

Boston Negroes Favor the Election Bill.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—In Faneuil hall last night the colored citizens of Boston held a mass meeting, to ask the speedy enactment of the feperal election bill, now pending in the United States senate. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Edwin Garrison Walker, and addresses were made by Col. N. P. Hallowell, James Wolff, W. W. Doherty, J. C. Chappelle and others.

Welcome Rain.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Since the middle of June there has been almost no rain in the southwestern part of Ohio. Last evening a thunderstorm, with considerable rainfall, was gratefully received. Wheat, hay and oats escaped injury by the drouth, but corn is greatly damaged. The northern part of the state has had abundant rains.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 181 in the United States this week, against 186 last week and 213 this week last year. Canada had 28 this week against 22 last week. The total number of failures in the United States, Jan. 1 to date, is 6200, against 6859 in 1889.

Mr. Blaine at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Secretary of State Blaine arrived at Cape May last evening. He will be driven over to the presidential cottage at Cape May Point to stay until the president returns to Washington, which will be on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

The Cholera Scourge.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The cholera is spreading at Mecca. On Wednesday eighty-one deaths from the disease were reported and on Thursday eighty-four. All ports on the Red Sea, the Levant and in Asia Minor have been quarantined against pilgrims.

Three to One.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Robert Dunbar was attacked on Tremont street, near Culvert street by three unknown men, Thursday night, who knocked him down and kicked him about the head, injuring him so that he died last night.

TRAIN WRECKING FOR FUN.

Three Boys Arrested for Placing an Obstruction on a Railroad Track.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—It was stated that a sleeper was found on the track of the Eastern division of the Boston and Maine railroad in Chelsea, Wednesday night, and that the express train from St. John narrowly escaped disaster. At first it was supposed that there had been an attempt to wreck the express, but subsequently the police said that the obstruction was probably left there carelessly by some boys who had been in swimming. It now looks as if the Chelsea police did not investigate thoroughly; or, if they did, it looks as if they tried to conceal important facts, for three boys have been arrested for the alleged crime of placing an obstruction on the track. It is said that the leader was about to be sent to Canada to escape punishment, and that he has confessed that he put stones on the track some time ago to see the train jump.

A TRAITOR'S END.

Gen. Rivas Publicly Shot and His Corpse Exposed to the Public.

LA LIBERTAD, Aug, 2.—The news is confirmed of the defeat of Gen. Rivas by the government troops under Gen. Antonio Ezeta. Rivas escaped from the capital Thursday night but was pursued and taken prisoner a few miles outside the city. He was publicly shot and his corpse was exposed on the plaza Armas. It is reported that many prominent persons are compromised and a strict inquiry is being made regarding the Rivas conspiracy. The siege lasted forty hours. The capital suffered considerable damage. Hundreds of persons were shot dead in the streets. The government forces which took part in the overthrow of Rivas are now disposed to return to the frontier if necessary.

ANNIE GOODWIN'S DEATH.

Dr. McGonegal Held in $20,000 on a Charge of Abortion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—In the supreme court Judge Beach decided that Dr. McGonegal, accused of performing an abortion on Annie Goodwin and causing her death, must be admitted to bail, and fixed the amount at $20,000. Mrs. Shaw, an accessory after the fact, is to be bailed in $1000, and McGonegal's coachman, William Davis, must be discharged from custody.

A Modern Samson.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The "strong man" mania is again rampant at the London music halls. The latest aspirant for fame as the possessor of unusual muscular powers calls himself Goliath. His right hand easily covers a shoulder of mutton; a ring on his finger is of the circumference of a silver dollar, and he can span a foot with his thumb and third finger. He lifts 800 pounds easily. He claims that he has never been defeated at wrestling, and that he can throw a mad bull on its back.

Prince George at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—The British warship Thrush, commanded by Prince George of Wales, has arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The public debt was reduced $395,257 in July.

A coffee trust has been formed at Rio Janerio.

At Easton, Pa., boy committed suicide by hanging.

Hon. William H. Rixford of New Hampshire is dead.

Famine is deciminating the inhabitants of the Soudan.

Two comets are now visible with astronomical instruments.

Mrs. Schurig of New York was drowned at a Long Island beach resort.

A Union Labor Farmers' Alliance ticket has been nominated in Michigan.

Reports of damage to the Egyptian cotton crop have been exaggerated.

Rains have caused destructive floods in Mexico and greatly damaged crops.

Gold [illegible] valued at $4,000,000 were shipped from New York to Europe.

Numerous desertions from Italian regiments on the French frontier are reported.

A California judge has awarded to Florence Blythe $4,000,000 of her father's estate.

It is said the Count of Paris intends to set up an extensive establishment in England.

Cape May's well-known life saver and beach guardian, Joe Maguire, was drowned.

Emin Pasha has had to do some hard fighting with African natives, but has been victorious.

An inflow of salt water has destroyed the crops on nine thousand acres in an Egyptian province.

There is a reported settlement of the long dispute over the sequestrated salaries of German priests.

Gen. Ezeta, provisional president of San Salvador, has ordered a general election of members of Congress.

Harry Hassock, aged 14, was drowned while bathing with a playmate in Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester.

Messrs. Collins and Fitzgerald have been elected temporary members of the big National Liberal Club of England.

The Illinois legislature has adopted the constitutional amendment to enable Chicago to issue $5,000,000 World's fair bonds.

Senor Mendoza, Argentine minister to Mexico, says the reports of a revolution in his country were invented in the United States.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce pronounces in favor of commercial reciprocity as proposed by Secretary Blaine.

Reports from the west and northwest are to the effect that the hot and dry weather has done immense damage to growing corn and wheat.

President Celman of Argentine has issued a vain-glorious and egotistical manifesto, showing a callousness to, or utter ignorance of, the gravity of the situation.

The Union Cattle company's feeding plant at Gilmore, Neb., was burned. Loss $180,000; insurance $65,000. The plant contained 4000 stalls and covered over fifty acres of ground.

Thomas H. Bouden and Frank Jenkins, constituting the Wall street firm of Bouden & Jenkins, filed schedules, showing liabilities $838,581, nominal assets $687,303, actual assets $21,744.

Thomas Sanford, a Fairhaven, Conn., oysterman and member of the fire department, fell down the well of the engine house and received injuries from which he died half an hour later.

Stephen B. Elkins' mountain home in West Virginia is built on a peak from which a view of thirty miles may be had. The house is more like a baronial castle than a residence. The surrounding mountains are full of trout streams and game forests.

THE PURCELL CASE.

Capt. Morrison of Co. K Replies to Mr. F. A. Hobart.

"AN OUTRAGE ON DECENCY,"

Says the Young Captain, who Makes a Clear Statement of the Case—Why is Citizen Hobart so Interested?—The Letter in Full.

On my arrival home from camp my attention was called to an article in the Braintree OBSERVER headed, "Outrage on Citizenship," and I would like to ask you if there "can be produced a greater exhibition of personal malignancy and vindictiveness" than in the action taken by you in forcibly placing before the town an article containing so many mistatements.

"Is this the course you propose to pursue to ingraft yourself into the affection of the people of Braintree," and maintain your reputation for truth and veracity, by attempting to vilify an officer whose greatest offence has been in carrying out the orders of his superiors, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, your opinion to the contrary notwithstanding?

"I do not hesitate to denounce the act as an outrage on decency."

Private Purcell at the time he applied for the position of armorer in 1889 was employed by Mr. Torrey as a clerk in his store, and not as assistant postmaster. As the inspector at Boston reports that Mrs. Torrey was the assistant post mistress, and that fourth class post-offices are allowed but one assistant. When Purcell was notified of his arrest, he was not in the post-office part of the buildings and was performing no duty, the postmaster himself being present. For a verification of this statement I refer you to Lieut. Devlin's official report.

In relation to Private Purcell's being put in the guard house I refer you to Purcell himself, as he never was put there for one moment to my knowledge, "And to show the animus" of your whole letter, I will state that the two men from South Braintree, whom you refer as remaining unmolested," had furnished satisfactory excuses to Serg. Colbert for the entire week, which has been approved by Col. Bancroft and myself, and Private Bestic for two days, as he reported at the camp on Thursday.

Sorry Mr. Hobart that we did not consult you about this. Are you aware of the fact that Private Purcell remained for thirteen months at work in the post-office before applying for a discharge? When suddenly upon his removal from position as armorer, which certainly ought to lighten his duties in the company, he verbally applied for a discharge, stating as his reasons that "he is sick of the Company and wants to get out," and that he has "taken advice on the matter, and can get a discharge whether the captain approves it or not," to which I consent.

Some months after, I am handed a letter by the Colonel of the Regiment, from yourself asking how Private Purcell can get a discharge, to which I reply to Purcell, stating that if he will appear in the armory on the next Monday evening, I will furnish him with the papers and necessary instructions to make out an application for discharge in proper form. He makes out his application, and the same was forwarded by me the next morning, and has remained at Regimental Headquarters ever since, so I am informed. I taking action under article IV, section 2, paragraph 154, of the rule and regulations for the M. V. M., which reads as follows: "Nothing can be more subservise of military discipline than an impression that premature discharges are easily obtained, etc."

And disapproving the application, I am compelled by law to use my best judgment in regard to approving discharges and from the information that I could obtain, I had every reason to believe and have the same opinion today, that Private Purcell if he so saw fit, could serve out the remainder of his term without interfering with his business. Had you opinions to the contrary, why did you not state them in an open letter to the OBSERVER? It might have had great weight with some people.

In Pureell's formal application for a discharge, he makes no mention of "refusing to become a satelite of young Morrison," neither does he say that he is "not in favor of an armory," had he given these two reasons, his discharge might have gone through with lightning rapidity.

I challenge you, or any other person, to prove that I have ever stated that Purcell would have a dishonorable discharge. Do you not consider the three other arrests in Co. K., besides the large number of arrests in other companies, "*an outrage on citizenship.*" as well as the case of Private Purcell?

Neither did you seem so much interested in the three men arrested last year for the same reason. Are you the only champion in this great State who is willing to stand up and defend the rights of citizenship? I know personally of arrests being made in the towns of Hudson, Attleboro and Waltham and yet no mention was made of these cases in the papers.

The inspector sent to investigate the case made this remark: "I do not think the young man is as much to blame as some other person, as he has evidently been acting under bad advice." The military laws mean simply this, Mr. Hobart, that a soldier after he enlists, shall perform his duty or furnish a satisfactory reason why he should not, your opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, and neither of which Purcell did.

At a hearing held at South Framingham Purcell acknowledges that he received the camp order from Sergt. Colbert and therefore was not ignorant of the time or place of holding the camp of the second brigade. He also acknowledges that he did not furnish an excuse either before or after he received the camp order, and he certainly knew that he was a member of the company, as I have a sworn statement to that effect, so Purcell's "notion of freedom" was not "a delusion and a snare."

In regard to your sweeping charge about substitutes, I challenge you to apply the same to Company K, 5th Infantry, and I deny the charge as false so far as it applies to my company. Action will be taken to bring the matter to the attention of the proper authorities and you will probably be given a chance to prove your charge so far as it applies to the camp of the Second Brigade.

If you have derived any glory or personal satisfaction out of this matter you are welcome to it. Now let the citizens of the town come together and hold an indignation meeting and protest against the treatment of this "vain glorious but fresh young Captain," who should be given an opportunity to present the documentary evidence in his possession to prove that his actions has been honorable and just to all concerned.

W. E. MORRISON.

Savings Banks.

It may surprise some people to know that there are no savings banks in thirteen of the United States. In Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Virginia, and Washington the savings bank is unknown. In some of the other states the amount of savings bank deposits is comparatively small. In Wisconsin, for instance, the total of deposits last year was only $47,704; in Dakota, $23,927; in West Virginia, $55,133; and in North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, and Utah, each less than $500,000. The greatest amount of deposits in any state was $523,677,515 in New York, while Massachusetts came second with $315,185,070. Considering the comparative size of these two states, Massachusetts leads New York in savings bank thrift, and its people have a third more money in savings banks than all the people of the Western and Southern states together.

In the six New England states, with New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the amount of savings bank deposits is six times the total amount of such deposits in all the rest of the country. In Massachusetts there are three depositors to every family in the state. The total amount of savings deposits in Massachusetts gives $960 for every family in the state. In Rhode Island the average per family is $936; in New Hampshire, $700; and in Connecticut, $734.

These figures are certainly instructive in more ways than one. They show that the savings bank idea has travelled westward very slowly, and that its merits are not appreciated by the people of the Western and the Southern States. They show that the savings bank thrift of the country is among the people of the manufacturing states, and that the people of the agricultural states, if they have money, invest it in other ways. The people of Massachusetts certainly have reason to be satisfied with the showing their statistics make. It will be news to a good many families, no doubt, that their average share of the total deposits in Massachusetts banks is $960 That the figures tell the truth, there is no doubt; but they do not tell how the average impecunious family can successfully claim the money.—*Somerville Journal.*

Miraculous Escape.

Mrs. Henry Nauman, a widow, aged seventy-two years, who resides on Washington street, near the Boston line, fell into an uncovered well, twenty-five feet deep, with nearly five feet of water, from which she was drawing water Thursday afternoon. She landed on her feet, and, with the water up to her neck, remained there nearly an hour before her perilous predicament was discovered. She was rescued in an exhausted condition, having sustained numerous bruises and a severe scalp wound.

"Jean, run to the pastry cook's and get me a couple of patties. Here are six sous. You may eat one yourself."

Jean comes running back with his mouth full and his hands empty. "Here, monsieur are three sous; they'd only one patty left."

Father (to editor)"—I would like you to give my boy a chance in your printing office."

Editor—"What can the boy do?"

Father—"Well at first he couldn't do anything more than edit your paper and take general charge of the mechanical department, but later, when he learns sense, he'll be handy to have around to wash windows, keep lamp-chimneys clean, and sift ashes."—*Norwalk Record.*

DIED.

McGREGOR—In South Quincy, Aug. 2, Joseph E., son of Mr. Alexander D. and Mrs. Catherine S. McGregor, aged 3 months and 19 days.

FALVEY—In West Quincy, Aug. 2, Anna F., daughter of Mr. Jeremiah A. and Mrs. Lydia J. Falvey, aged 23 days.

LEARY—In West Quincy, July 31, Mary, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah and Mrs. Mary Leary, aged 1 year and 3 months.

COTTER—In West Quincy, July 31, Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Catherine Cotter, aged 1 year, 1 month and 10 days.

COLLINS—In West Quincy, Aug. 2, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Cornelius and Mrs. Hannah Collins, aged 1 year, 3 months and 20 days.

BICKNELL—In Weymouth, Aug. 1, Mary Ann Bicknell, aged 72 years, 9 months and 4 days.

Marked Down Sale
— IN THE —
City of Quincy,
— IN ORDER TO —
Compete with the Times.
AM CATERING FOR THE
City of Quincy
— TO KEEP THE —
PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of
Ranges,
— BUT THE —
Breeze and the Berlins,
which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy that will testify in their favor.
All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike
Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a
Good Bargain
for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of
Woolen Carpets
at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the
GREAT
Gigantic Sale.
1200 yds. of Straw Matting
will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of
English Straw Matting.
In this Sale you will find
3000 Yards
WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,
— AND —
Brussels
of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the
Imperial Ice-Chests
— AND —
Refrigerators,
and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.
J. W. Lombard,
PANTON'S BLOCK.

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At the LED

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 97. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—On Friday, Aug. 1, a Lady's Gold Watch, between South Quincy depot and the Square. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to the DAILY LEDGER office. Aug. 1—3t

WANTS.

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED—Two Boarders in a private family, at 1 Penn street, South Quincy.
July 29. 6t*

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks.
Lynn, Mass. July 22--9t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Four rooms on Wilson street, West Quincy. Apply to GUS FROLUND, 5 Wilson street. July 28—6t

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

Flour at Wholesale

—IS—

50c. Per Barrel Higher.

Owing to the fact of our having a Large Stock of Flour bought at the Lowest point, we will for a limited time only, offer our Imperial Bread Flour at

$6.00 per Barrel,

delivered FREE to any part of the City. We guarantee this Flour to be equal in bread making qualities to any Flour offered in Quincy.

We are the largest direct receivers of Flour south of Boston.

Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.

Boston Branch Grocery,
Durgin & Merrill's Block,
QUINCY.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

SPEAKER REED.

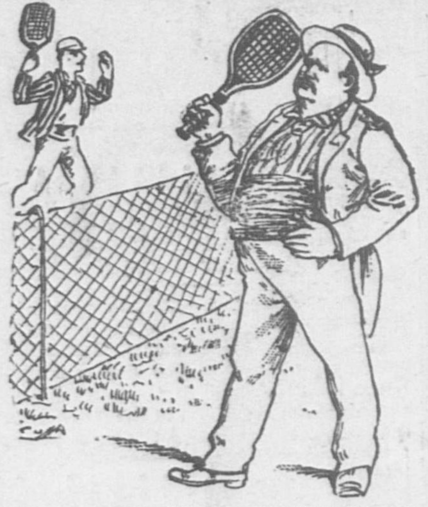
A Special Correspondent Writes Some Interesting Gossip.

ABOUT THE IRON WILLED MAN.

He Has Lately Tried His Hand at Lawn Tennis—Representative Hitt and His Three Friends—Willards Tavern—Congressmen and Correspondents.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Speaker Reed is the last man in the world I ever expected to see playing lawn tennis, yet one warm day last week, while passing the handsome residence of Hon. R. R. Hitt, in the center of the fashionable quarter, there on the large lawn was the speaker of the house, clad in his now famous summer suit and broad silk sash, with a racquet in his hand and his eye on the little ball. In the opposite court was one of Mr. Hitt's young sons, an accomplished tennis player. It was afterward explained to me that Mr. Reed had not really been playing tennis, but that in a moment of prankishness he had left the veranda at the challenge of one of the boys and taken a momentary part in the game. He was a very awkward but a very jolly looking tennis player, Mr. Reed.



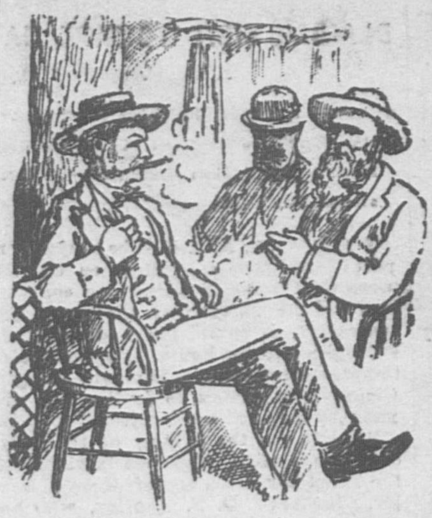
SPEAKER REED ON THE TENNIS GROUND.

And this reminds me that the speaker of the house, who is known throughout the country as the man of iron will and Napoleonic leadership, is after all a good deal of a boy. He is fond of games, such as whist and tennis, and is in himself one of the most humorous and jovial of companions. He is an exceedingly witty man, and every day some one or other of his bright sayings is passed around in the Capitol as "Tom's" latest joke—his friends always speak of him but never to him as "Tom." For one I am glad to know that a man may be great and powerful—be hated and feared—without being a hard sort of man. Mr. Reed fairly bubbles over with fun at times. If anything humorous occurs while he is in the chair he makes no effort to repress his laughter. On the contrary, he shakes his fat sides in such hearty enjoyment of the incident that others, looking on, catch the spirit of the moment and join in. Mr. Reed is like a big boy, furthermore, in that he has not forgotten the art of blushing. I have seen him blush like a freshman when some speaker on the floor mentioned him or his course as presiding officer.

Moreover, the speaker of the house is not an unpopular man personally. He may often be seen of late over on the Democratic side when the house is in committee of the whole and another is occupying the chair, talking and laughing right jollily with the very Democrats who a few months ago were shaking their fists at him and denouncing him as a tyrant and despot. Not many days ago, before Mr. Springer, of Illinois, the Democratic war horse, fell sick from overwork and retired to the seashore I saw the speaker and that prince of fighters sipping a lemonade together down in the restaurant. It has always been supposed that Reed and Springer were deadly enemies. Recently the speaker's amiability has been most marked. He had not been able to reach his present eminent position as the leader of his party in congress—for he is a leader both in the house and senate—without walking rather roughly upon the toes of a good many men, and not all of them were Democrats, either.

So his geniality of the present may be ascribed to a desire on his part to soften some of the acerbities of political warfare, and to convince the men who were hating him that he is not so bad after all. There may be more of ambition than of goodness in all this, but as I saw the big speaker awkwardly turning a tennis racquet amid the undisguised amusement of the young folks the involuntary thought was that he is a likable man. One must admire any man who has his way about the affairs of life in which he is engaged, if necessary by running over every one who stands in his way, and who, at the same time, laughs and grows fat.

Mr. Reed is fond of sitting on the veranda of Mr. Hitt's house, and this is not to be wondered at. Mr. Hitt is widely known as one of the most fascinating conversationalists in congress, while Mrs. Hitt is a woman of remarkable personal and intellectual charms. A few days ago I asked the wife of a cabinet minister who was the most charming woman in Washington. Without a moment's hesitation she replied, "Mrs. Robert R. Hitt." "And why, pray?" "Well, first, because she is a beautiful woman; second, because she has wit, tact, heart, experience. She speaks a number of languages. She knows human nature like a book and a great many other things, without pretending to know much. There is no woman in Washington society who has had more attentions paid her by distinguished men than Mrs. Hitt, and yet her head has not been turned in the least. She is the same simple, unaffected woman she was twelve or fifteen years ago when she left her father's home in Lafayette, Ind., to marry Mr. Hitt and go to France."

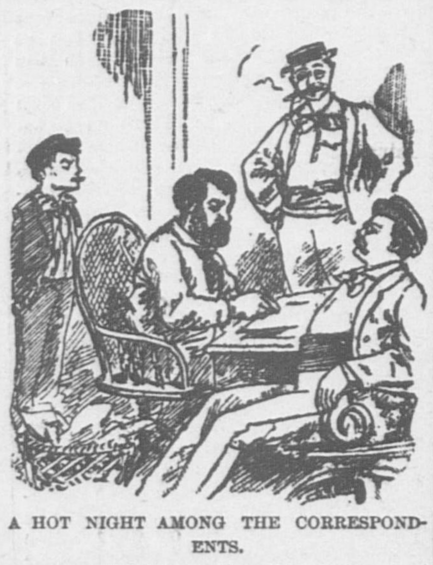


IN FRONT OF WILLARD'S TAVERN.

Mr. Hitt is not a commonplace man. Even his friendships are extraordinary. His three most intimate friends are Secretary Blaine, Speaker Reed and Henry Cabot Lodge. In the house of representatives Hitt and Lodge are like the two Dromios. They are more often seen together than any other pair in congress. They always lunch together in the basement restaurant. Probably Mr. Hitt is nearer to Mr. Blaine than any other man in Washington. Next to him is Mr. Lodge. Speaker Reed's nearest friend is Mr. Lodge and next to him is Mr. Hitt, but between Secretary Blaine and Speaker Reed, as all the world knows, there is no friendship at all.

Some people have wondered why a man like Mr. Hitt should stay in congress and be a neighborhood errand boy. Hitt likes his ease and his freedom as well as any man. He has a stable full of horses, a lovely home, a library rich in all the good things found between covers, wealth, a taste for letters and travel, and yet he gives up his time and his energy to the small drudgery of congress. I know why he does it, and it is because it gives him an opportunity to be of service to his friend Blaine, to whom he is devoted. But this sort of service is not rendered without sacrifice. Fourth of July morning I was in Mr. Hitt's library. "See this pile of letters?" said he, pointing to a stack at least three feet thick, tightly wrapped in twine. "This is the task I have given myself for the glorious Fourth. I must answer these letters before dark, for already I am three days behind with my mail." "Does that represent the accumulation of three days?" I asked. "Yes. And I could never keep anywhere near my correspondents if it were not for the assistance of a graphophone and two secretaries."

Down by Willard's hotel one may often see a characteristic summer evening scene in Washington. For more than half a century this old tavern has been a sort of political headquarters, and in the days of Webster, Clay and Calhoun I suppose the big and ambitious men of the time sat out in splint chairs in the shade. Here sat, one recent evening, a group composed of Ben Butterworth and Gen. Hatch, of Missouri, and a number of others. Oddly enough, this topic of the tediousness of congressional service was up.



A HOT NIGHT AMONG THE CORRESPONDENTS.

"Oh!" exclaimed Ben Butterworth in his eager way, "if some good angel had only stood at the parting of the ways for me years ago, and with warning finger lifted had exclaimed, 'This is the way to congress; take the other road and be saved,' I should now be one of the happiest of men."

"What I cannot make out," said Gen. Hatch, "is why I should remain in congress, live in a Washington hotel and swelter in Washington heat. In my town of Hannibal, Mo., a little ways from St. Louis, on the banks of the Mississippi, I have a lovely old home. There is a large lawn set with shade trees, a carriage drive of gravel, a hammock under the trees, a broad and airy veranda, flowers to delight the eye and a spring of pure cold water. For breakfast in the morning I have eggs that were laid the day before, and there is placed on my table every morning butter that was churned at daylight. For dinner we have big, fat young chickens, with vegetables raised right on the ground. None of your little, scrawny chickens, but broad, liberal fellows, one of which will make a meal for three or four hungry men. And then we have"——

"Stop right there, Hatch!" cried out a number of voices at once. "If you tell us any more of the delights of your place we will be forced to believe one of two things—either you are telling what isn't so about your home or you are a big fool for not leaving congress and staying there."

Right across the street from Willard's tavern is Newspaper row. These hot evenings the correspondents, who work hard in all sorts of weather, do not wear much clothing. They sit about their desks sweltering in a great variety of neglige costumes, writing or dictating dispatches, and too much exhausted even to swear at the tardy messenger or the office boy who persists in going over to Willard's to catch stories dripping from the lips of idle statesmen. In the matter of neglige costumes, by the way, it was Newspaper row that set the example this summer to members of congress. Not till white flannel suits and sashes and blazers were seen in the press galleries did representatives and senators dare indulge in such luxuries, but when they saw the fashion thus properly set they were not slow to follow.

WALTER WELLMAN.

NEW PRINCIPAL FOR THE HIGH.

The Position Tendered to Mr. Lull of the Milford High School.

The vacation of the public schools is half gone. One of the most important changes in the Quincy schools will be in the principal of the High school. The position has not yet been filled but the following from the Milford Gazette will shed a little light on the situation and show the respect that Milford entertains for her High school principal:

Shall Mr. Lull Go?

"Information was received Monday that Principal Lull of the High school had been tendered the principalship of the Quincy High school at a somewhat increased salary, and prospects of further increase later. As soon as the news became generally known, expressions of regret at the prospect of losing him were heard on every hand, and the hope was universally expressed that the school committee would see its way clear to offer Mr. Lull such inducement as would assure his remaining in charge of our school, which was never in better condition than at the present time, a state of affairs for which he is largely entitled to the credit. As an answer to the proposition from Quincy was requested within a week, it was hoped that our school committee would act promptly in the matter, but large bodies move slowly, and as a result nothing has as yet been done, but we understand a meeting is to be held tonight, (Friday,) when, if the committee are influenced to the slighest extent by the wishes of the townspeople generally in the matter, they will at once take steps to retain Mr. Lull, if, indeed, it is not then too late.

Mr. Lull has been principal of the High school for the past 10 years, and it is no disparagement to former teachers to say that under no other principal has the school attained a higher standing or its pupils shown greater proficiency. We understand that the difference in salary offered is only slight, and we believe the time has come to call a halt to the policy which has been too common in years past, of allowing other towns to come forward and take our best teachers, simply because of a few dollars difference in salary. It is as important for Milford to maintain a high standard in her schools as for other towns, and if this means larger salaries for teachers whose efficiency has been proved, then by all means let us pay what such service is worth, and no citizen of this town, with the exception, perhaps, of a few chronic grumblers, will make any complaint. As one gentleman stated, the town would better add $400, if necessary, to Mr. Lull's salary than allow him to leave town at this time. We believe we voice the sentiment of 99 out of every 100 persons in town in asking the school committee, at its meeting tonight, to take such action as will insure a continuance of the management of our High school, which has been so largely instrumental in placing it in the front rank of High schools throughout the state."

For the Ledger.

Dialogue.

Little Boy,—What men are those father, with new clothes and carrying clubs ?

Father,—Those are Quincy Policemen my son.

Boy,—What are they for, father ?

Father,—They are to look at, and when ordered they arrest little boys like you who ride on the sidewalk on their bicycles.

Boy,—Why don't they arrest the men who race their hired horses through the streets Sundays and hoot and yell at people on the sidewalk ?

Father,—Oh that would be too much exertion for them. They are not for use my son, but for exhibition, and they might soil their clothes by doing such things.

Boy,—Why are they sitting on that bench father ?

Father—Because it tires them to stand up and walk around, and then they might happen to see some of those hoodlums you mentioned and not feel able to arrest them.

Boy,—When shall we have some better ones father ?

Father—Perhaps when you are a man, and we have a new Mayor who thinks we need police for use my boy.

Holyoke shows an increase of $86,855 in valuation over last year, while the tax rate is $16 on $1000. The total polls are 7973, or a decrease of eighty from 1889.

THE SWEDISH CAMP.

English Service Held Sunday Afternoon—Sermon by Rev. W. F. Lawford.

Sunday was the most successful day yet at the Swedish camp. All the meetings were largely attended particularly in the afternoon.

At 7 A. M. there was a "love feast."

At 10, a service with communion.

At 3.30 P. M. there was an English service, the singing however being in Swedish language. Rev. S. L. Carlander of Campello offered prayer, Rev. W. F. Lawford read the Scriptures, a welcome was extended by Rev. H. Hanson of Quincy. Rev. Mr. Lawford preaching an able sermon. A collection was taken. A few words and prayer by Rev. Luther Freeman of Wollaston followed. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Lawford. The American friends filled the tent to overcowing at this service, and elsewhere in the park two Swedish meetings were held at the same time. In the tent were people from all parts of the city particularly, Quincy, West Quincy and Wollaston.

In the evening there was a praise service at 6 o'clock, with preaching at 7.30, and then an altar meeting, all largely attended. Fully 1000 persons were at the camp during the day.

C. Parkhurst, D. D., editor of Zion's Herald announced to preach at the above service, was unable to be present.

Today is known as prohibition day at the camp, and at the meeting this afternoon at 3 addresses are expected from Mayor Porter, Henry H. Faxon, Esq., Rev. Luther Freeman and others.

The camp will continue through Thursday with meetings morning, afternoon and evening.

MONATIQUOT CHAMPIONSHIP.

White Fawn and Eureka Secure Legs Unless the Latter Loses by Protest.

The Monatiquot Yacht Club sailed its second championship regatta off Fort Point, Weymouth, Saturday afternoon. There were five entries in the first class, White Fawn, Erin, Moondyne, Folly, and Posy. The former had no dangerous rival and won easily, the others finishing in the order named.

The Moondyne stepped ahead of the Erin on time allowance, and the Posy and Folly also changed places.

On corrected time the Eureka beat the Diadem 42 seconds, but is protested for shifting ballast.

The White Fawn and Posy now have a leg each in the first class. Should the protest against the Eureka be allowed the Diadem will win the championship.

The summary:

FIRST CLASS.

Name and Owner.	Actual time. h. m. s.	Corr'd time. h. m. s.
White Fawn, J. P. Holbrook....	1 36 32	1 07 44
Moondyne, A. J. Shaw..........	1 42 58	1 13 59
Erin, John Cavanagh............	1 41 03	1 13 58
Posy, E. S. Huut................	1 46 32	1 14 44
Folly, J. F. Sheppard	1 45 38	1 18 20

SECOND CLASS.

Name and Owner.	Actual time. h. m. s.	Corr'd time. h. m. s.
Eureka, E. B. Rogers............	1 33 43	1 07 33
Diadem, L. A. Hayward.........	1 37 10	1 08 15

The judges were Messrs. Henry Gardner, Edward T. Jordan and George H. Bicknell.

BASE BALL.

The St. Marys went to Cambridge Saturday and defeated the Red Stockings of that city by a score of 13 to 6.

St. Marys.

	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Gilraine, c.f.,	1	0	1	0	1	1
E. Gallagher, 3b.,	3	1	1	4	0	1
Murphy, c.,	1	1	1	6	3	0
McMahon, 1b.,	3	1	1	11	2	3
Kiley, 2b.,	2	0	0	0	2	3
Walsh, l.f.,	1	1	1	0	0	0
J.Gallagher, s.s.,	0	0	1	1	2	1
Keegan, r.f.,	1	2	1	0	0	0
Reardon, p.,	1	1	1	0	7	0
Totals,	13	7	8	27	17	9

Red Stockings.

	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Flynn, 2b.,	1	3	0	2	2	1
Moore, p.,	1	1	1	3	15	1
Davis, 3b.,	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carney, c.,	0	1	0	13	2	1
Roberts, s.s.,	1	1	0	0	2	1
Hogan, c.f.,	0	0	1	0	0	0
Belutchey, r.f.,	1	0	0	1	0	0
McCue, 1b.,	2	3	0	8	1	3
Dempsey, l.f.,	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	6	9	3	27	22	8

Struck out, by Reardon 5; by Moore 12. Base on balls, St. Marys 3; Red Stockings 4. Passed balls, Carney 1.

The Picnic from Abington.

The Catholic parishes of Abington and Whitman held their annual picnic at Lovell's grove on Saturday. About seven hundred attended. A special train brought most of them to Quincy in the morning, and the party were then conveyed to the grove in the electric cars. It was one of the most orderly picnics which was ever held in the grove. All kinds of sports were held during the day and dancing was in order. An excellent orchestra furnishing the music. The people began to leave the grove about 5 o'clock, and just before 7 a special train carried the party home. Everything passed off pleasantly and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Yachting Fixtures.

The Hull club will hold championship regattas next Saturday and Monday.

The Dorchester club will hold its first championship race on Wednesday.

The Savin Hill club have a club race next Saturday.

The next race of the Quincy club will be August 22.

Ladies' day will be observed by the Monatiquot Yacht club on Friday next. In the afternoon the ladies will enjoy a sail off Weymouth, and in the evening a hop will be held in the clubhouse.

Wollaston Park.

§§

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

FLOUR!

We carry no poor quality Flours, believing that the Best is always the Cheapest. Our Flours are

Sidle Fletcher,
Holmes & Co.'s,
North Western,
Minnehaha,
Gold Bullion,
Fancy.

ALSO THE FAMOUS

Washburn & Crosby's,
Gold Medal,
Washburn's Best,
Washburn's XXX.

These Flours have a national reputation and the name of the maker is on every Barrel.

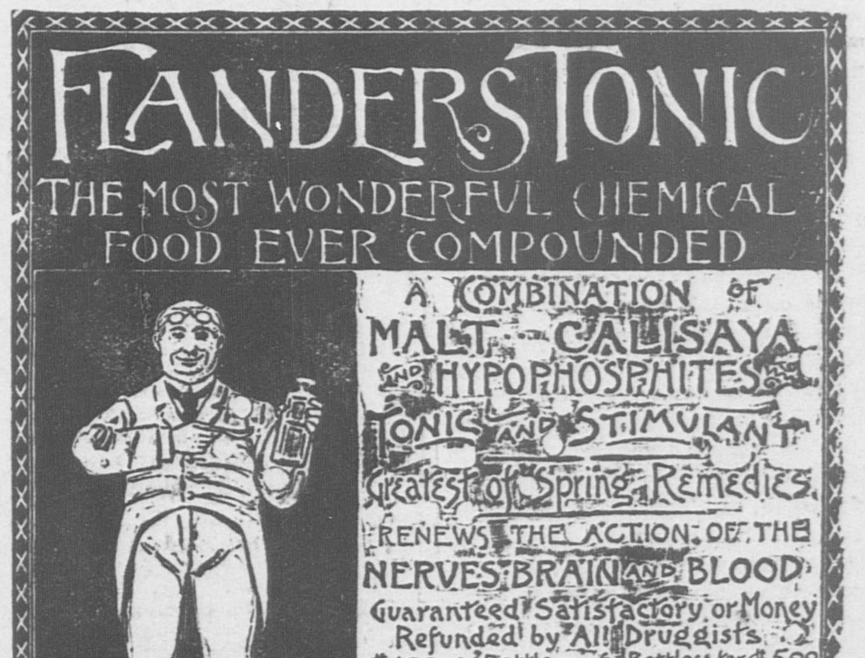
Price $6.50 Per Barrel.

A. J. RICHARDS & SONS,
QUINCY GRAIN STORE.
Aug. 1. 6t

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf



FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT—CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES, BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists.
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U.S.A

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

WEST QUINCY, July 30, 1890.

THE Partnership which existed under the firm name of Shea & Milford, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Luke S. Shea withdrawing. The business will be continued under the name of Milford Bros.

JOHN J. MILFORD,
PATRICK A. MILFORD.

WEST QUINCY, July 30, 1890.

The undersigned has this day severed all connection with the firm of Shea & Milford.

LUKE S. SHEA.

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.
July 16. 18t

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,
54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Cape Ann Breeze says: There was a trial of the sewerage purification works in Worcester last week which was entirely satisfactory. The plan it is said consists of a series of large open tanks built of brick, with a combined surface of about an acre, with a mill for grinding chemicals, mostly lime, to be mixed with the sewage, leaving it almost as clear as spring water. The solid residue is spread on the ground and is ploughed. The capacity of works is sufficient to purify 9,000,000 gallons of sewage daily, and the annual expense is estimated to be about $20,000.

The hot weather is oppressive enough without making it out worse than it is. The Plymouth Memorial says: "The other day when the thermometer was running wild, one of our Main street merchants perpetrated a joke which puzzled, if it did not alarm, those who consulted his glass to learn how hot they were. He took the tube from a large "mustard thermometer" and fixed it to the board of a smaller sized one of the same make, thus bringing about a wild disagreement of the fluid in the tube with the registration alongside of it. People who consulted it were amazed to find that it was 120 deg. in the shade, but had to "believe their own eyes." They "never had known it so hot before, never!" and actually seemed to feel warmer while looking at the glass, until the joke was explained.

The advocates of unlimited liberty for dogs are fond of saying that they are the friends of a man. This is very far from being true. The dog is the friend of his master, and not of human beings in general. He fawns on his master and fears him, but he is the natural enemy of everybody else. He has been reclaimed from his state as a wild beast, originally, probably, a wolf and a fox, and in some breeds has developed into a fine animal, with many good traits, useful to man for the guardianship of property and the hunting of game, and therefore not entirely to be dispensed with. But he still retains many of the unattractive and dangerous traits of his original prototypes. He is undiscriminating in his dislikes, a foe to all whom he does not know, or has not been taught to fear. He is subject to sudden and blind fits of passion, and at such times he attacks indiscriminately every one whom he may happen to meet, child or adult, man or woman, and his thirst for blood once aroused he is very destructive of valuable and inoffensive animals. He is subject to a most dangerous disease, which though not commonly prevalent, is liable to become epidemic, and the apprehensions of which cause great terror, not without cause in those who have the misfortune to be bitten, who if they do not always fall victims to it are often dangerously wounded and even mutilated for life. All these things render it proper and necessary in thickly settled communities that some restraints should be put upon these animals. This is done in all the enlightened countries of Europe, and it ought to be done here to a greater extent than it is.—Exchange.

☞ The citizens of Portland felt aggrieved over the result of the census there, but instead of parleying with the government officials, took a more practical way, by a "supplemental count" at their own expense. The result is the discovery that more than 2000 people were not enumerated in the government count. If a hundredth part the census inaccuracies charged throughout the country, have any basis in fact, census taking is sadly lacking in truth and authenticity.

BIGAMIST AND THIEF.

Charles Loring Well Posted on the Subject of Marriage.

WAS WEDDED A DOZEN TIMES.

Wife Number One Seeks Revenge, Goes on the Trail, and Lands Her Faithless Spouse in Jail.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Charles Loring, locked in the courthouse jail here on a charge of bigamy, is accused of having five living wives, and a full list includes the names of a dozen women who have fallen victims to his blandishments. Loring is 30 years of age, well educated, handsome and of excellent family. The story of his alleged intrigues, his heartless abandonment of the women he is charged with having betrayed, and the tireless pursuit of one of the frenzied wives was told in court.

Loring was born in Boston, his father being a well-to-do resident of that city and an officer of prominence in the grand lodge of the Odd Fellows. The boy was sent to Europe to finish his education, and it was there he met Esther F. Batasco, a beautiful, dark-eyed Jewess, who lived in Brighton, Eng. He told her he was in the employ of the Telephone Supply company and possessed a fortune of $150,000. She believed him implicitly. Her parents did not; but one day in 1884 they slipped away, and, after being married, came to America and took up their residence with Loring's father in Boston.

Young Loring was a member of the Boston Light infantry, and was so popular that he was elected treasurer of the regiment. It was not long before a shortage was discovered in his accounts and Loring was expelled. Then he and his wife went to St. Paul, where he began to neglect her, and later they came to Chicago, Loring still pursuing his profession of electrician. He secured a position with the Lake View Electric Light company, and established his wife in a comfortable home in that suburb.

Just around the corner lived Aurelia Anderson, a handsome blonde. Loring made her acquaintance in the guise of a wealthy bachelor and upon her parents becoming suspicious of him, the couple eloped to Wisconsin, where they were married Aug. 11, 1889. About the same time the Lake View Electric Light company missed $1500 which had been in Loring's hands.

Becoming soon tired of his second wife, Loring returned to Brighton, Eng., where he married a Miss Florentine Winfield, and his new father-in-law lent him money enough to return to America. They lived at one of the best New York hotels till their funds gave out. Loring explained his lack of money by saying his father was at the point of death and could not be seen. He subsequently told wife No. 3 that his father was dead, and a week later left her destitute and fled to Denver.

But all this time Mrs. Loring No. 1 had been working for revenge and was on her false husband's track. She discovered his escapades with Miss Anderson and Miss Winfield, and also discovered that he had a family in Wheeling, W. Va., and another in Montana. Neither of these wives have been definitely located. Through Loring's father the gay lothario's whereabouts were discovered, and Mrs. Loring No. 1 concocted a scheme to have her revenge. Wife No. 3 was sent for and came to Chicago. Then a dispatch was sent to Loring saying that Polly (No. 3) was dying, and having inherited some money wanted to give it to him.

"Polly's" deathbed was located at the corner of School and Forty-third streets, where Loring hastily sought her. There he was told his wife was in the hospital, whither the lady of the house agreed to accompany him. She kept him waiting however, until Mrs. Loring No. 1 had time to summon a detective, place a warrant for him in his hands and point out Loring as he left the house to go to Polly's bedside. When arraigned, Loring secured a continuance till next Friday, in order to have his father here.

SUSPICION OF MURDER.

A Biddeford Man Charged With Drowning His Own Child.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 4.—Mary, the 7-year-old child of William Mannahan, was drowned in the river yesterday afternoon. The body was recovered within an hour. Suspicion of murder is entertained by City Marshal Tarbox, who caused Mannahan's arrest last night to await a coroner's inquest. The child was drowned within sight of the wharves, and witnesses have been found who testify that Mannahan threw the child into the river.

He was in a boat with four children, three of whom were his own. He was drunk. Little Mary Crowley, one of the party in the boat, says the child's father held Mary over the side of the boat and said, "Mary, now is a good time to drown you," at the same time letting her fall. The other children screamed and several boating parties came to the rescue.

After the child had gone down for the third time the father jumped overboard, seemingly to save the child, but it is now believed that he intended suicide. A large number of witnesses will be summoned at the inquest. Mannahan denies that he drowned the child, and his other two children say she was leaning over and fell in.

The San Francisco's Trial Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The new cruiser San Francisco made her first preliminary trial trip on the bay yesterday afternoon. She steamed for five hours at an easy rate of speed and according to the statements of her builders, the trip was thoroughly successful. No attempt was made to force her. Her speed under half pressure with the engines, making a maximum of sixty-six revolutions a minute, was ten knots an hour.

Crack Footballists Coming Over.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The crack team of Scotch football players, which comes to this country in two weeks, will open their American series with the Free Wanderers of Pawtucket, Aug. 27. Other games will be played at Providence, Boston, Fall River, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis.

Celman Has Friends.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Times says: At a meeting of Celmanite senators and deputies, it was decided to give the president a firm support.

Jumped to His Death.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Charles McCaffrey of Montreal, a bridge jumper, was killed on Sunday by jumping from the "shears" at the Atlantic Iron works, East Boston.

STRUCK A ROCK.

Two Hundred Passengers on Board the Steamer Sunshine Have an Exciting Experience—Coolness Prevents Disaster.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The steamer Sunshine, plying between Hartford and New London, and Long Island ports, struck on a rock off Orient Point, L. I., Saturday evening. She had 200 passengers aboard, and the wildest confusion prevailed for a time. Women fainted and men ran about, but a panic was averted by the coolness of the officers. After striking the rock the steamer was beached on the north shore of Long Island, at its extreme eastern end. This is the first accident that has happened to this steamer in thirty years.

The accident occurred in a heavy fog which hung over Long Island Sound like a huge blanket. It was just 6:45 when the steamer struck. Nothing could be seen over fifty feet away. The boat filled rapidly, and the captain took the only method of preserving the lives of his passengers by beaching the steamer. After striking the rock the boat was put ahead at full speed and started for the Long Island shore. In a few moments, which seemed like ages to the passengers, the steamer again struck, and this time filled with water. Five minutes afterward the water had extinguished the fires in the engine room. If this had happened a few minutes earlier, the steamer would have sunk in the deep channel known as Plum Gut, and all on board would have been lost. As it was, the captain, by his prompt action, saved the lives of all on board.

Owing to the excitement much deffiiulty was experienced in launching the lifeboats. Two wrecking tugs from New London are at work on the steamer, and divers are busily engaged ascertaining the amount of damage. T. A. Scott, wrecker, thinks he can raise the vessel in a day or two and take her to Greenport, where she will be repaired. The captain and crew were very reticent and would give no details of the accident.

Those on board differ in placing the blame. Some say the captain ran in too near Plum Island in order to hear the fog bell there. Others say the lighthouse board is to blame. The bell now on Plum Island is a small bell and connot be heard a quarter of a mile away. A new bell was landed by the government steamer several weeks ago, but it has not yet been placed in position.

LIVELV SAILING.

Steamer Glenogle Makes the Trip from Japan to New York in Fifty-four Days.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The great tea steamers, Glenogle and Monmouthshire, left Japan on June 10. After stopping at various ports in the China seas to complete their cargoes, they started on a race for the port of New York, passing Singapore June 26, the Glenogle ahead. Both ships stopped at Perim, at the mouth of the Red Sea, to coal. They left there on July 9, and the Glenogle passed Gibraltar on the 21st and the Monmouthshire on the 22d. The Glenogle has arrived here, having made the trip from Japan in the remarkable short time of fifty-four days. The cargo consists of about 2,250,000 pounds of new crop teas, valued at $450,000, and 17,920 bags of Japan rice, valued at $160,000. The Monmouthshire is expected hourly. The quickest time heretofore recorded is that of the steamer Glenchiel, which made the trip in fifty-six days in 1888 and in fifty-five days in 1889.

The captain of the Glenogle reports the suffering from the rice famine in Japan to be upon the increase. In every part the inhabitants are starving. The government has taken hold of the matter and at its own expense has imported large quantities of rice from Siam, Cochine, China and Burmah. This action foiled the efforts of the speculators to corner the market, but the article is still very high.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

World's Fair Bill May Be Vetoed by the Governor of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A Tribune special from Springfield, Ills., says: Three is great danger of the World's fair bill being vetoed. Grave doubts of the constitutionality of some of its provisions are entertained by the chief executive, and the bill may fail to become a law after all. The constitutional question involved is simply this: The legislature has declared that submerged lands may be filled and reclaimed and used by the city of Chicago for a park. When any part thereof shall be used for any other purpose the whole shall revert to the state. Speaker Cochran has not yet signed the bill but will probably do so to-day, when it will be sent to the governor for his approval. If Governor Fifer is forced to veto the bill it is understood that he will not reconvene the legislature, but will allow the matter to be reintroduced in the thirty-seventh general assembly.

All Serene in Brazil.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4.—The Argentine legation here has published a note stating that order has been completely restored in the capital of the republic and that the provinces are tranquil. The Argentine government, it is stated, never intended to suspend treasury payments, but merely postponed commercial payments until Aug. 31. The note denies the reports that England and France have demanded indemnity.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 4.—A decree has been promulgated establishing the National Mortgage bank with a capital of 100,000 centos of reis gold.

The President's Outing.

CAPE MAY POINT, N. J., Aug. 4.—President Harrison remained at home all day with his guest, Secretary Blaine. Citizens of Cape May and visitors have tendered President Harrison, his guests and family a public reception at the Stockton hotel this evening. The president has accepted the invitation and expects to be present with Secretary Blaine.

Death of Murderer Holt.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4.—Edwin E. Holt, who was committed to the insane asylum about three weeks ago, after murdering his father in Wilton, has died from sheer exhaustion. His frenzy had not subsided for a moment. The body has been taken to Wilton.

A Tip to Russia.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The Grashdinin of St. Petersburg, adverting to the anger of Russia arising from the Anglo-German agreement, advises Russia to reinforce her troops in the vicinity of Afghanistan in order to render England more prudent.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Local showers; southwesterly winds; slightly warmer.

For Massachusetts: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Vermont: Local rains; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature, except warmer in Connecticut.

MARK DOWN SALE
— OF —
Ladies' Ribbed
Balbriggan Vests!
Always sold for 25 Cents each,
Now 12 1-2 Cents,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

POLITICAL MURDER.

Congressional Report on the Breckinridge-Clayton Case.

BLAINE'S VISIT TO CAPE MAY.

Conflicting Views Relative to Reciprocity May Be Agreed Upon There—Blair's Resolution Defeated—Congressional Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The majority report of the house committee on elections upon the Clayton-Breckenridge contested case and the murder of the Republican contestant, is completed and ready for submission to the house. No earnest attempt, the report says, to aid in bringing Clayton's murderers to justice was ever made by the local authorities.

Referring to the killing of the negro detective, Smith, who was inevstigating the ballot box theft, and of George Bentley, a brother of O. T. Bentley, who was suspected of being one of the thieves, it says George Bentley at the time was negotiating with the Pinkertons to give evidence and expose the guilty parties, when he was said to have been accidentally shot by his brother. While there was no direct evidence to crimination in the killing of Bentley, it was unfortunate, the report says, that these two killings occurred while the victims were about to give evdience to Pinkerton's detectives.

Continuing, the majority says: No reasonable explanation of the murder appears, except that some of the ballot box thieves, finding the taking of testimony progressing, killed Col. Clayton to suppress the investigation. No other motive is possible. The necessity for the enactment of some laws which will prevent ballot box stealing and murder from conferring a prima facie title to a a seat in congress is evident from the result in this contest.

Had such laws been in force, the report says, as would have prevented the contestee from taking his seat with such a title, no one would have attempted to confer such title by stealing the ballot box. Evidently ballot box stealing was looked upon as a joke in that community until the awful consequences that have resulted have appalled the good people of the country. No doubt some of these men would have been deterred from taking the first step in the crime if they had realized that murder would be the end.

But they crossed their rubicon. Breckinridge got the seat in congress, and one crime followed in the footsteps of the other. The least guilty of the criminals dare not expose the more guilty, lest the fate of Clayton should overtake them.

That the nominee of a great political party should accept a certificate of election to a seat to which he was clearly not elected, says the report, and at the same time aid in the payment of a fine imposed on another violator of the law, and that such conduct should not be met with anything but commendation and approval by his followers, shows a state of disregard for the principles of popular government which may well make the future of the country be looked upon with apprehension.

That men may be found lawless enough to commit these crimes is to be deplored; when men of high character and standing complacently avail themselves of the fruits of such crime and the control of the national house of representatives is made to turn upon such methods, it no longer remains a mere matter of local concern, but arises to the magnitude of a national calamity.

A resolution will accompany the report declaring the seat now held by Mr. Breckenridge vacant.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BLAINE

Said to Be Discussing Matters of Particular Importance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The conference of the president and Secretary Blaine at Cape May Point is one which may not be without an important effect upon the tariff bill. The understanding among the politicians is that the purpose of the visit of Mr. Blaine to the president is to endeavor to come to a more definite understanding as to the proposition relative to reciprocity and the Behring Sea negotiations. The president and Mr. Blaine are expected to remain at Cape May Point until Wednesday of next week, when both will come to Washington for a day or two, after which both will leave for Boston to attend the grand encampment. After that the president will accompany Mr. Blaine to Bar Harbor as the guest of the latter for a day or two. Then, about Aug. 16, the understanding is that the negotiations relative to Behring Sea will be renewed between Secretary Blaine and the British minister. It is probable that at Bar Harbor the remainder of the negotiations relative to the Behring Sea will be conducted. Meanwhile it is very possible that some compromise of the conflicting views relative to reciprocity may be agreed upon at Cape May Point before the president and Secretary Blaine shall return to Washington.

LIMITING DEBATES.

Mr. Blair's Resolution to That End Meets with Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The senate made a summary disposition of the resolution of Mr. Blair, which directed the committee on rules to report within four days a new rule to establish in the senate a previous question. There was comparatively little debate upon it, and the motion was referred to the committee on rules after a few remarks. One of the pleasant suggestions which Morgan of Alabama made was that it was rather extraordinary that Mr. Blair, in view of his prolonged discussion of the educational bill, should himself move this bill to limit debate. But Mr. Blair was equal to the emergency. He suggested that the very fact that he himself had consumed so much time upon that measure might be a sufficient argument to the rest of the senate why they should vote for a previous question, and thus prevent him, or any other senator, hereafter from consuming a like amount of time. The senate is evidently not yet ready to adopt a previous question, and it is not clear whether it ever will be.

NEED OF A QUORUM

Will Be Strongly Felt in the House This Week—Tariff in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The proceedings in the house this week will be governed by the attendance of members. There is a disposition on the part of the majority to finally pass upon the conference report on the original package bill and to secure action upon the compound lard bill and two of the election cases. But it is felt that the presence of a quorum is a necessity in these cases, and if that cannot be maintained it is probable that the house will be obliged to confine itself to the consideration of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, to the deficiency appropriation bill and other measures which are not expected to arouse party feeling or give rise to factious opposition. The report of the conferees on the land grant forfeiture bill it is expected will be ready for presentation to the house early in the week, but its consideration will depend, with the other measures named, upon the attendance secured.

The tariff will be discussed in the senate until Friday, when it will be laid aside and the river and harbor appropriation bill taken up.

BASE BALL.

Boston Leaguers Win in Chicago and Players Lose in Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The third game between Anson's team and the Bostons was very exciting to the close. If the Chicagos could have batted a little they would have won the game in the ninth. They had a man on second and third, but the next three batsmen went out. Kittredge, Sullivan, Cooney and Clarkson made clean home runs.

Boston............... 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 —5
Chicago.............. 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

Base hits—Boston 10, Chicago 7. Errors—Boston 3, Chicago 2. Batteries—Clarkson and Bennett, Stein and Kittredge.

Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburg, 2.

Brooklyn............. 2 0 0 1 0 0 4 2 —9
Pittsburg............ 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Brooklyn 6, Pittsburg 8. Batteries—Terry and Daley, Baker and Decker.

Cincinnati, 11; Philadelphia, 3.

Cincinnati........ 4 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 3—11
Philadelphia...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0— 3

Base hits—Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 5. Errors—Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 10. Batteries—Mullane and Keenan, Gleason and Vickery.

Cleveland, 9; New York, 2.

Cleveland........ 0 2 5 0 0 0 1 0 1—9
New York......... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Base hits—Cleveland 9, New York 1. Errors—Cleveland 2, New York 14. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Rusie and Buckley.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—Buffalo won after the most exciting game of the season by hitting at the right time. Daley was severely punished in the fifth and Radbourn took his place in the next inning. Cunningham fell down in the fourth, but during the remainder of the game he kept the hits well scattered.

Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 5 0 0 2 0—7
Boston...............0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Buffalo 6, Boston 10. Errors—Buffalo 10, Boston 13. Batteries—Cunningham and Mack, Radbourn, Daley and Swett;

Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 3.

Pittsburg........... 0 1 0 0 2 1 6 1 0—11
Brooklyn............ 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0— 3

Base hits—Pittsburg 14, Brooklyn 7. Errors—Pittsburg 5, Brooklyn 11. Batteries—Staley and Quinn; Hemming, Van Haltren and Cook.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 0.

Philadelphia.... .. 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 —5
Cleveland .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 6. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, O'Brien and Sutcliffe.

New York, 8; Chicago, 6.

New York........... 3 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0—8
Chicago............. 1 0 0 2 1 2 0 0 0—6

Base hits—New York 10, Chicago 9. Errors—New York 4, Chicago 3. Batteries—Keefe, J. Ewing and Ewing; Baldwin and Farrell,

CONDUCTOR WENT TO SLEEP.

As a Result Two Trains Collide with Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—A passenger train outward bound from Chicago on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road collided near Bedford, Ind., with a northward bound passenger train from Louisville. Several of the cars were telescoped. Arthur Burns, engineer, and George Cole, fireman of the Chicago train, were killed, and are still under the wreck. It is said that another man on their engine is buried with them. Engineer Muir and Fireman Smith of the Louisville train were severely injured, as were seven others, one fatally. Conductor McDonald of the southbound train says his train was to have sidetracked at Guthrie, three miles north of the wreck, but he went to sleep and did not wake till the trains met. The injured men were conveyed to Bedford. A New Albany report says a passenger named Ashcroft was killed.

Cars Dumped Into a River.

WHEELING W. Va., Aug 4.—As a fast freight train was crossing a Baltimore and Ohio bridge at Grafton, over the Tygarts Valley river, a car in the middle of the train jumped the track, knocked one of the upright supports down and fell into the river, along with a span of the bridge and seven other loaded cars. One man had a leg broken.

Peru's New President.

LIMA, Aug. 4.—Col. Morales Bermudez has been proclaimed president of the republic, vice Gen. Caceres, whose tenure of office has expired. Col. Bermudez will be decorated with the insignia of office and take his seat on Aug. 10.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Turkey has summoned her reserves to reinforce the garrisons in Armenia.

A severe electric storm in some portions of New York did considerable damage.

Two children and a young lady were drowned at Brattleboro, Vt., on Saturday.

The skeleton of George W. Garland was found in the woods near New Boston, N. H.

Emperor Francis Joseph has arrived at Gratz, where he will open an exhibition of Styrian products.

Minerva beat Gossoon by 49 seconds in the race for the Iselin cup for 40-footers off Newport.

Early Bird, a Boston stallion, won the free-for-all trot at Lewiston.

The Turkish consul-general asks for the release of an Arab locked up in Manchester, N. H., for peddling without a license.

Naval Constructor Hichborn thinks steel shipbuilding will become a prominent New England industry.

Charles E. Kluge of New York broke the bicycle record for twenty-five miles.

D. T. Pulsifer's colt Tenny easily beat Haggin's mare Firenzi at Monmouth Park.

Senator Stanford's stallion Palo Alto was beaten in a $10,000 match race at Detroit by the gelding Jack.

A saving of $74,638,843 has been made in the purchase of bonds by the treasury department.

The remains of Capt. Ericsson, the inventor, are to be embarked on the Baltimore Aug. 23, with naval honors.

The Thurman Club of Columbus, O., held a meeting to protest against the federal election bill.

The house of Henry Sewell of Lawrencetown, N. S., was blown up with dynamite.

There was a severe rain, hail and wind storm in some parts of the west and south Saturday night and Sunday.

Emperor William and Prince Henry sailed from Ostend for England on the Hohenzollern. Their departure was witnessed by enthusiastic crowds.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
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REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Cape Ann Breeze says: There was a trial of the sewerage purification works in Worcester last week which was entirely satisfactory. The plan it is said consists of a series of large open tanks built of brick, with a combined surface of about an acre, with a mill for grinding chemicals, mostly lime, to be mixed with the sewage, leaving it almost as clear as spring water. The solid residue is spread on the ground and is ploughed. The capacity of works is sufficient to purify 9,000,000 gallons of sewage daily, and the annual expense is estimated to be about $20,000.

The hot weather is oppressive enough without making it out worse than it is. The Plymouth Memorial says: "The other day when the thermometer was running wild, one of our Main street merchants perpetrated a joke which puzzled, if it did not alarm, those who consulted his glass to learn how hot they were. He took the tube from a large "mustard thermometer" and fixed it to the board of a smaller sized one of the same make, thus bringing about a wild disagreement of the fluid in the tube with the registration alongside of it. People who consulted it were amazed to find that it was 120 deg. in the shade, but had to "believe their own eyes." They "never had known it so hot before, never!" and actually seemed to feel warmer while looking at the glass, until the joke was explained.

The advocates of unlimited liberty for dogs are fond of saying that they are the friends of a man. This is very far from being true. The dog is the friend of his master, and not of human beings in general. He fawns on his master and fears him, but he is the natural enemy of everybody else. He has been reclaimed from his state as a wild beast, originally, probably, a wolf and a fox, and in some breeds has developed into a fine animal, with many good traits, useful to man for the guardianship of property and the hunting of game, and therefore not entirely to be dispensed with. But he still retains many of the unattractive and dangerous traits of his original prototypes. He is undiscriminating in his dislikes, a foe to all whom he does not know, or has not been taught to fear. He is subject to sudden and blind fits of passion, and at such times he attacks indiscriminately every one whom he may happen to meet, child or adult, man or woman, and his thirst for blood once aroused he is very destructive of valuable and inoffensive animals. He is subject to a most dangerous disease, which though not commonly prevalent, is liable to become epidemic, and the apprehensions of which cause great terror, not without cause in those who have the misfortune to be bitten, who if they do not always fall victims to it are often dangerously wounded and even mutilated for life. All these things render it proper and necessary in thickly settled communities that some restraints should be put upon these animals. This is done in all the enlightened countries of Europe, and it ought to be done here to a greater extent than it is.—Exchange.

☞ The citizens of Portland felt aggrieved over the result of the census there, but instead of parleying with the government officials, took a more practical way, by a "supplemental count" at their own expense. The result is the discovery that more than 2000 people were not enumerated in the government count. If a hundredth part the census inaccuracies charged throughout the country, have any basis in fact, census taking is sadly lacking in truth and authenticity.

BIGAMIST AND THIEF.

Charles Loring Well Posted on the Subject of Marriage.

WAS WEDDED A DOZEN TIMES.

Wife Number One Seeks Revenge, Goes on the Trail, and Lands Her Faithless Spouse in Jail.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Charles Loring, locked in the courthouse jail here on a charge of bigamy, is accused of having five living wives, and a full list includes the names of a dozen women who have fallen victims to his blandishments. Loring is 30 years of age, well educated, handsome and of excellent family. The story of his alleged intrigues, his heartless abandonment of the women he is charged with having betrayed, and the tireless pursuit of one of the frenzied wives was told in court.

Loring was born in Boston, his father being a well-to-do resident of that city and an officer of prominence in the grand lodge of the Odd Fellows. The boy was sent to Europe to finish his education, and it was there he met Esther F. Batasco, a beautiful, dark-eyed Jewess, who lived in Brighton, Eng. He told her he was in the employ of the Telephone Supply company and possessed a fortune of $150,000. She believed him implicitly. Her parents did not; but one day in 1884 they slipped away, and, after being married, came to America and took up their residence with Loring's father in Boston.

Young Loring was a member of the Boston Light infantry, and was so popular that he was elected treasurer of the regiment. It was not long before a shortage was discovered in his accounts and Loring was expelled. Then he and his wife went to St. Paul, where he began to neglect her, and later they came to Chicago, Loring still pursuing his profession of electrician. He secured a position with the Lake View Electric Light company, and established his wife in a comfortable home in that suburb.

Just around the corner lived Aurelia Anderson, a handsome blonde. Loring made her acquaintance in the guise of a wealthy bachelor and upon her parents becoming suspicious of him, the couple eloped to Wisconsin, where they were married Aug. 11, 1889. About the same time the Lake View Electric Light company missed $1500 which had been in Loring's hands.

Becoming soon tired of his second wife, Loring returned to Brighton, Eng., where he married a Miss Florentine Winfield, and his new father-in-law lent him money enough to return to America. They lived at one of the best New York hotels till their funds gave out. Loring explained his lack of money by saying his father was at the point of death and could not be seen. He subsequently told wife No. 3 that his father was dead, and a week later left her destitute and fled to Denver.

But all this time Mrs. Loring No. 1 had been working for revenge and was on her false husband's track. She discovered his escapades with Miss Anderson and Miss Winfield, and also discovered that he had a family in Wheeling, W. Va., and another in Montana. Neither of these wives have been definitely located. Through Loring's father the gay lothario's whereabouts were discovered, and Mrs. Loring No. 1 concocted a scheme to have her revenge. Wife No. 3 was sent for and came to Chicago. Then a dispatch was sent to Loring saying that Polly (No. 3) was dying, and having inherited some money wanted to give it to him.

"Polly's" deathbed was located at the corner of School and Forty-third streets, where Loring hastily sought her. There he was told his wife was in the hospital, whither the lady of the house agreed to accompany him. She kept him waiting however, until Mrs. Loring No. 1 had time to summon a detective, place a warrant for him in his hands and point out Loring as he left the house to go to Polly's bedside. When arraigned, Loring secured a continuance till next Friday, in order to have his father here.

SUSPICION OF MURDER.

A Biddeford Man Charged With Drowning His Own Child.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 4.—Mary, the 7-year-old child of William Mannahan, was drowned in the river yesterday afternoon. The body was recovered within an hour. Suspicion of murder is entertained by City Marshal Tarbox, who caused Mannahan's arrest last night to await a coroner's inquest. The child was drowned within sight of the wharves, and witnesses have been found who testify that Mannahan threw the child into the river.

He was in a boat with four children, three of whom were his own. He was drunk. Little Mary Crowley, one of the party in the boat, says the child's father held Mary over the side of the boat and said, "Mary, now is a good time to drown you," at the same time letting her fall. The other children screamed and several boating parties came to the rescue.

After the child had gone down for the third time the father jumped overboard, seemingly to save the child, but it is now believed that he intended suicide. A large number of witnesses will be summoned at the inquest. Mannahan denies that he drowned the child, and his other two children say she was leaning over and fell in.

The San Francisco's Trial Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The new cruiser San Francisco made her first preliminary trial trip on the bay yesterday afternoon. She steamed for five hours at an easy rate of speed and according to the statements of her builders, the trip was thoroughly successful. No attempt was made to force her. Her speed under half pressure with the engines, making a maximum of sixty-six revolutions a minute, was ten knots an hour.

Crack Footballists Coming Over.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The crack team of Scotch football players, which comes to this country in two weeks, will open their American series with the Free Wanderers of Pawtucket, Aug. 27. Other games will be played at Providence, Boston, Fall River, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis.

Celman Has Friends.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Times says: At a meeting of Celmanite senators and deputies, it was decided to give the president a firm support.

Jumped to His Death.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Charles McCaffrey of Montreal, a bridge jumper, was killed on Sunday by jumping from the "shears" at the Atlantic Iron works, East Boston.

STRUCK A ROCK.

Two Hundred Passengers on Board the Steamer Sunshine Have an Exciting Experience—Coolness Prevents Disaster.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The steamer Sunshine, plying between Hartford and New London, and Long Island ports, struck on a rock off Orient Point, L. I., Saturday evening. She had 200 passengers aboard, and the wildest confusion prevailed for a time. Women fainted and men ran about, but a panic was averted by the coolness of the officers. After striking the rock the steamer was beached on the north shore of Long Island, at its extreme eastern end. This is the first accident that has happened to this steamer in thirty years.

The accident occurred in a heavy fog which hung over Long Island Sound like a huge blanket. It was just 6:45 when the steamer struck. Nothing could be seen over fifty feet away. The boat filled rapidly, and the captain took the only method of preserving the lives of his passengers by beaching the steamer. After striking the rock the boat was put ahead at full speed and started for the Long Island shore. In a few moments, which seemed like ages to the passengers, the steamer again struck, and this time filled with water. Five minutes afterward the water had extinguished the fires in the engine room. If this had happened a few minutes earlier, the steamer would have sunk in the deep channel known as Plum Gut, and all on board would have been lost. As it was, the captain, by his prompt action, saved the lives of all on board.

Owing to the excitement much deffiiulty was experienced in launching the lifeboats. Two wrecking tugs from New London are at work on the steamer, and divers are busily engaged ascertaining the amount of damage. T. A. Scott, wrecker, thinks he can raise the vessel in a day or two and take her to Greenport, where she will be repaired. The captain and crew were very reticent and would give no details of the accident.

Those on board differ in placing the blame. Some say the captain ran in too near Plum Island in order to hear the fog bell there. Others say the lighthouse board is to blame. The bell now on Plum Island is a small bell and connot be heard a quarter of a mile away. A new bell was landed by the government steamer several weeks ago, but it has not yet been placed in position.

LIVELV SAILING.

Steamer Glenogle Makes the Trip from Japan to New York in Fifty-four Days.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The great tea steamers, Glenogle and Monmouthshire, left Japan on June 10. After stopping at various ports in the China seas to complete their cargoes, they started on a race for the port of New York, passing Singapore June 26, the Glenogle ahead. Both ships stopped at Perim, at the mouth of the Red Sea, to coal. They left there on July 9, and the Glenogle passed Gibraltar on the 21st and the Monmouthshire on the 22d. The Glenogle has arrived here, having made the trip from Japan in the remarkable short time of fifty-four days. The cargo consists of about 2,250,000 pounds of new crop teas, valued at $450,000, and 17,920 bags of Japan rice, valued at $160,000. The Monmouthshire is expected hourly. The quickest time heretofore recorded is that of the steamer Glenchiel, which made the trip in fifty-six days in 1888 and in fifty-five days in 1889.

The captain of the Glenogle reports the suffering from the rice famine in Japan to be upon the increase. In every part the inhabitants are starving. The government has taken hold of the matter and at its own expense has imported large quantities of rice from Siam, Cochine, China and Burmah. This action foiled the efforts of the speculators to corner the market, but the article is still very high.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

World's Fair Bill May Be Vetoed by the Governor of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A Tribune special from Springfield, Ills., says: Three is great danger of the World's fair bill being vetoed. Grave doubts of the constitutionality of some of its provisions are entertained by the chief executive, and the bill may fail to become a law after all. The constitutional question involved is simply this: The legislature has declared that submerged lands may be filled and reclaimed and used by the city of Chicago for a park. When any part thereof shall be used for any other purpose the whole shall revert to the state. Speaker Cochran has not yet signed the bill but will probably do so to-day, when it will be sent to the governor for his approval. If Governor Fifer is forced to veto the bill it is understood that he will not reconvene the legislature, but will allow the matter to be reintroduced in the thirty-seventh general assembly.

All Serene in Brazil.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4.—The Argentine legation here has published a note stating that order has been completely restored in the capital of the republic and that the provinces are tranquil. The Argentine government, it is stated, never intended to suspend treasury payments, but merely postponed commercial payments until Aug. 31. The note denies the reports that England and France have demanded indemnity.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 4.—A decree has been promulgated establishing the National Mortgage bank with a capital of 100,000 centos of reis gold.

The President's Outing.

CAPE MAY POINT, N. J., Aug. 4.—President Harrison remained at home all day with his guest, Secretary Blaine. Citizens of Cape May and visitors have tendered President Harrison, his guests and family a public reception at the Stockton hotel this evening. The president has accepted the invitation and expects to be present with Secretary Blaine.

Death of Murderer Holt.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4.—Edwin E. Holt, who was committed to the insane asylum about three weeks ago, after murdering his father in Wilton, has died from sheer exhaustion. His frenzy had not subsided for a moment. The body has been taken to Wilton.

A Tip to Russia.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The Grashdinin of St. Petersburg, adverting to the anger of Russia arising from the Anglo-German agreement, advises Russia to reinforce her troops in the vicinity of Afghanistan in order to render England more prudent.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Local showers; southwesterly winds; slightly warmer.

For Massachusetts: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Vermont: Local rains; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature, except warmer in Connecticut.

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Ladies' Ribbed
Balbriggan Vests!
Always sold for 25 Cents each,
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To the People of Quincy.

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Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

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For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.
To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.
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Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.
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Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

POLITICAL MURDER.

Congressional Report on the Breckinridge-Clayton Case.

BLAINE'S VISIT TO CAPE MAY.

Conflicting Views Relative to Reciprocity May Be Agreed Upon There—Blair's Resolution Defeated—Congressional Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The majority report of the house committee on elections upon the Clayton-Breckenridge contested case and the murder of the Republican contestant, is completed and ready for submission to the house. No earnest attempt, the report says, to aid in bringing Clayton's murderers to justice was ever made by the local authorities.

Referring to the killing of the negro detective, Smith, who was inevstigating the ballot box theft, and of George Bentley, a brother of O. T. Bentley, who was suspected of being one of the thieves, it says George Bentley at the time was negotiating with the Pinkertons to give evidence and expose the guilty parties, when he was said to have been accidentally shot by his brother. While there was no direct evidence to crimination in the killing of Bentley, it was unfortunate, the report says, that these two killings occurred while the victims were about to give evdience to Pinkerton's detectives.

Continuing, the majority says: No reasonable explanation of the murder appears, except that some of the ballot box thieves, finding the taking of testimony progressing, killed Col. Clayton to suppress the investigation. No other motive is possible. The necessity for the enactment of some laws which will prevent ballot box stealing and murder from conferring a prima facie title to a seat in congress is evident from the result in this contest.

Had such laws been in force, the report says, as would have prevented the contestee from taking his seat with such a title, no one would have attempted to confer such title by stealing the ballot box. Evidently ballot box stealing was looked upon as a joke in that community until the awful consequences that have resulted have appalled the good people of the country. No doubt some of these men would have been deterred from taking the first step in the crime if they had realized that murder would be the end.

But they crossed their rubicon. Breckinridge got the seat in congress, and one crime followed in the footsteps of the other. The least guilty of the criminals dare not expose the more guilty, lest the fate of Clayton should overtake them.

That the nominee of a great political party should accept a certificate of election to a seat to which he was clearly not elected, says the report, and at the same time aid in the payment of a fine imposed on another violator of the law, and that such conduct should not be met with anything but commendation and approval by his followers, shows a state of disregard for the principles of popular government which may well make the future of the country be looked upon with apprehension.

That men may be found lawless enough to commit these crimes is to be deplored; when men of high character and standing complacently avail themselves of the fruits of such crime and the control of the national house of representatives is made to turn upon such methods, it no longer remains a mere matter of local concern, but arises to the magnitude of a national calamity.

A resolution will accompany the report declaring the seat now held by Mr. Breckenridge vacant.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BLAINE

Said to Be Discussing Matters of Particular Importance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The conference of the president and Secretary Blaine at Cape May Point is one which may not be without an important effect upon the tariff bill. The understanding among the politicians is that the purpose of the visit of Mr. Blaine to the president is to endeavor to come to a more definite understanding as to the proposition relative to reciprocity and the Behring Sea negotiations. The president and Mr. Blaine are expected to remain at Cape May Point until Wednesday of next week, when both will come to Washington for a day or two, after which both will leave for Boston to attend the grand encampment. After that the president will accompany Mr. Blaine to Bar Harbor as the guest of the latter for a day or two. Then, about Aug. 16, the understanding is that the negotiations relative to Behring Sea will be renewed between Secretary Blaine and the British minister. It is probable that at Bar Harbor the remainder of the negotiations relative to the Behring Sea will be conducted. Meanwhile it is very possible that some compromise of the conflicting views relative to reciprocity may be agreed upon at Cape May Point before the president and Secretary Blaine shall return to Washington.

LIMITING DEBATES.

Mr. Blair's Resolution to That End Meets with Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The senate made a summary disposition of the resolution of Mr. Blair, which directed the committee on rules to report within four days a new rule to establish in the senate a previous question. There was comparatively little debate upon it, and the motion was referred to the committee on rules after a few remarks. One of the pleasant suggestions which Morgan of Alabama made was that it was rather extraordinary that Mr. Blair, in view of his prolonged discussion of the educational bill, should himself move this bill to limit debate. But Mr. Blair was equal to the emergency. He suggested that the very fact that he himself had consumed so much time upon that measure might be a sufficient argument to the rest of the senate why they should vote for a previous question, and thus prevent him, or any other senator, hereafter from consuming a like amount of time. The senate is evidently not yet ready to adopt a previous question, and it is not clear whether it ever will be.

NEED OF A QUORUM

Will Be Strongly Felt in the House This Week—Tariff in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The proceedings in the house this week will be governed by the attendance of members. There is a disposition on the part of the majority to finally pass upon the conference report on the original package bill and to secure action upon the compound lard bill and two of the election cases. But it is felt that the presence of a quorum is a necessity in these cases, and if that cannot be maintained it is probable that the house will be obliged to confine itself to the consideration of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, to the deficiency appropriation bill and other measures which are not expected to arouse party feeling or give rise to factious opposition. The report of the conferees on the land grant forfeiture bill it is expected will be ready for presentation to the house early in the week, but its consideration will depend, with the other measures named, upon the attendance secured.

The tariff will be discussed in the senate until Friday, when it will be laid aside and the river and harbor appropriation bill taken up.

BASE BALL.

Boston Leaguers Win in Chicago and Players Lose in Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The third game between Anson's team and the Bostons was very exciting to the close. If the Chicagos could have batted a little they would have won the game in the ninth. They had a man on second and third, but the next three batsmen went out. Kittredge, Sullivan, Cooney and Clarkson made clean home runs.

Boston.............. 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 —5
Chicago............ 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

Base hits—Boston 10, Chicago 7. Errors—Boston 3, Chicago 2. Batteries—Clarkson and Bennett, Stein and Kittredge.

Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburg, 2.

Brooklyn............ 2 0 0 1 0 0 4 2 —9
Pittsburg .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Brooklyn 6, Pittsburg 8. Batteries—Terry and Daley, Baker and Decker.

Cincinnati, 11; Philadelphia, 3.

Cincinnati........... 4 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 3—11
Philadelphia........ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0— 3

Base hits—Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 5. Errors—Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 10. Batteries—Mullane and Keenan, Gleason and Vickery.

Cleveland, 9; New York, 2.

Cleveland........... 0 2 5 0 0 0 1 0 1—9
New York........... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Base hits—Cleveland 9, New York 1. Errors—Cleveland 2, New York 14. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Rusie and Buckley.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—Buffalo won after the most exciting game of the season by hitting at the right time. Daley was severely punished in the fifth and Radbourn took his place in the next inning. Cunningham fell down in the fourth, but during the remainder of the game he kept the hits well scattered.

Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 5 0 0 2 0—7
Boston ....0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Buffalo 6, Boston 10. Errors—Buffalo 10, Boston 13. Batteries—Cunningham and Mack, Radbourn, Daley and Swett.

Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 3.

Pittsburg........... 0 1 0 0 2 1 6 1 0—11
Brooklyn........... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0— 3

Base hits—Pittsburg 14, Brooklyn 7. Errors—Pittsburg 5, Brooklyn 11. Batteries—Staley and Quinn; Hemming, Van Haltren and Cook.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 0.

Philadelphia........ 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 —5
Cleveland .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 6. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, O'Brien and Sutcliffe.

New York, 8; Chicago, 6.

New York......... 3 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0—8
Chicago............ 1 0 0 2 1 2 0 0 0—6

Base hits—New York 10, Chicago 9. Errors—New York 4, Chicago 3. Batteries—Keefe, J. Ewing and Ewing; Baldwin and Farrell.

CONDUCTOR WENT TO SLEEP.

As a Result Two Trains Collide with Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—A passenger train outward bound from Chicago on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road collided near Bedford, Ind., with a northward bound passenger train from Louisville. Several of the cars were telescoped. Arthur Burns, engineer, and George Cole, fireman of the Chicago train, were killed, and are still under the wreck. It is said that another man on their engine is buried with them. Engineer Muir and Fireman Smith of the Louisville train were severely injured, as were seven others, one fatally. Conductor McDonald of the southbound train says his train was to have sidetracked at Guthrie, three miles north of the wreck, but he went to sleep and did not wake till the trains met. The injured men were conveyed to Bedford. A New Albany report says a passenger named Ashcroft was killed.

Cars Dumped Into a River.

WHEELING W. Va., Aug 4.—As a fast freight train was crossing a Baltimore and Ohio bridge at Grafton, over the Tygarts Valley river, a car in the middle of the train jumped the track, knocked one of the upright supports down and fell into the river, along with a span of the bridge and seven other loaded cars. One man had a leg broken.

Peru's New President.

LIMA, Aug. 4.—Col. Morales Bermudez has been proclaimed president of the republic, vice Gen. Caceres, whose tenure of office has expired. Col. Bermudez will be decorated with the insignia of office and take his seat on Aug. 10.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Turkey has summoned her reserves to reinforce the garrisons in Armenia.

A severe electric storm in some portions of New York did considerable damage.

Two children and a young lady were drowned at Brattleboro, Vt., on Saturday.

The skeleton of George W. Garland was found in the woods near New Boston, N. H.

Emperor Francis Joseph has arrived at Gratz, where he will open an exhibition of Styrian products.

Minerva beat Gossoon by 49 seconds in the race for the Iselin cup for 40-footers off Newport.

Early Bird, a Boston stallion, won the free-for-all trot at Lewiston.

The Turkish consul-general asks for the release of an Arab locked up in Manchester, N. H., for peddling without a license.

Naval Constructor Hichborn thinks steel shipbuilding will become a prominent New England industry.

Charles E. Kluge of New York broke the bicycle record for twenty-five miles.

D. T. Pulsifer's colt Tenny easily beat Haggin's mare Firenzi at Monmouth Park.

Senator Stanford's stallion Palo Alto was beaten in a $10,000 match race at Detroit by the gelding Jack.

A saving of $74,638,843 has been made in the purchase of bonds by the treasury department.

The remains of Capt. Ericsson, the inventor, are to be embarked on the Baltimore Aug. 23, with naval honors.

The Thurman Club of Columbus, O., held a meeting to protest against the federal election bill.

The house of Henry Sewell of Lawrencetown, N. S., was blown up with dynamite.

There was a severe rain, hail and wind storm in some parts of the west and south Saturday night and Sunday.

Emperor William and Prince Henry sailed from Ostend for England on the Hohenzollern. Their departure was witnessed by enthusiastic crowds.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890.
Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.43, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 4.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 4.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

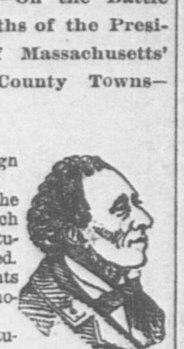
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 4.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.



HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

1598—Death of Lord Burleigh (William Cecil).

1789—The act signed in the French assembly by which the ancient feudal constitution of France was abolished. A declaration of the rights of man was made on the motion of Lafayette.

1846—Iowa adopted the constitution.

1870—The order of the "Iron Crown" revived in Prussia and given to the crown prince for his victory at Wissembourg, where he crossed the boundary of France and defeated Gen. Frossard; Gen. Douay killed.

1875—Death of Hans Christian Andersen at Copenhagen; novelist.

1877—Death in Germany of Field Marshal Fredric von Steinmetz, aged 81.

1889—Conflagration nearly destroyed Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.

A FOOLISH QUARREL.

John R. Burton Characterizes the Powderly-Gompers Controversy as Such.

It is indeed a sad sight to see labor leaders at loggerheads over the merits of their respective organizations, and exposing to public view the alleged inconsistencies (or worse) which have been practiced by their rivals. It matters nothing to the labor movement at large whether Powderly or Gompers is on top, but it does concern all that the labor movement shall move on steadily toward the goal of the greatest benefit to the greatest number. The educational features of the Knights of Labor have been often subordinated to personal ambitions, no doubt, and calling the attention of the membership to such disregard of the plain objects of the organization is right provided it is done with the purpose of remedying the wrong; but when two leaders indulge in a wordy war and answer each other by "you're another," it is time to call a halt.

Neither organization has all the good features of the movement. Each can work where the other cannot work to advantage. The trades union movement cannot possibly succeed without the help of the Knights of Labor. We see that in every strike. For times have changed so as to make it impossible for any body of workmen to permanently gain advanced conditions without the co-operation of all. The movement must be general, and the quarrels of leaders are apt to be taken up by their followers, and the movement is thus retarded to the detriment of the workman. Salaries of officers may go on, but wages of the rank and file suffer from the weakening of the general body.

The treatment which Mr. Gompers and many trades unionists have accorded to Knights of Labor has not been justified in any respect. These gentlemen should remember that union men made the Knights of Labor the power it has been. In Detroit, for instance, the union members of the Knights of Labor have always maintained peace between the two organizations, although at times the extremists on both sides have done their best to raise trouble.

In the cigarmakers' trouble here, while some of the Knights of Labor wished to give the label to non-union workers, they were headed off by the adoption of rules which provided that it should not be given to any work which did not pay the highest price for manufacture and abide by rules as good as those of the union.

In the molders' trouble, too, when the St. Louis patterns were sent here, it was the union members of the K. of L. who suggested a means by which a fight, which the manufacturers wished to force, could be avoided.

In the late carpenters' strike the K. of L. ship carpenters were found with them.

When Mr. Gompers characterizes the K. of L. as scabs he should remember that he libels many men who are stanch unionists as he can possibly be. What the workman wants, whether he belongs to the K. of L. or a union, is the best possible conditions that can be attained. Whatever will help him to these is to his advantage. Whatever will hinder this attainment of them is to his detriment.—John R. Burton in Detroit News.

A Law of Nature.

Alas! the capitalist, it must be owned, is too often angered at being defied, and, strong in his possession of the sinews of war, holds out and refuses all efforts toward conciliation.

It is scarcely credible, but it is the fact, that at one time it was regarded as a criminal conspiracy that the weak should join forces and unite against the strong! Why, it is the law of nature and a device adopted by the very beasts of the field and the forest. What have all parliaments been but such unions? That doctrine, a relic of barbarism and the feudal system, and of atrocious and abominable slavery, has, thank goodness, long been swept away!

One word of warning to union men—seldom, however, now necessary. Never imperil the moral strength of your position and infallibly alienate public sympathy by an appeal to your strong right arm. Never use force!

The days of force have gone by, even if you could do any good, which you can't, for you are bound to be overpowered by a superior force—police with batons and staves, or military with rifles and buckshot.—Detroit News.

THERE'S NOTHING IN IT.

A FOOLISH SENTIMENT THAT IS WITHOUT FOUNDATION IN FACT.

A Way to End Wars Between Nations. Powderly, Parsons and Quay—A Labor Paper That Is Appreciated—A Training School as the Manufacturer of Scabs.

For want of room in my last letter I was compelled, in noticing Lyman Abbott's article on "The Wages System," which appeared in The Forum, to pass over one assertion that ought not to go unchallenged. It will be remembered that Mr. Abbott did not attempt to defend capitalism, but he did constitute himself a wholesale apologist for the capitalist. I believe I voice the sentiment of the labor movement when I say its grievance is against the system and not the individual; but just as men in labor's ranks are selected for especial praise or condemnation, as the case may be, because of their conduct as individuals, so are some employers who are avaricious, vicious and cruel held responsible outside of the system of which they are a part. And to the credit of humanity let it be recorded that there are also exceptions on the other side—men who are humane and just in their dealings with employes.

But Dr. Abbott strains a point in the following words: "They have tossed uneasily on hair mattresses many a night while their workingmen slept unbroken sleep on beds of straw. They have pushed away the untasted delicacy at the breakfast table while their workingmen ate with hearty appetite a less luxurious meal. They have fought bankruptcy for the sake of the men dependent on them, and with nervous susceptibility, which muscle can never comprehend, have suffered vicariously in apprehension all the pangs of poverty of those whom they were, in vain, perhaps, endeavoring to supply with work, and so with bread."

It is not a pleasant duty to find fault with the pretty sentiment found in the above extract, and there is the surety of being misunderstood for him who does it; but the time has come to inject a little solid truth into the sentiment. Men who study the labor question in their own rich and comfortable parlors, like those who discuss it with their Medoc, fall often deeply into error; and it is only natural that he of the tender heart and philanthropic nature, well fed himself and surrounded by those who show him only their best side, should overflow with charity toward that class in which he holds his closest personal friends.

Men of lifelong experience with the employers of labor fail to find one who has fought bankruptcy solely for the sake of "his" workingmen. I know we often hear talk of that kind, but it is buncombe. It is unnatural, no sensible creature expects it and it isn't "business." When mines or factories become unprofitable and wages cannot be further reduced work is stopped, as it should be. This for the sake of labor as well as capital. Then why quarrel with Dr. Abbott's charitable utterances? Because the labor problem is not to be solved by sentiment, but by science, and because such statements are of the class that tend to make the wronged depend upon charitableness rather than justice. Take away from capital the iniquitous props which subsidized legislation has given it, remove the burdens placed upon the provider, give every human being a fair show and an equal chance, practice liberty, equality, fraternity, and there will be no need for one man to bankrupt himself to provide another with bread.

Dr. Abbott must have made a slip when he said "nervous susceptibility which muscle cannot understand." The men of muscle have nerves and brains, and if their nerves are not so susceptible as the capitalists' it is because they have been hardened in the fight for bread, where men must pocket everything that doesn't go to make sweat. As for the employers' "apprehension of the pangs of poverty," there can be no question as to the truth of the statement. More unhappiness is caused by the fear of want than by want itself. When those who are in want and those who dread and would avoid it join hands not one civilized being will be left out of the circle, and it will not take long to change a system that makes contentment an absolute impossibility.

There are rumors of war with England over the Behring sea troubles. Of course they are only rumors, and there is not one chance in ten thousand that anything will come of them; but it is in order, all the same, to say that the workingmen of this and other countries should give notice to the rulers that they will have to fight their own battles hereafter. Opposing capitalists eager for the shekels to be coined out of the skins of the seals of Behring sea quarrel over the division of plunder; ministers and cabinets are appealed to to defend "the rights of citizens" of their respective countries; there is a squabble—the money grubbers fall out—and gunboats are ordered to the "scene of the trouble;" "the flag is fired on," and the call goes forth for a million men to put down this "foreign invasion." The million men come from the mines, workshops and fields, and as they shoot down their brothers from other mines, workshops and fields the money grubbers and "statesmen" look on—at long range. This is war.

If ever an international labor alliance is consummated its first business should be the adoption of an iron bound pledge that under no circumstances will the workingmen of one country take up arms against their brothers of another country. If the money grubbers and shylocks are taught that they will have to spill their own precious blood to settle their future squabbles there will soon be an end to wars.

All advanced thinkers and workers in the field of labor reform learn with regret of the action of the St. Louis Women's Training school. That institution has been furnishing girls to take the places of the striking hotel and restaurant waiters. For the past few years many noble women have been laboring to secure a recognition of women by labor unions, and to bring about co-operation in efforts for the uplifting of the sewing and factory girls. In these efforts they have had the hearty assistance of most of the labor leaders. The result is that in nearly every branch of industry where women are employed the same as men they are now admitted to the unions and councils of the trade or calling on an equal footing. The "philanthropic ladies" who manage the St. Louis Training school are very short sighted, to say nothing of their lack of appreciation. The opposition in the unions to the recognition of women has always claimed that they had not the proper instincts and courage to make soldiers in any cause, and the St. Louis bunglers have put a club in the hands of these objectors. The girls of the training schools are the daughters, sisters and sweethearts of workingmen, and as the interests of all workers are identical they strike at the foundations of their own homes when they go in on a strike. The position of the scab is not a desirable one, and the "ladies" of the St. Louis Training school will discover that, like the "mistaken tinker," they have seriously injured those for whom they professed great love.

It has been the legalized custom in New Jersey for a long time to publish in 100 different newspapers the laws passed by the state legislature. In selecting the papers some effort has generally been made to recognize the different interests in the state as represented by their publications. The Paterson Labor Standard has always, until this year, been placed upon the list as the organ of organized labor, but notwithstanding the fact that the state comptroller included The Standard in his selections for 1890 it is not among the designated papers because the governor and secretary of state scratched it from the list. It is charged by The Standard and the labor unions that this boycott of labor's recognized mouthpiece is inspired by a spirit of revenge for the course taken by the paper in the ballot reform law agitation. The amount paid by the state to each paper printing the laws this year is over $800, and the Passaic County Trades assembly has pledged to raise more than that sum for The Labor Standard, so that the working people may read the enactments of the last state assembly, and The Standard is printing the laws. It will cheer the many labor editors who live in a continual struggle to keep their heads above water to know that the veteran Joe McDonnell is surrounded by men who are ever ready to hold up his hands, which have so long borne the standard of labor's struggling hosts.

There is dissatisfaction in some quarters with recent utterances of Mr. Powderly. In a speech on Pennsylvania politics he, very properly, felt called upon to refer in unfavorable terms to Matthew Quay. In doing so he made a comparison of Mr. Quay with the Chicago anarchists, particularly Albert Parsons, so wording his remarks as to leave them open to the construction that he (Mr. Powderly) thought Parsons a much better man than Quay and less dangerous in the community. This may be anything but a compliment to the dead anarchist, but Mr. Powderly's critics say he displays considerable cheek in referring favorably to Parsons in any sort of comparison after his course at the Minneapolis session of the Knights of Labor in 1887. The objectors may have grounds and they may not have. Wise men sometimes change their minds, and the general master workman is credited with wisdom. Then again it is well known that he has that happy faculty of forgetting unpleasant things.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

The Modern Tenement.

It looks very fine until you go behind the front door and walk through the narrow halls, which have never seen light since the roof shut out the day forever. Foul smelling sinks occupy niches in every hall, and the close, sickening smell which pours out seems to thicken the atmosphere so that breathing becomes difficult. The only thing which ever disturbs the strata of heavy air is the passage of human beings to their several rooms.

In the morning men and women grope their way down the stairs to go to work; at night they find their way by instinct—there is nothing else to guide them—to their sleeping places.

Children go to work at any age as soon as they can get places, and the dwellers in the modern tenements are proud of the tiled floors, the electric bells and all that sort of thing. They are a step up the human ladder, but they live exactly the same as thousands of others do; they are literally stuffed into two small rooms, but the owner draws a few dollars more every month because it is a modern tenement. It is all a species of vanity, pardonable perhaps, but productive of not much good.

The mortality in a modern tenement is just as great as it is in a rookery, and the accommodations inside are equally as bad.—New York Evening Sun.

Against the Sweating System.

There is to be a new crusade against sweating. The social reform wing of the Salvation army has declared war on the system and enters at once on the campaign. In particular the army is going to fight for "boardmen, messengers, bill distributors, circular addressers, window cleaners, whitewashers, carpet beaters" and other unskilled workers whose labor often pays heavy tax to the middleman. Often the boardman, it is stated, is so sweated out of his miserable earnings that he receives as little as one shilling for a day's toil. The "army" commissioners think they can get him at least two shillings a day, and an improvement of 100 per cent. would certainly be acceptable.—London Telegraph.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise Attractively. The brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

THE HEATHER HILLS.

I often think as I sit alone
  How we two sat in the dusk together,
And I hear you call the cattle home
  Across the hills of heather.
Your "Cusha! Cusha!" rings out clean,
  With all the music's underflowing,
And I look, as though I did not hear,
  At the grate's steady glowing.

I see the ruins of castle walls,
  With Scottish ivy drooping over,
And just where the dying sunlight falls
  A maiden waits her lover.
The "Bonny Doon" bathes her bare, brown feet,
  The grazing kine away are straying,
And she calls them with her "Cusha" sweet,
  Mourning her love's delaying.

And Jack comes over the furze crowned hill,
  Jean, happy, turns in greeting,
The bell of the distant kine is still,
  And day and night are meeting.
Your song grows fainter and yet more faint,
  You come to my side in the gloaming.
"What scenes," you ask, "does the firelight paint?
  Where is your fancy roaming?"

But my dreams are gone, and you and I
  Sit and talk by the fire together,
Till the stars shine out in the frosty sky
  In the dark winter weather.
And these other dreams go as they come;
  No more we sit in the dusk together,
While I hear you call the cattle home
  Across the hills of heather.

—Ruth Hall in Good Housekeeping.

JOHN WALTON'S REVENGE

"Be off from here, you little beggar!" said Oscar Ronalds imperiously.

The speaker was a well dressed boy of 14, and the words were addressed to a boy of about his own age and his sister of 8. The contrast between their outward appearance was striking. Oscar was of light complexion, and looked like a petted child of the aristocracy. He held a club in his hand, which, it might be judged from his scowling face, he would not be unwilling to use.

John Walton, who confronted him without fear, was a stouter boy than Oscar. His complexion was dark, his hair, black as the raven's wing, hung over his forehead. His clothing was coarse and well worn, his pants were tucked up nearly to his knees, and shoes and stockings were luxuries which he dispensed. His little sister, terrified by Oscar's rude manner, clung to her brother in affright.

"Don't be scared of him, Lizzie," said John. "He won't dare to touch us."

"Won't I, though?" said Oscar, clutching his stick tighter.

"Not if you know what is best for yourself," said John, looking fixedly at him.

"You have no business here, you beggar," said Oscar furiously.

"I am no beggar," said the barefoot boy proudly.

"This is my father's land. Can you deny that?" demanded Oscar.

"I know it is, and I suppose it will be yours some day."

"Then, why have you intruded here?"

"I did not suppose it would do any harm to pick a few berries, which would otherwise decay on the vines."

"Then you know it now. I don't care for the berries, but I don't want any beggar's brats on my father's place."

"Stop there, young master," said John firmly. "You called me a beggar and I did not care much, but if you call my mother by that name you'll be sorry."

"I?" said Oscar contemptuously. "What will you do?"

"I'll beat you with that stick you hold in your hand."

"Then I do call her a beggar," said Oscar furiously. "What are you going to do about it?"

"You'll see."

John Walton let his sister's hand fall, and springing upon Oscar wrenched the stick from his hand, laid it over his back with sharp emphasis three times, and then flung it into the pool hard by. Leaving his young enemy prostrate he took his terrified sister by the hand and saying, "We'll go home now, Lizzie," walked qdietly away.

Oscar picked himself up, mortified and furious. He would have pursued John and wreaked instant vengeance upon him if he had dared, but in the hands of the young savage, as he mentally characterized him, he had felt his own utter inability to cope with him, and resolved that vengeance should come in another shape.

"My father should turn the beggars out of house and home," he muttered. "I wish they might starve."

The father of Oscar Ronalds was the proprietor of a handsome house and large landed estate, including several tenements which he rented out. In the poorest of these lived John Walton and his mother. They lived poorly enough; how it would be hard to tell, but at all events they lived and never sought help.

When John told the story of his encounter to his mother she was disturbed, fearing that trouble might come of it. So, indeed, it did.

The next morning Squire Ronalds, with his stiff, erect figure, was seen approaching the widow's cottage.

Mrs. Walton opened the door.

"Won't you come in, Squire Ronalds?" she said nervously.

"No, madam, I have but a word to say, and that is soon said. Are you aware that your boy grossly insulted my son Oscar yesterday?"

"He told me that Oscar called me names, and he knocked him down. He has a nasty temper."

"Your son is a ruffian, ma'am."

"Not so bad as that. He is a good boy to me, Squire Ronalds."

"It is a pity he cannot treat others with proper respect."

"Do you think he was wholly to blame?"

"Certainly he was. My son caught him trespassing on my land, and very properly ordered him off. I don't care to argue the matter. If he will apologize to Oscar I will let it pass. Otherwise, as your month's up today, I shall require you to leave this tenement."

John, who had been inside and heard what had been said, came forward looking resolute and self sustained.

"I shall not apologize to Master Oscar, sir," he said. "It is he who should apologize to me."

"Apologize to you! That would look well, would it not?" said the squire scornfully.

"It would be right," said John firmly.

"You are an impudent young rascal."

"Mother," said John quietly, "there is no use listening further. I shall not apologize, and am ready to take the consequences. Don't be alarmed. I'll take care of you."

"You must leave this house to-morrow," roared Squire Ronalds, in a very undignified rage, stamping his gold headed cane upon the ground.

"Very well," said John. "Good day, sir," and closed the door, leaving the squire under a vague impression that he had got the worst of the encounter.

"What shall we do, John?" said Mrs. Walton dismally.

"I'll tell you, mother," said John. "There is nothing for me to do here. We'll go to Brandon, where there are woolen mills. Then I can get a chance to work, and I'll rise, never fear. It is best for us to go."

The next day Mr. Ronalds' tenement was empty, and no one knew where the family had gone. Oscar exulted in what he regarded as his triumph.

* * * * * * *

Twenty years passed. To the barefooted boy they brought wonderful changes. At 34 he found himself superintendent of the mill where he had entered as a poor operative, earning a salary of $5,000 a year. He had built a handsome house, over which his mother presided with matronly dignity. His sister Lizzie was the wife of a young physician in successful practice in the same town.

One winter evening they were all seated in a luxuriously furnished room, before a glowing fire. His sister had come to spend the afternoon, but was prevented by the violent storm from returning to her own home.

"What a storm it is!" she exclaimed, shuddering. "I pity those who are out in it."

"Yes," said her brother, "it is the most violent storm of the year. The snow must be two feet deep at least. But we need not feel troubled. It is summer indoors."

"Who would have thought, John, we should come to live in such comfort?" said his mother. "Twenty years ago we were poorly off."

"I well remember it. It was a lucky thing we came to Brandon."

"So it has turned out. But I was alarmed when you quarreled with young Oscar Ronalds."

"I have forgiven him. The harm he intended has only done us good."

"Have you heard anything of him lately?"

"Not lately. His father died ten years since, and I am told Oscar is very extravagant, that is all."

The storm increased in violence, shaking the house, firm and strong as it was. All at once the door bell rang sharply.

"I'll go myself," said John. "The servant may not be able to close the door again."

He opened the front door, and a sharp cutting wind entered with a flurry of snow.

"Will you give me shelter?" said a faint voice.

It was a man who spoke, still young. He stepped in quite exhausted. John Walton closed the door.

"You have had a hard struggle with the storm, have you not?" he said.

"I have indeed. I am chilled to the bone."

"Come in to the fire," and John threw open the door of the sitting room.

He perceived that the stranger had no overcoat and appeared thoroughly chilled. Warm drinks were ordered and in half an hour he was more comfortable. He looked thin and haggard, and his face bore the impress of dissipation.

He had more than once looked earnestly at John Walton. Finally he said abruptly:

"Will you tell me your name? Your face looks familiar."

"My name is John Walton."

"What?" said the other with a start. "Did you live when a boy in the town of M——?"

"Yes, but I don't remember you."

"I am Oscar Ronalds," said the other in a low voice.

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the three, and they involuntarily glanced at the ill clad stranger.

"I see what you are thinking of. I don't look much like the boy you used to know. I have been wild and extravagant, and lost or squandered all my property. I have gone down hill—you have gone up."

"I am sorry for your misfortune," said John. "If I can be of service to you I will."

"I came here hoping to get the post of clerk, which I understood was vacant. If I had known you were here I would not have come."

"And why?"

"Because you cannot have forgotten my ill treatment of you."

"It is not forgotten but quite forgiven," said John Walton kindly. "Unconsciously you did me a service. The clerkship you seek is mine to bestow. You shall have it, and I will guarantee your good conduct. The salary will be small, only $800."

"It will be a fortune to me who am penniless. God bless you, John Walton, for your generosity. You shall not find your confidence ill bestowed."

I have no more to tell, except then and there began a new and better life for Oscar, who was after a while promoted, and now has a modest and cheerful home of his own with a good wife to add to his happiness. And this was John Walton's revenge, a noble and Christian revenge, the only one worth taking for an injury.—Horatio Alger, Jr., in Yankee Blade.

Hard on the Opal.

Miss Keene (who has just read that the beauty of the opal is due to minute fissures in the stone)—Mr. De Sopp, why is an opal like the dude who presents it to an actress?

De Sopp—Weally, now, I don't know, you know. Why?

Miss Keene—Because both are interesting on account of being a little cracked.—Jewelers' Circular.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—August 4.

High water at 1.15 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.40; Sets at 7.00.
Moon rises 9.40.
Last Quarter August 7.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The Staten Island Post will be here a week from today.

City Clerk Spear has received copies of the "Acts and Resolves."

Another Saturday night robbery is reported; this time on Chestnut street.

Eddie Cole is the new clerk at C. C. Hearn's drug-store in West Quincy,

Miss Ella M. Breen, of Lowell, is the guest of Miss Ida J. Cameron, of South Quincy.

Mr. B. Loring Newcomb of Taunton is visiting his sister Mrs. Joel S. Young, Quincy Neck.

Miss Ethel Sidelinger, of Nobleboro, Me., is visiting at Mr. George A. Sidelinger's, Quincy Point.

A special meeting of the City Council will be necessary some time this month to draw jurors.

Rev. W. F. Lawford and wife go to Bangor, Maine, today. Mr. Lawford will return Saturday to supply his pulpit.

Many cases of rowdy and disorderly conduct are reported as having taken place in different parts of the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. L. Whiton and Mr. Harry L. Whiton, of Quincy Point, leave today to spend a couple of weeks at the Ridge House, Kearsarge, N. H.

The Merry Mounts were defeated by the picked nine from Atlantic at the park Saturday, to the tune of 14 to 6. The victors were much larger boys.

Sunday was a delightful day, and it would seem as if everybody improved it. The street centering at the Stone church, made it pretty lively in that vicinity.

A lady wishes us to say that any old cotton or linen rags would be very acceptable at the Quincy Hospital, as there are cases there every day calling for their use.

Jams and jellies are greatly appreciated by the sick who have to take medicine, and the matron at the city hospital will be very thankful to anyone who will kindly send such articles there.

Mrs. George M. Harris and children, are enjoying themselves at Upper Gloucester, Me. They are having a fine time at his mother's where the cool breezes are most appreciated these warm days.

Sunday was a big day for Houghs Neck, and the Manet Street Railway cars came loaded on every trip. In the afternoon cars were run every half hour and it was found necessary to attach tow cars also. About 2,000 fares were taken.

Anyone having fruit or vegetables that they can dispose of, should not forget that many of the patients at the city hospital would greatly appreciate such a treat. Anything left at No. 2, Bigelow street, will be conveyed to the hospital with pleasure.

Constable Furnald was correct in surmising that the rogues who stole Dr. Hallowell's medicine case last Thursday had also stolen the horse and wagon. He advertised for an owner in Saturday's DAILY LEDGER, and it turns out they were stolen from 169 Harrison avenue, Boston, on Thursday.

We are pleased to say that "Black Beauty" has found a place in many houses in this city, through the liberality of Mrs. Corthell of Wollaston. One young lad who called for a copy of this book told us that that was the name of his horse. Boys can spend many moments very pleasantly, reading this instructive and interesting book.

Mr. Amos T. Leavitt's twenty-first birthday anniversary was observed on Saturday afternoon by a coaching party to Nantasket. Among the guests on the tally-ho were Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mr. Merrifield, Miss Parks, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Brock, Miss May Lincoln, Mr. Gill, Miss Newton, Miss Howard, Miss Jones, Miss Bickford, Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Badger, Miss Prescott, Mr. Quick, and Mr. Chase. The party lunched at Hotel Nantasket.

A doll is being exhibited at Leipsic which possesses the faculty of writing legible letters and sentences.

HOUGHS NECK.

One of the Largest crowds Ever at the Neck—A Man Breaks His Leg.

About three thousand people enjoyed themselves here yesterday. The electric cars run splendidly, the large crowds who came on them being well accommodated. Never probably has a larger number of private carriages been seen here. The stables were very busy with teams which were put up.

The bathers were out in full force.

Mr. John Harrigan of Randolph, who came to spend the day with a party of gentlemen, while on the edge of the steep embankment on Great Hill, had the misfortune to slip and fall the entire length of the bank, breaking his leg in two places. Dr. Sargent of Stoughton, who happened to be on the shore set the leg, and he was removed to the Quincy hospital.

About 200 were at dinner at the Linden yesterday.

Mr. Elmer Munroe spent Sunday at the Loretto.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bass, Mr. Lewis Bass Jr., and Mr. Alvan M. Bass of Quincy are at Guild cottage.

Mr. C. P. Brackett and Mr. J. Q. Brackett spent the day at the Loretto. They intend spending the greater part of their vacation at Houghs Neck.

Mr. Thomas Ray who has been stopping with Mr. Cavanagh has gone.

The patrons of the beach were treated to a new departure in the shape of a genuine Rhode Island clambake. A large tent was erected on the land of the Manet Company. A large crowd satisfied the wants of the inner man at this place. It was in charge of Mrs. H. H. Connors of the Brockton Cafe, and met with success as it deserved.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Philip Tirrell and Mrs. Charles F. Tirrell have returned home after a very enjoyable visit.

One of the tow cars had to be left in Quincy last evening.

The heavy crowds which came in it yesterday left it unfit for use, for the time.

A barge party were at Pierce's Hotel yesterday including two barge loads from East Dedham.

Mr. John H. Freeman who has been the guest of Mr. Allie Bird left today.

Mr. Louis Swett and family with Miss Mary McInnes and Miss Louie White are at one of the cottages at Pierces'.

Mrs. Padula has returned to Worcester and the young ladies from Quincy at the McCauley Cottage are now chaperoned by Miss Nora Moynihan of Quincy.

Among the part were Mr. Agnes Deasy, Miss Josie M. Kelley, Miss Alice G. Gaven, Miss May L. Gaven, Miss Annie F. Frigugliette, Mary E. Mohan, Miss Stella Cavanagh, Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. William Edwards, Mr. William Whitney, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Wm. T. Deasy, Mr. Fred Cavangh and Mr. Gavett, Mr. John W. Saladine, Miss Kate B. Saladine, Miss Kate S. Ratigan, Miss Hannah G. Ratigan.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed because the cars refused to stop at the Linden yesterday.

One of the motor men claimed he had orders from the superintendant of the road to that effect.

Miss Miriam Sugarman left for Boston today, after a week at the Loretto.

Mr. John T. Cavanagh took a large party to sail on the Erin yesterday.

Street Sprinkling.

The acts authorizing cities to expend money for watering their public streets reads: "Any city may appropriate and expend money for watering its public streets and may, if it deems it expedient so to do, provide by ordinance that the board of aldermen of the city shall assess upon the owners and occupants of such estates abutting on a street so watered a proportionate share of the cost of such watering."

We Stand Corrected.

The LEDGER stated a few days ago that the City Council had adjourned without authorizing a tax levy. Reference to our files shows an order that $125,842 be assessed on the estates and $2 on each poll, to have been adopted.

In addition there is the State and county tax, interest overlayings, debt falling due, etc.

For the Waste Basket.

A writer who does not seem to be much used to writing for the press has sent us an article in reply to "Fireman." Either he has no confidence in what he has written, or is ashamed of his name, as he failed to send it to the publishers. As we are obliged to consign all anonymous communications to the waste basket, he must not complain if his follows others, albeit his reply may be perfectly correct.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

DIED.

FLAHERTY—In West Quincy, August 4, William E., son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Hannah Flaherty, aged 4 months and 24 days.

DREW—In Atlantic, August 3, Wadsworth E., son of Mr. Joshua E. and Mrs. Ruth A. Drew, aged 1 year and 4 months.

IN WORKING ORDER.

Dynamo Ready to Take Murderer Kemmler's Life.

HIS LAST WEEK ON EARTH.

Will Probably Be Executed Next Thursday — Horrors of His Position Greatly Increased—Reporters Swarming at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—No invitations have been issued yet to the witnesses who are to attend the execution by electricity of Kemmler, the murderer, and so there can be no certainty about the date of the execution, except that it will be later than Tuesday. The law requires that three days' notice shall be given the witnesses. There are indications that the invitations will be issued to-day, and that the execution will take place Thursday. All stories concerning the possibility of postponement on account of the condition of the condemned man, or a possible injunction to be got out against the warden, are of doubtful origin. Warden Durston returned from New York city yesterday. On the train with him were reporters from half a dozen of the New York city papers, but he vouchsafes no information to any of them. He denied himself to visitors. It is believed that the dynamo is in working order, and there is no probability, hardly a possibility, that the execution will not take place this week.

The wretched murderer knows this as well as his feeble understanding makes it possible for him to know anything, and the horrors of his position are increased a hundredfold. The law requires that certain witnesses shall be present when the new experiment of killing a human being purposely by electricity is tried, and that these witnesses shall receive three days' notice of the time fixed upon by the warden.

So far as could be learned, these notices have not yet been sent out, but Kemmler does not know this, and so every sound that reaches his ears during the long days and when he wakes from his troubled sleep at night is

Fraught with a Terrible Significance

to him. The rustling of Mrs. Durston's dress in the corridor, the step of the guard, the creak of a moving door, the rumbling of a wagon in the street and even the voice of a child make him cower and shrink.

His long confinement and the constant strain, together with the nervousness that is apt to afflict a person who is much alone, have made him something less than an ordinary criminal, who is capable not only of fully realizing his position, but the chances of escape.

The only thing Kemmler seems to be able to understand is that he is shortly to be killed for a crime which has almost passed out of his memory, and that the men who have guarded him so long and who have been so kind to him are to aid in killing him. He knows that his spiritual advisers are only interested in his soul, which is something too intangible for him to grasp or to see the necessity of saving.

Dan McNaughton, the keeper, who used to take such interest in teaching him to spell out the scriptural lessons, and whom he always welcomed in his cell, appears to him now in the guise of an enemy. The great fear that besets him robs him of the companionship that used to buoy him up, and the only thing he prays for now is to be left alone.

The chief local interest in the event is taken by the swarm of reporters who have come here to pick up what information is obtainable when it is over. The warden may admit two persons connected with the press associations to witness the execution. They will go in as members of the jury. But none of the special representatives of individual newspapers will be admitted to the jail on that day. One New York evening paper has a platform twenty feet from the ground on a telegraph pole, directly across from the prison. A long distance telephone wire will connect the watcher on the pole with the office of his paper in New York. He can see nothing though, except the bare walls of the prison. The Western Union company will open an office in the freight building of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, directly opposite the prison, on the morning of the day fixed for the execution.

Kemmler spent yesterday quietly, finding his chief amusement in listening to the performance of his fellow-criminal, Fish, the condemned murderer who occupies the cell next to him. Fish is an expert banjo player, and he is allowed to keep the instrument in his cell and to play on it at his will.

Election Day in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4.—The state election in Alabama is taking place to-day. There is very little opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. and the indications point to an increased Democratic majority. The legislature to be chosen will elect a successor to United States Senator Pugh, and there will be a lively scramble. Governor Thomas Seay and ex-Governor Thomas H. Watts are candidates, and Senator Pugh will stand for re-election.

Drowning Accidents.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4.—Thomas Galvin, a lad residing in Worcester, got beyond his depth while bathing at Bullock's Point and was drowned. Michael Clessick of this city, 18 years old, was drowned while bathing at Mark Rock. Robert Degnan was drowned in Scott's pond, Central Falls, and Thomas Kelly was drowned in Mashapaug pond, this city.

Emperor William's Life in Danger.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Siecle has received a cipher dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that a dynamite mine was discovered under the railroad station at Rasik. The place is on the route to be taken by Emperor Willian of Germany on his coming Russian trip.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 4.—A passenger train on the Cincinnati Southern ran into a boulder on the track near Oakdale Junction. Engineer George Moore and Fireman James L. Iveham were killed, but no passengers were hurt.

A Sunday Mill.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A prize fight of forty-one rounds took place at Thayer, Ind., yesterday, between lightweights Tommy White of Chicago and George Siddons of Grand Rapids. Stake was purse of $500. Siddons won.

An Awful Day's Record.

MECCA, Aug. 4.—Five hundred deaths from cholera were reported here yesterday.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Some Crops Damaged by the Tempest—Rain Furnishes Others with a New Lease of Life.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 4.—The New England Meteorological society, co-operating with the United States signal service, issues the following report:

The temperature for New England for the past week has been above the normal, excepting in Vermont, where it has been about the average. Thursday, July 31, was an unusually hot day, and most of the observers say that the entire week was hot and muggy during the days and nights, and that all crops have been favorably affected.

The amount of precipitation has been very unevenly distributed, but has been generally above the average. The observers at Ipswich, Mass., report very little rain during the week, but at Hadley and Holyoke, Mass., and Falls Village, Conn., the rainfall, including that which fell on the 25th, was over four inches. At Newton, N. H., on the morning of the 26th, at the time of the tornado at Lawrence, Mass., 1.93 inches of rain fell in two hours, doing a good deal of damage to crops, especially those that were growing on the uneven land. A severe wind and rain storm passed over central New Hampshire and Maine on the 31st, damaging crops, buildings and orchards; and another along the southern coast Aug. 1, in the early morning. At Kingston, R. I., during this storm, .2 of an inch of rain fell in twenty minutes, and at Voluntown, Conn., 1.13 inches in the same length of time. But at most places the fall was more moderate and steady, and most of the rain was absorbed by the parched earth.

The sunshine has been generally in excess, and has affected most crops favorably.

The drouth has been most effectually broken in most places by the rain of the 25th and 26th, and the showers during the week, and the crops at the end of the week were flourishing finely. In a few localities there was not rain enough to start a vigorous growth, and at Olneyville, R. I., the drouth was so severe that it is a question if crops are not, in some places, past help. The warm weather following or accompanying the rain has given a wonderful impetus to the growths of all plants; corn has almost doubled its growth in places; late potatoes have taken a new lease of life; tobacco is looking well, and turnips have been sown with good results. Beans are growing rapidly and are yielding well. In Vermont the grain is very poor and is being cut for fodder, but in Massachusetts oats are being harvested and are of average yield. In Connecticut they are above the average.

OVER THE GARDEN WALL.

Thomas Moore Quietly Steals Out of the Charlestown Prison.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Thomas Moore, alias Lanigan, escaped from the state prison Sunday morning between the hours of 7 and 8:30 a. m.

The convict took his breakfast on Sunday morning, and passed into the cell, was locked and counted by Officer Doe, and as his cell was close to the outer door he probably picked the old fashioned lock upon the north wing room, and passed unnoticed into the workshop while the divisions were marching in.

It is the custom as soon as the count is taken to take the officers off the wall until the hour of mass, at 8:30 a. m., so that he had no fear of a detective behind the workshops between those hours, and would not be likely to be missed between the count at 7 o'clock and the one at the noon hour, when the men came from the chapel.

Officer Doe could not lock the slide over the doors until all the division was in, and Moore must have passed out after the count and before the slide was locked. He placed a short step-ladder against the wall, then a hook to which a small rope was fastened over the top rail on the wall, and the climb over was but the work of a moment.

A dozen years ago a prisoner escaped in a similar manner, but was discovered by the officers on the wall; but the view of the officers upon the new wall could not take in the few feet from the north wing to the workshop, and it was there that Moore must have passed out.

The esaped man was sentenced at Lowell, Nov. 1, 1889, on two counts, to seven years' imprisonment for breaking and entering. He was 24 years of age and had a swarthy complexion and prominent nose. Dispatches giving warning of the escape were sent out by Warden Russell yesterday.

FAMILY OF TEN POISONED.

Colored Preacher and His Wife Arrested for the Horrible Crime.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 4.—The attempt of a colored preacher named W. H. Boone, in Gordon county, to kill by poison a family of ten persons, three of his victims being now dead, has created intense excitement, and the poisoner and his wife, who were arrested, are carefully guarded in the jail. He put rat poison in the food of a colored family named Lalley. Boone puts the crime on his wife, saying she was jealous of Mrs. Lalley's affection for him. The wife puts it on the husband, saying he sought to obtain posession of Lalley's crop.

The other victims are not yet out of danger.

The Czar Wants Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—The czar in a letter to Gen. Vannovsky, the minister of war, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the army, emphasizes the fact that Russia requires a strong military organization, not for aggressive purposes, but to maintain the honor and integrity of the empire, and to protect the invaluable blessings of peace, which he hopes will be long preserved.

Jewelry Robber Captured.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Thomas McAviney was arrested here for robbing the jewely store of A. D. Norton, at Gloversville, N. Y., on the night of April 11. He and his pals, who have not yet been captured, secured above $20,000 worth of jewelry. He will be taken back to Gloversville.

Report Was Untrue.

CAIRO, Aug. 4.—The recent report of the destruction of 9000 acres of cotton and rice in the Gabieh province is officially declared to be untrue. Only a few feddans of rice, it is stated, were destroyed.

Newspaper Offices Burned Out.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 4.—Fire here last evening burned a half a dozen houses, including the offices of The Daily Press and The Gazette, and the Second National bank building. Total loss, $30,000.

Chinese Cities Under Water.

PEKING, Aug. 4.—This city and Tung-Chow and Tien-Tsin are submerged and business is paralyzed. The officials are helpless.

WHAT AILS THE WATCH?

PERHAPS YOU HAVE BEEN RIDING IN AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Hundreds of Timepieces Go Crazy Because the Electrical Fluid Magnetizes the Works—Jewelers Have Many Complaints—Electrical Roads Responsible.

"What is the matter with my watch?"

The speaker, a well dressed, middle aged man, laid his handsome gold stem winder on the showcase of a big Broadway jewelry store and looked daggers at the clerk.

While the attendant was quietly opening the case and giving a little twist to the winder preliminary to a fuller examination the angry gentleman continued to air his grievances.

He had purchased the timepiece at that very establishment, he asserted, about a year before, and had paid a good round price for it, too. That was all right; he didn't care about the cost, but he did object to a firm guaranteeing that a watch was first class in every respect when it didn't keep as good time as a second hand hand-organ.

While he had been speaking the clerk had taken a small needle magnet out of the case and placed it in front of the irate watch owner.

"Excuse me, but where do you live, sir?" asked the clerk as the man stopped talking for a moment to wipe off his forehead and regain his breath.

"Live?" said he; "why, at Jamaica, L. I., and that watch has caused me to miss four trains out of five during the three weeks I've been down there."

"Been riding on the electric railway, haven't you, sir?" said the clerk with a smile of satisfaction; "for your watch is about as thoroughly magnetized as any I ever saw."

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS TO BLAME.

For the first time light dawned on the customer's mind.

He was one of a large number of New Yorkers who were spending the summer months on the line of the electric road that runs between East New York and Jamaica.

He had never had any trouble with his timepiece before, and he now remembered that he had heard many like complaints of watches going wrong among his fellow passengers.

When the needle of the magnet had become perfectly stationary the clerk held the works of the watch squarely above it. Instantly the needle began to vibrate, first one way and then another, until the man was convinced that the clerk's diagnosis was the correct one.

"That was the third case of the kind we have had today," said the jeweler when the gentleman had gone.

Several workmen, he said, were kept constantly busy on that kind of repairing alone. When a watch had been tested and found to be magnetized it was at once taken apart and the works, even to the most minute portions, were then subjected to an individual test. Then came the process of demagnetizing, which usually took from three to five days, according to the strength and quantity of the magnetic fluid with which they had become charged.

It is only those parts which are made of steel, he continued, that were much affected, as gold and nickel would not ordinarily take in a sufficient quantity to cause any trouble.

Numerous other stores were visited by the reporter, and in every instance the employes reported that scarcely a day passed without from one to a half dozen watches being left to be demagnetized.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

"A peculiarity of a magnetized watch," said one clerk, "is that it will change from fast to slow a half dozen times a day.

"A rather amusing incident occurred the other day," said the clerk, "when a young lady, who had just come up from Asbury park, walked in and said she 'just wanted to see that man who had told her that he had demagnetized her watch.'"

She had been in some two weeks before, it seemed, and left her watch, and a few days afterward had received it from the clerk with the assurance that it had been thoroughly demagnetized.

"Before night had fallen on that same day," the clerk went on, "she was once more a passenger on an electric car and once more was her watch charged with the electricity."

It took considerable argument to convince her, he said, that demagnetizing a watch did not make it forever proof against the ravages of the electric fluid, as did vaccination against those of smallpox.

The storage batteries on the Fourth avenue horse cars were held responsible by another jeweler for the magnetizing of many watches. Most people did not suspect the cause, he said, and it was only after they had suffered great inconvenience as a result of the eccentricities of their theretofore reliable timekeepers that they learned from their jeweler what the matter was.

The more delicate the works the more susceptible they were, he said, to magnetic influence. This accounted for the fact that the larger percentage of watches brought to him were those that were of the finest manufacture and consequently of the greatest value.—New York Journal.

The Public Pulse.

Great Editor (gleefully)—How many extra copies were sold yesterday?

Business Manager—Only one.

"Eh? What? Only one? Why, we had a ten column article on the outrageous way in which Chinamen are being smuggled across the Canadian border. Only sold one extra copy! My! my! Who bought that?"

"A woman who is looking for Chinese servants."—New York Weekly.

A Witty Wife.

"John, you are a fool."

"I am, am I? How do you make me a fool?"

"Bless you, I don't make you a fool. You make a fool of yourself."—Boston Courier.

WHAT TO DRINK IN HOT WEATHER.

Certain Fallacies Circulated by the Press. Pure, Cool Water Versus Ice Water.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 31.—The season of excessive heat sure to occur at some period of the summer always sets afloat in the press considerable discussion concerning summer beverages. Of these the most important is pure water, frequently water cooled with ice, and we are warned with more or less emphasis to abstain from its free use under certain penalties. As to ice water, that is, water in which ice is constantly melting, we would join in the interdict unless it is drunk with proper caution and with an understanding of its true dangers. These are, first, the sudden flooding of the stomach with a large quantity of icy fluid when the body is oppressed with heat; the natural temperature of the stomach is 102 degs. Fahr. and that of ice water is 32 degs. The half pint or more of ice water drunk rapidly cannot fail to cause a chill. Second, when the fluid is taken profusely it may drive the blood to the brain and through the capillaries in such excess as to occasion congestion.

A really fearful circumstance of this nature occurred recently in the case of a lad who repeatedly ran from his play into his father's store, drinking from the ice water tank immoderately. The result was natural, but rare in medical experience; the entire capillary system was congested, and an unusually painful death ensued from surface hemorrhage. The third, more remote, danger from the use of ice water, even in moderate quantities, is from infected ice; freezing does not destroy poisonous germs, and the ice may be gathered from water contaminated with the drainage from barns or outhouses, or from sewerage deposits. Pure water placed in an ice box, in a covered pitcher or carafe, will become cool enough to drink in a short time. Some of the improved refrigerators contain a porcelain water tank for maintaining a continuous supply of cool drinking water. Water in a porous earthen jar, placed in a draught of air, will rapidly cool to a pleasant temperature.

Cool water slowly drunk, so that the mouth and throat are cooled by its absorption, may be taken freely and at comparatively short intervals. It is like eating ices and sherbets; the safety lies in the length of time occupied in consuming the fluid. The celebrated scientist Mattieu-Williams drank three gallons of spring water during a stiff mountain climb without any ill effect. He imbibed slowly and suffered no inconvenience.

Not only in ice but in water must we look for sewerage contamination. Sometimes the purest in appearance is dangerous from this cause. The simplest test is that of Heisch: Put a teaspoonful of pure loaf sugar in a clear, glass stoppered bottle, add about a half pint of the water to be tested, close the bottle, shake it to dissolve the sugar and place it in a sunny window for two days. If there is any milky or cloudy appearance the water may be considered impure; if it remains clear it may be used without anxiety. Filtering will remove solid impurities from water, but to overcome poisonous conditions only boiling will suffice. As some persons consider boiled water insipid it may be aerated by rapidly pouring it from one pitcher to another in an atmosphere free from dust. Water that has remained in uncovered vessels in living rooms is not fit to drink. The Japanese or Chinese water coolers protect drinking water from all contamination by dust or the air.

The water from old wells in towns that have grown in population is apt to cause local epidemics from the organic matters filtered through the ground from drains and sinks; such waters cause diarrhœa and dangerous fevers. When there is no other water available it would be better to collect rain water, allowing the first washing from the roof to pass out of the tank; but this slight accumulation of dust would be comparatively innocuous. Rain water near cities might accumulate organic deposits from the passing winds, or smoke, or salt from the atmosphere near the sea. Rain falling far from dwellings contains oxygen, nitrogen, ammonia and carbonic acid among its chemical elements; that which is gathered toward the end of a storm is the purest and best. Water from melted snow is pure, but it is apt to be insipid because of its freedom from mineral elements and gases.

Of the well and spring waters the soft contain potash and soda; the hard waters contain lime, magnesia, the phosphates and sulphates; they are apt to disturb the digestive organs; by boiling hard water the objectionable elements can be precipitated, and the pure water may then be poured from the sediment.

In cooking the lime or gypsum of hard water hardens vegetable caseine; succulent vegetables would soften too much in soft water if salt were not added to it, losing flavor and nutriment. From a sanitary point of view pure, moderately hard waters are brighter, clearer and cooler than soft waters, and less apt to absorb organic life or contagion of any sort; the lime in small quantity is wholesome. Government commissions in Europe have decided on moderately hard water as favoring longevity.

The sanitary effect of pure water is so well understood that we cannot but marvel that so many persons drink whatever happens to be brought to their dwellings without inquiry as to its source and mode of transport. Are the lessons of repeated epidemics of typhoid origin needed to rouse us to the gravity of the question of a safe and pleasant water supply for all the communities of the land?

JULIET CORSON.

It has been claimed that Wyoming women, now being full suffrage citizens of the Union, are entitled to vote anywhere. This is a mistake. To vote in any other state they would need to be citizens of that state, resident within its limits and subject to its laws. But the moment they would go out of Wyoming they would lose the right to vote, since no other state allows full suffrage to women. Whether other states will allow it soon depends much on how the women of Wyoming exercise it.

MY LITTLE NEIGHBOR.

She stood at the open window,
  A picture sweet and fair;
My neighbor's little daughter,
  A lassie with nut brown hair.
A bonnie, winsome lassie,
  With a face like a blossom sweet
She stood at the open window
  Watching the busy street.

Homesick and sad and lonely,
  At the close of the summer day,
I stood at my open window
  On the other side of the way.
And I saw the little maiden,
  So near me and yet so far;
In her innocent, childish beauty,
  As pure as the angels are.

And a smile of radiant beauty,
  As she saw me, flashed over her face
Like a ray of golden sunshine
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No more was I sad and lonely,
  And gone where the shadows gray,
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Earth's choicest, richest blessings
  To thee, on fortune's wing,
How free from care or sorrow
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WAN

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GER office, in own handw
Quincy, July 28.

WANTED.—People
costs but 25 cents th
cents a week, for four line

TO LE

TO LET.—In French'
nut St., opposite th
church, desirable rooms u
able for Dressmaker, Tailo
at Bussell's Studio, Adam

FOR SA

FOR SALE.—Quarry
etc. Also transfer
located near McKenzie &
lately worked by the firm
For particulars inquire
office. July 28.—12

PIERCE'S
HOUGHS NECK, Quincy,
purchased the hotel on
from my old stand, I am p
good Shore Dinners, Ice Crea
&c. Boating, Bathing, Fish
keeping. Board by the day o
Cottages to let. Good accom
bath Schools at reduced ra
HENRY PIERCE, Box 18, H
Aug. 5.

Rhode Island
— AT THE
BIG TE
(The first on Sea
HOUGHS NECK,
Every Sunday full
— FOR —
50 CEN
Clam Chowder by the plate.
MRS. H. H. CO
Proprietor of
Aug. 5.

COLTS
$1,240
If You
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George C
Press Agt.
SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7

Flour at Wh
—IS—
50c. Per Barrel

Owing to the fact of our
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we will for a limited time on
Imperial Bread Flou
$6.00 per B
delivered FREE to any par
We guarantee this Flour
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We are the largest direc
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Orders by Mail or Teleph
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BEST GRADES O
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AN
Brick, Lime, Cement and
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Bowker's Fe
Superior to all others.
Edward Ru
PROPRIETO
24 Washington St., cor.
Branch store at South Quincy
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April 8 1-

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 98. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—On Friday, Aug. 1, a Lady's Gold Watch, between South Quincy depot and the Square. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to the DAILY LEDGER office. Aug. 1—3t

WANTS.

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

PIERCE'S HOTEL,

HOUGHS NECK, Quincy, now open. Having purchased the hotel on the next lot north from my old stand, I am prepared to furnish good Shore Dinners, Ice Cream, Clam Chowder, &c. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Good Horse keeping. Board by the day or week. Rooms and Cottages to let. Good accommodations for Sabbath Schools at reduced rates. P. O. address, HENRY PIERCE, Box 18, Houghs Neck.
Aug. 5. 6t

Rhode Island Clambake
— AT THE —
BIG TENT,
(The first on Sea Street)
HOUGHS NECK, - QUINCY.
Every Sunday full Bill of Fare
— FOR —
50 CENTS.
Clam Chowder by the plate. Fruit, tonic, &c.
MRS. H. H. CONNORS,
Proprietor of Brockton Cafe.
Aug. 5. 6t

COLTS $1,240 If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.
SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15.

Flour at Wholesale
—IS—
50c. Per Barrel Higher.

Owing to the fact of our having a Large Stock of Flour bought at the Lowest point, we will for a limited time only, offer our **Imperial Bread Flour** at

$6.00 per Barrel,

delivered FREE to any part of the City. We guarantee this Flour to be equal in bread making qualities to any Flour offered in Quincy.

We are the largest direct receivers of Flour south of Boston.

Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.

Boston Branch Grocery,
Durgin & Merrill's Block,
QUINCY.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington
Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

SWEDISH CAMP MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted in Favor of Total Abstinence.

The usual prayer meeting at 6 A. M. and discussion of Bible subjects at 10 A. M. were held at the Swedish camp meeting at Merry Mount Park yesterday.

At 3 P. M. there was a temperance meeting. Mayor Porter and Henry H. Faxon, Esq., who were expected, were prevented by business engagements from being present. Rev. Luther Freeman of the Wollaston M. E. church gave an able address on the temperance question with many sharp points against the rum traffic. He was followed by other clergymen.

The following resolutions offered by Rev. H. Hanson of this city were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved,—That we hold to the doctrine of total abstinence; that we will pray, work and vote against the liquor traffic, that the individuals, the homes, the states and the country may be saved from this evil. And as the liquor traffic can never be legalized in any form, without sin, we shall welcome the prohibition victory in our land.

In the evening an expressive sermon from Prov. 13; 9, was preached by Rev. E. O. Davidson, Providence, R. I. The large tent was nearly full, although it was Monday evening. At the close of the service many came forward to the altar for prayer and with an earnest desire to lead a better life. Thus the whole day was spent in a very pleasent manner.

THE QUINCY COURT.

Yesterday's Docket One of the Largest on Record—Also Today's Cases.

Peter McPartland, Mary Crawford, Annie Douglas and John Crawford of Atlantic for disturbing the peace; case continued until tomorrow.

Walter Dowling of Holbrook for being drunk was fined $5 and costs.

Daniel McLaughlin of Milton for disturbing the peace was discharged.

Ernest S. Borden of Braintree for an assault with a knife on Frank W. Newhall, Jr., found guilty and sent to House of Correction for three months.

Charles L. Bryant Doe for an assault on Patrick Maguire, found guilty and fined $8 and costs.

Charles L. Bryant Doe, and Ernest Borden, for breaking out of lockup in Braintree. Case continned.

Frank Kessnee of Holbrook for disturbing services in a church in that town, was fined $10 and costs. Kessnee was arrested for being drunk and at the time was being taken to the lockup. He was crazy drunk and on passing the church was using profanity.

Thomas Paradis for an assault on Napoleon Rogers, fined $10 and costs.

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John Dean, Daniel Cronin, William F. Lane, Edward Wheaton, Charles L. B. Doe, Archie Bishop, Frank Kessnee, Michael Crowley, Eliza Cokely and Humphrey Cokely for being intoxicated were each fined $5 and costs.

John McCarthy and Edward Doyle for profane language, fined $5 and one-half costs each.

Nelson Jameson of Milton for disturbing the peace fined $5 and costs. Jameson is married but does not live with his wife and claims that McLaughlin is the cause of the separation, he following them to every place they have lived. Jameson came from Boston yesterday to see his four children, and as he came up to the house he saw McLaughlin sneaking around. The sight of the man who broke up his home angered him so that he made some sneering remarks and was replied to in the same way. He then chased McLaughlin to the house and the latter drew a revolver and then locked himself in a room. It was quite a spicy case, the woman standing up for her boarder and condemning her husband.

Humphrey and Eliza Cokely of South Weymouth for disturbing the peace each fined $5 and costs.

Mann-Condon Nuptials.

Sunday evening, at the residence of Mr. Charles D. Mann of Wollaston, his son, Mr. Samuel T. Mann, was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Condon of Rome, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. A. Robinson of the Congregational Church and witnessed by quite a number of relatives and friends. Miss Condon, a sister of the bride was bridesmaid, and Mr. Henry C. Thomas, a cousin of the groom, the best man. Many useful presents were bestowed upon the couple, who start out in life with the best wishes of many people.

Riverside Worsted Mills.

A new corporation, known as the Riverside Worsted Mills, has just been formed under the laws of Maine. This company proposes to run the Riverside Mills at Providence, R. I. The business as stated in the certificate is to carry on the business of manufacturing worsted, woollen, silk, cotton and other textile fabrics. The Riverside Mills ran with a former capital of $800,000. The new company has a capital stock of $1,000,000. The mills will continue running their 43 sets, 581 looms, 34 combs and 17,500 spindles, and will largely increase this equipment. The officers are E. P. Chapin, Providence, president; Theophilus King, treasurer, Quincy, Mass.; and J. Coombs of Boston, with the two former as directors.

Young Men's Christian Association

Some time ago an article concerning the formation of a Y. M. C. A. was printed in the PATRIOT, and the writer feels quite sure that it has interested the people of our city in behalf of such an association. It is our intention to convey to the minds of our readers the fact that a Y. M. C. A. is greatly needed in Quincy. No other city of our size is without one. These associations have done a commendable work in this State, and if space would permit we could give statistics which would prove their value.

During the 1888 Convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeaver, held in Chicago, one of the delegates, a young business man from Boston, fell in with a burly, red-faced citizen, who had evidently just been patronizing the hotel bar. In the course of their conversation the man of Chicago said: "What are you fellows trying to do down at the Battery? You are hot on temperance, I see by the papers. Do you think you could make a temperance man of me?" "No," replied the delegate; "we evidently couldn't do much with you, but we are after your boy." At this unexpected retort the man dropped his jocular tone, and said seriously, "Well, I guess you have got the right of it. If somebody had been after me when I was a boy, I should be a better man today." It is the boys who grow up and make the men of the future. Many of our Quincy young men and boys can be seen any evening idly loafing on the street corners, listening to careless and profane talk.

Knowing these facts, does it not seem necessary that something should be done for our boys. Although it must be acknowledged that Quincy does not have liquor saloons to tempt them, (thanks to the unceasing labors of Bro. Faxon) still there are many other temptations which beset them, and lead them to ruin. The Y. M. C. A. is not an organization consisting of "high-toned" young men, but is open to every young man of good moral character. It is a place where he can come and read good literature, or indulge in harmless games, and enjoy the healthful influence of christian men. It is hoped that sufficient interest will be shown in this project to warrant the organization of an association early this fall. Any person who desires more information is cordially invited to address Box 608, Quincy.

No Developments Yet.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 5.—Charges of cruelty and excessive punishment having been made against the management of the Sockanosset school for boys, the committee on labor and discipline appointed by the state board of charities and corrections have begun an inquiry at the institution. No one appeared to make any charges against the management, but several witnesses testified in Superintendent Niebecker's favor. The case of Charles McCarthy, who, it was alleged, was kept for weeks on bread and water in close confinement. was taken up at length. The inquiry will be continued.

Waiting for the President.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The United States steam cruiser Baltimore, flagship of the home squadron, arrived here from Bar Harbor and is at anchor in the bay. She will on Saturday carry the president to Boston, where he will attend the encampment of the Grand Army. The Yorktown, now undergoing repairs at the navy yard, is expected to join the Baltimore. Should the Vesuvius, also being repaired at the navy yard, be ready in time, she, too, will join the cruise. At Provincetown or thereabouts they will be joined by the vessels of the home squadron as escorts.

George L. Schuyler's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The funeral of George Lee Schuyler, the veteran yachtsman, took place at All Saints church. There were no pall bearers. The coffin, of red cedar covered with black cloth, was borne down the central aisle on the shoulders of four men and deposited in front of the pulpit. The plate on the coffin bore the simple incription "George Lee Schuyler, born June 9, 1811; died, July 30, 1890." The service was simple and brief and without a memorial service.

A Costly Delay.

SUALT STE MARIE, Mich., Aug. 5.—The lock valve of St. Mary's canal, which became disabled Thursday afternoon, has been repaired, after a delay of thirty-nine hours to lake commerce. There have been 150 vessels tied up here, representing about $10,000,000 carrying about 600 tons of cargo. The loss to vesselmen will be about $100,000, while the general public loss will raise this to about $200,000.

Amherst's New President.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5.—The trustees of Amherst college have elected Professor Lucien I. Blake of the State university at Lawrence, Kan., to the chair of physics at Amherst. Professor Blake is a native of Massachusetts, being the son of the late Rev. Dr. Mortimer Blake of Taunton, and was graduated at Amherst in 1877. He is 36 years of age and unmarried.

Alabama Democrats Carry Everything.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug 5.—The election in Alabama for governor and other state officers and members of the legislature, passed off quietly. Specials to The Advertiser from all portions of the state indicate a sweeping Democratic majority. The legislature will contain but few Independents or Republicans.

Chemical Explosion.

DENVER, Aug. 5.—An explosion of chemicals in the office of the Denver fire brick and chemical supply house, blew out the front of the building and killed J. O. Bortworth, president of the company. The loss to the building and stock is $20,000; insured.

Not Yet Satisfied.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—About 1000 persons engaged in the manufacture of cloaks went out on strike because of certain omissions in their contracts. It is probable that a general strike will be ordered to-day.

PUBLIC GRANITE FOUNTAIN.

Quincy Village Improvement Society to begin Work at Once.

The committee having charge of the granite fountain have decided to begin the building of it at once, as enough money has been given lately to warrant it; still all that can be collected may be necessary to meet the expense. A permanent fountain fund would not come amiss, as many objections have been raised in the location of the large one. When Rev. Mr. Cotton was president of the society, the space at the junction of Penn and Liberty streets was studied, with a view to making it attractive, at present, the place is curbed and already some steps have been taken in view of placing a small drinking fountain there. If subscriptions for our granite fountain are more than will be needed, it is hoped an appropriation for this place will be made.

During the past week the committee have empowered Mr. Frank A. Spear to solicit subscriptions, beginning with the gentlemen representing our granite industry. The objections so often raised that Quincy designers did not have a fair chance in the selection of a plan, are met. The committee, as well as the architect, and even a well known firm in granite, did not anticipate such a large sum would be necessary to build a fountain such as was needed. One reliable firm estimated $1800 as the sum that would cover the expense. Of about forty plans examined, only one or two came inside of $1200, these ranging in estimate before any specifications were made, as high as $6,000; with the exception of three designs by Quincy men. No one of all was broad enough at the base to allow a number of teams to crowd around in watering their horses. Only three of the forty had allowed for a broad base, so needful in the Square where hundreds, almost thousands, of horses drink daily.

Those who studied plans and fountains, in the winter of 1888, found that they were working in the dark, as far as expense was concerned. The architect informs us that generous granite drinking fountains are few. They are usually of iron. No contract for ours has ever been made, although the bid of Miller & Luce was accepted provisionally. Changes in the granite prices and the reduction of the original design a little, have led the architects to solicit new bids.

Many have given liberally; few refusals to add to the fund are met. It is hoped that those who may soon be asked to add to this fund, that they may be stockholders in this first Citizen's gift to Quincy, will accept the work thus far in the spirit in which it has been done, and add their subscriptions to the amount already raised.

ANNIE E. FAXON, Sec'y.

FINEST OF THE CRUISE.

New York Yacht Club's Run from Newport to Cottage City.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 5.—Yesterday's was the finest run of the cruise of the New York Yacht club. With a steady breeze from the south, the yachts made very poor time over the forty miles from Newport harbor to this place. The fleet started at 10 o'clock in the morning, but were obliged to return on account of the dense fog which prevailed.

Just as the signal to return to the anchorage had been hoisted the fog cleared off, and Commodore Terry called a meeting of captains on board the flagship, at which it was decided to proceed to Vineyard Haven at once; but out of respect to the memory of George L. Schuyler, the captains agreed to do no racing, and to start from Newport harbor instead of Brenton's reef lightship. So they got under way at once, and twenty minutes after the meeting the fleet were standing out of the harbor.

The Volunteer made the run in 4h. 3m., beating the Puritan 16m., and beating the Wayward 27m. The schooner Palmer made the run in 3h. 55m., beating the Norma 10m. and the Merlin 11m. On corrected time the Merlin would have won if it had been a race.

On Friday next there will be races for schooners and 40-footers off Newport.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

Much Good Accomplished by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The national convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the United States began here with 177 delegates present. They were welcomed by Mayor Cregier, and Judge Tuley also made an address. The secretary reported that from 2000 members in 1881 the union had grown to 70,000, distributed in 704 unions. In 39 cities eight hours is a day's work, and in 234 places the men work nine hours, while in 260 cities work for the day is over at 4 o'clock. It is estimated that the total increase in wages in the country has been $5,000,000 a year, or from 25 to 75 cents a day for each workman. The strikes for the past year number 144 and in only eight cases were unsuccessful. About $500,000 was spent in sick and death benefits for members and their families. Several important changes in the constitution are to be considered by the convention.

TRIENNIAL CANTONMENT.

Odd Fellows and Patriarchs Militant Take Possession of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The town is practically in the possession of the Odd Fellows and Patriarchs Militant, many of whom have arrived from all parts of the country to attend the triennial cantonment. Drills, parades and contests of merit, with adjuncts of a similar character, are the principal things on the program. The contests in the civil branches of the order began early yesterday, and will continue throughout the week. The merit contests in the work of the Rebekah degree, or woman's department, were gallantly given precedence and begun yesterday. The prizes for which the Rebekah lodges, to the number of eleven, are competing, aggregate $1500.

A CLOSE CALL.

James Dowd Struck by Train While Walk-on the Track.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon James Dowd of this city while walking on the Old Colony railroad near School-street bridge was struck by the engine and thrown down the embankment. He was taken to the residence of Mr. D. F. French. The only injury was to his right arm, but no bones were broken. He is all right today and about as usual, as though nothing had happened. It is pretty hard work to kill such fellows as he.

HOUGHS NECK.

The Manet Railway Company hold a meeting this week, and considerable business of importance is be be transacted. One of the things to be discussed is the establishment of an electric plant to furnish power for the Manet road exclusively. The power is at present furnished by the Quincy Electric Light & Power Co., and while it has been in the main satisfactory, the stockholders think it more desirable to own their own plant. The cost of the power it is thought can also be lessened. The price now paid being $6.50 per day for each car. It is thought the capital stock will be increased from the present amount $35,000 to $50,000. The amount already expended already exceeds the former amount many thousand dollars. Some more cars are to be purchased, although probably not for use this season. The tow cars are pretty poor things considering the fact they cost $250 each. The road is, however, doing a business largely exceeding the expectations of the promoters, and many regret not buying stock.

A typographical error caused us to say in yesterday's LEDGER, that Mr. Agnes Deasy was a member of the yachting party Sunday, much to the young lady's chagrin. We gladly make the correction at the young lady's request. Also Mr. J. Q. Brackett was reported as being at the Loretto. Mr. John Q. Cudworth was intended.

The grass in the field in the rear of the Loretto was set on fire by boys yesterday afternoon. The wind was blowing quite strongly at the time, and the grass being dry and quite high burnt rapidly toward that cottage. Luckily the guests were at tea, and the volunteer fire department connected with that cottage responding promptly, succeeded in extinguishing the fire after a good tussle. Had the fire occurred earlier, while the gentlemen were away, the house would undoubtedly have taken fire. Dr. Canning, an old fire fighter, led the advance.

Mrs. Timothy Deasy, Mr. William T. Deasy and Master John Deasy of Quincy, visited the McCauley cottagers yesterday.

Mrs. McCarthy and family of Boston Highlands have taken the Loretto Annex. Mrs. Gannon and family are her guests.

Mr. Whitton of the Boston Globe spent yesterday at the Loretto.

Miss Lizzie T. Robbins and neice, Miss Minnie Robbins, of Norwell, are guests of Mrs. M. E. Green at Grand View Cottage.

Misses Gertie and Stella Cavanagh, daughters of Mr. John Cavanagh, are to spend two weeks in London N. H.

Mr. John W. Saladine, Miss Katie Saladine, Miss Katie S. Ratigan and Miss Hannah Ratigan, of Boston Highlands, are at the Loretto. They stay two weeks.

The party of ladies who have been occupying the Mascot cottage near the Yacht Club House three weeks, regretfully returned home yesterday. They were: Miss Margaret McDonnel, Miss Mary A. McDonnel, Miss Euphrasia Hernan, of Quincy, Miss Ellen Fagin, Miss Maggie Burns, Miss Annie Burns, Miss Lizzie McNeil West Quincy.

West Quincy Post Office.

List of advertised letters August 4.

James Arbuckle,	Stephen Kerrigan,
John Ainolre,	P. F. Lacy,
L. D. Condide Arche,	Michael Lavin,
Clara Amsden,	C. J. Olsen,
Lousa Buckley,	S. F. O'Brien,
Charles Barclay,	Almia Peterson,
Thomas F. Barrett,	Alex. Ruddock,
Gidion Beauchine,	F. Suenson,
L. C. Beran,	Timothy J. Shea,
Mary Carroll,	Martin Smith,
Cuister Dun,	William Sullivan,
J. F. Foley,	Rev. J. E. Tumberg.
Carl Holenberg,	

W. P. NUTTING, P. M.

A quick piece of work was done by the census office clerks one evening. A circular was printed for distribution to the enumerators. It was set up at 2 o'clock and about 90,000 copies were printed. These were placed in about 43,000 envelopes, addressed to the enumerators and by 3 o'clock in the morning the entire number, distributed by states and counties, were in the city post-office. A large force of clerks worked all night to complete the work.—*Washington Star.*

There has just been finished and placed in the Cathedral of Charkoy, Russia, a clock of solid silver, weighing 600 pounds. It is in memory of the Czar's escape from death in the railway accident at Borki.

P. W. Carpenter of Ysilanti. Mich., rented his bald head to a bank for advertising space the other day, earned a dollar by walking through the street with the bank's business card imprinted on his scalp with a stamp.

Philadelphians call it Borr Horbor, Chicagoans say Bahrr Harburr and true Yankees speak fondly of the present diplomatic headquarters as Bah Hahbah.

FLOUR!

We carry no poor quality Flours, believing that the Best is always the Cheapest. Our Flours are

Sidle Fletcher,
Holmes & Co.'s,
North Western,
Minnehaha,
Gold Bullion,
Fancy.

ALSO THE FAMOUS

Washburn & Crosby's,
Gold Medal,
Washburn's Best,
Washburn's XXX.

These Flours have a national reputation and the name of the maker is on every Barrel.

Price $6.50 Per Barrel.

A. J. RICHARDS & SONS,
QUINCY GRAIN STORE.
Aug. 1. 6t

HEADQUARTERS

Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R.

Quincy, Aug. 5, 1890.

General Orders No. 2.

The Post having tendered to Robert G. Shaw Post No. 112, of the Department of New York, an invitation to accept of our hospitality during encampment week, it is desired that each comrade will make a special effort to see that our comrades from our sister state are made welcome.

MONDAY, August 11th,

The Post will assemble at Headquarters at 4 P. M. in full uniform, and escorted by the American Band of Weymouth, and Francis L. Souther Camp, Sons of Veterans, proceed to the Quincy Station where our invited guests will be received in a proper manner and escorted to Hancock hall, and after a Collation furnished by Paul Revere Woman's Relief Corps, No. 103, addresses will be delivered by the Mayor, Comrade Charles H. Porter, and by H. O. Fairbanks, President of City Council.

TUESDAY, August 12th,

The comrades will assemble at Headquarters at 7 A. M. sharp, and proceep under the escort of Camp 27, Sons of Veterans, and invited guests to Boston, to join in the Grand Parade.

Lunch will be served by the Committee during the forenoon.

Comrades will be furnished with dippers at Headquarters.

Comrades will have the number of their Post (No. 88) in wreaths, and proper Corp badge on left side of helmet.

The Post will march in the following order, 12 files front.
1st Company under the command of S. V. C., C. L. Orne.
2d Company, J. V. C., Franklin Curtis.
3d Company, Surgeon C. S. Thomas.
4th Company, Q. M., A. W. Gardner.
Past Commander Wm. P. Martin will have charge of invited guests during Parade.

Per order of
JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Commander.
[OFFICIAL.]
ISAAC M. HOLT, Adjutant.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,
54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to
JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.
July 16. 18t

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Six months,	3.00
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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

A movement is made for the adoption of the Australian ballot system, or at least some modification of it at the republican state convention in the nomination of candidates. The principal reason urged for the change is that business would be expedited, and that all the members of the convention would vote for all the offices. Under past arrangements the candidates at the bottom of the ticket have usually been selected by a small part of the convention. One of the objections is that delegates will have the opportunity and the temptation to disregard their anti-convention pledges without fear of detection. Which of these reasons is the heavier, is a matter of some doubt. But it may be observed that the convention could be shortened materially without serious disaster by omitting the speeches and the platform. —New Bedford Mercury.

The Stoughton's Sentinel speaking of the recent census says:

Stoughton's increase in population is a gratifying one. It is a remarkable one withal. In 1880 her population with Avon attached, was 4,875. By unanimous consent the town was divided and 1458 residents were deducted from the town's population. The result of the last census was 4836. That is to say, Stoughton has practically regained her population standard set before the division. She has gained over 1400.

No other town in the county has shown so large an increase. The city of Quincy alone leads her by a small percentage.

When viewed in the light of comparison with other towns in the county the magnitude of Stoughton's growth is fully appreciated. Take the towns round about us. Canton lost in her population in ten years, 17; Randolph fell behind 64; Foxboro lost 32; Sharon gained 134; Dedham's gain was 886. Norwood 1387.

Do you notice that the towns that are known as license towns are the ones that fall off in population. It is the bright, smart, order-loving, clean communities that are growing.

The Weymouth people, so says The Citizen, "are dissatisfied with the result of the census. In 1880 Weymouth was the banner town of the county, and then had a population of 10,570, which was forty-one ahead of Quincy. In a decade Quincy has gained a lead of nearly six thousand, and it is probable that Brookline and Hyde Park are now ahead of Weymouth."

It advises a division of the town and says South Weymouth would make a neat little town by itself, East Weymouth, Weymouth Centre, and Lovell's Corner a very respectable one, and the Landing and North Weymouth would naturally go together till such time as the "Garden of the Town" should be able to walk alone.

We think this advice the poorest it could give the people. The last thing it needs is a division.

Weymouth is one of the best towns in the state. It has many beautiful residences and handsome grounds. The land is high and dry, which makes it a desirable and healthy place to live in; it has good streets and excellent water; what more could any people want? There is one thing that would make Weymouth grow faster, and that is better railway facilities, both electric and steam cars. Let all the villages be connected by street cars. Then the Weymouth people ought to be contented.

VERY CLOSE SHAVE.

Last Game of Chicago Series Goes to Boston.

TWO GAMES WITH THE BISONS.

Boston Loses the First Game, but Easily Wins the Second—Remarkable Game at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The wind-up of the Boston series in this city resulted in another of those close games in which the home team was defeated, the immediate cause being summed up in the story of weakness at the bat at critical times. The fielding on both sides was good. Attendance 1643.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	1	1	2	0	2	3	0
Tucker, 1b	3	1	0	0	0	10	0	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Brodie, rf	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Hines, cf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Bennett, c	2	0	1	1	0	9	0	0
Smith, 2b	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Getzein, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	6	4
Totals	29	4	5	6	0	27	15	8
CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Carroll, lf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wilmot, cf	5	0	1	1	1	5	0	1
Anson, 1b	4	0	2	3	0	8	0	0
Burns, 3b	5	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Earle, rf	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Glenalvin, 2b	4	1	3	6	0	0	1	0
Hutchinson, p	4	1	1	1	0	0	5	2
Kittredge, c	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Total	30	3	9	13	1	24	11	5

Innings........1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston.........0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 —4
Chicago........0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Boston 2, Chicago 1. Two-base hits—Long, Anson. Home run—Glenalvin. Stolen base—Boston 1. Base on balls—Boston 2, Chicago 3. Base on errors—Chicago 4. Struck out—Boston 1, Chicago 6. Umpire—Lynch.

Cleveland, 2; New York, 2.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—The Cleveland and New York teams were tied at the end of the seventh inning. In their half of the eighth the home team scored four runs, with one man out. New York insisted that it was too dark to play, and delayed the game fully five minutes, at the end of which the heavy clouds drifted across the field and the umpire called the game.

Cleveland.......0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
New York........1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Base hits—Cleveland 2, New York 3. Errors—Cleveland 3, New York 2. Batteries—Smith and Zimmer, Welch and Clark.

Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 5.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Latham made his debut with the Cincinnati team at third base in the game with Philadelphia. He fielded well and made a three-base hit the first time at bat. Cincinnati won the game by bunching hits in the sixth. After the game, President Stern notified Nicol and Viau of their unconditional release.

Cincinnati...........1 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 0—7
Philadelphia.........0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1 0—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 11. Errors—Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Smith and Clements.

Brooklyn, 16; Pittsburg, 6.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 4.—The home team won easily, the Pittsburgs playing loosely.

Brooklyn.........5 2 2 0 0 4 0 3 —16
Pittsburg........0 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0— 6

Earned runs—Brooklyn 6, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Pittsburg 9. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 10. Batteries—Lovett and Daly, Gibson and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston and Buffalo Play Two Games, with Honors Even.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—The Bostons and Buffalos played two games this afternoon before 1897 people. The Bisons won the first game through Haddock's excellent work. After the first inning he settled down and pitched great ball, striking out nine men. He also pitched in the second game, striking out six men, but his support was a little ragged, and the hits of the home team were not made at the right time. Score:

BUFFALO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	4	2	3	4	0	2	0	0
Mack, c	6	0	1	3	2	9	1	0
Twitchell, rf	5	2	3	4	0	0	0	0
Wise, 2b	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
Beecher, lf	4	1	2	3	0	2	0	0
Rowe, ss	5	0	2	2	1	2	5	0
White, 3b	4	0	2	2	0	1	1	1
Clark, 1b	5	1	1	1	0	9	1	1
Haddock, p	4	1	0	0	0	1	11	4
Total	40	8	14	19	3	27	23	6
BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	2	3	3	0	3	0	0
Stovey, lf	5	1	1	2	1	3	0	0
Richardson, ss	4	1	2	4	0	3	6	0
Brouthers, 1b	5	0	0	0	1	11	1	0
Nash, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	1	4	0
Swett, c	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Radbourn, p	4	0	2	2	0	1	4	8
Gumbert, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	5	9	12	4	27	18	8

Innings..............1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Buffalo..............0 0 1 2 0 3 0 2 0—8
Boston...............3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Buffalo 7, Boston 3. Two-base hits—Hoy, Beecher, Twitchell, Stovey. Three-base hits—Mack, Richardson. Stolen bases—Buffalo 3, Boston 6. Base on balls—Buffalo 4, Boston 3. Struck out—Buffalo 2, Boston 7. Double plays—Wise and Mack; White and Rowe; Richardson and Brouthers. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Second Game.

Boston.......0 0 0 0 1 3 0 3 —7
Buffalo......1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston 2, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Boston 8, Buffalo 9. Errors—Buffalo 2. Two-base hits—Richardson, Quinn 2. Three-base hits—Richardson, Beecher. Stolen bases—Boston 1, Buffalo 1. Base on balls—Boston 4, Buffalo 2. Struck out—Boston 6, Buffalo 1. Double plays—Nash, Quinn and Brouthers 2, Brouthers and Madden; White and Clark. Batteries—Madden and Murphy, Haddock and Mack. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The New Yorks and Chicago played a great game, fourteen innings being necessary to decide the result. Victory finally perched on the banners of Comiskey's men. It was a pitchers' battle. The fielding was sharp and brilliant.

Chicago...1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
New York.1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned run—New York 1. Base hits—Chicago 5, New York 5. Errors—Chicago 4, New York 5. Batteries—King and Farrell, Crane and Ewing.

Pittsburg, 14; Brooklyn, 11.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—The local team had but a slight advantage in batting, but it was sufficient.

Pittsburg..........2 0 2 6 2 0 2 0 0—14
Brooklyn...........5 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 2—11

Earned runs—Pittsburg 7, Brooklyn 4. Base hits—Pittsburg 18, Brooklyn 15. Errors—Pittsburg 6, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Galvin and Fields, Wehying and Kinslow.

Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 5.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—The Philadelphia team was defeated in a loosely played game.

Cleveland..........0 0 2 0 5 1 0 0 —8
Philadelphia.......3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Cleveland 2. Base hits—Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 10. Errors—Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Gruber and Sutcliffe, Buffinton and Hallman.

Other Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 11; Hartford, 1.
At Washington—Newark, 4; Washington, 0.
At Wilmington—Wilmington, 5; Lebanon, 4.
At Harrisburg—New Haven, 8; Harrisburg 7.

ARIZONA WATER STORAGE.

Plans Perfected for Turning Arid Lands Into Fertile Farms.

Arizona has no lack of arable land. Hundreds of thousands of fertile acres lie uncultivated and unproductive all over the territory, needing but the touch of water to bloom with luxuriant vegetation. The mind of man is turned toward schemes for supplying the sufficiency. The smaller streams of Arizona are all of one class, running fullest in the spring and almost failing in the summer. Those that run into the plains sink in the sands, and are lost for the major portion of the year. The question naturally arises, Why not store the winter water in suitable catchment reservoirs, to be spread on the thirsty lands at the time of the drought?

This proposition has been appreciated, as is shown by the location of dam sites for water storage purposes in many parts of the territory. The Walnut Grove dam, owing to faulty construction, was a lamentable failure, but before it gave way showed by the fine body of water impounded the entire practicability of the scheme. The Florence Canal company has just finished an extensive reservoir in Pinal county to assist in the irrigation of the lands adjacent to the Casa Grande.

Among the projected reservoirs that have been located for the improvement of the lands lying below one of the most important is that upon New river, about thirty miles northwest of Phœnix. It is situated where New river debouches on the plain. The projectors are John King and W. C. Collier, who have been quietly working on the enterprise for years.

The dam will need to be nearly half a mile in length, 320 feet in thickness on the bedrock, 90 feet broad on top and 75 feet high. Hydraulic lime for the manufacture of cement, limestone and other rock for the construction of the dam are at hand in abundance, and can be cheaply quarried. Estimates from civil engineers of repute fix the cost of the work at less than $300,000. With the height of dam proposed the water would cover an area of eight by four miles, there being but little slope to the valley above. The supply of water from the spring freshets of the river is deemed ample, but as a precaution levels have been run to Hudson creek, Castle creek and the Agua Fria, and it has been demonstrated that it is practicable to divert at low cost the waters of those streams into the reservoir.

The Agua Fria, at the point tapped, flows the year round. All danger of overflow can be avoided, as a natural spillway exists at the proper height two miles back from the dam, conducting the water over a low bridge into the valley of the Agua Fria.

The land sought to be irrigated is really a continuation of this valley, and embraces over 75,000 acres of excellent soil. Many claims have already been filed in expectation of the benefits of the dam.

About eight miles farther to the west of this dam site and over a ridge is the location of a similar enterprise of fully equal magnitude. It is the property of the Agua Fria Water and Land company, composed of L. H. Orme, J. P. Orme, J. D. Monihon, N. O. Murphy and William Hancock, all of Phœnix. The dam is to be situated at the narrow gorge of the Agua Fria, 300 yards above the Frog Tanks hotel. The walls of the canyon at this point are but 300 feet apart to the height of seventy-five feet, and above this gradually retreat from the stream. The proposed dam is to be 175 feet high, with an ample width and a length on top of about 1,000 feet. It will not be difficult of construction. All rock and lime needed can be obtained right at hand.

A dam of the dimensions stated will back the water up stream a distance of ten miles with a depth at the mouth of Castle creek of 125 feet. At a point two miles above the dam the reservoir will be three and one-half miles in width, besides extending for some distance up Castle and Humbug creeks. The capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 40,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. This amount will supply for twelve months a canal carrying 40,000 miner's inches of water and allow for an evaporation of 25 per cent. The natural flow of the Agua Fria will more than supply this amount every year.

The main canal will be taken from the river on the east side about one and one-half miles below the Frog Tanks station. It will run along the slope of the river bottom for a distance, emerging on the plain three miles below the Tanks. The land to be irrigated comprises about 75,000 acres. It is of excellent quality, especially adapted to the growth of citrus fruits.—Phœnix Republican

A Wealthy Proprietor.

The Duke of Northumberland is one of the largest landed proprietors in Great Britain. To say nothing of his ownings in London, his possessions in Surrey, Middlesex and Northumberland aggregate 200,000 acres, with a rent roll of $875,000 per annum. In Northumberland alone he owns five castles, but it is said that the larger part of his enormous income is derived from his proprietary interest in Drummond's bank. The Marquis of Salisbury, premier at present, owns 20,000 acres, and as much of his real estate lies in London he is very, very rich.—Cor. Chicago News.

Happy Mountains.

A senator who not very long since left his place vacant forever, used often to quote a remark which he once overheard in the White Mountains at a hotel where he was staying with his family.

On the piazza one day a girl near him said to her companion, a damsel of her own age:

"Oh, Marianne, I do think that gown of yours is just too lovely for anything, and it is so appropriate to wear up here!"

The other smiled self approvingly.

"Yes," she said, smoothing down the folds of the frock in question, "I do think this gown sets off the mountains better than any other I ever had on."—Youth's Companion.

MARK DOWN SALE
— OF —
Ladies' Ribbed
Balbriggan Vests!
Always sold for 25 Cents each,
Now 12 1-2 Cents,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

REED UNDER FIRE.

Severe Criticisms Heaped Upon Him by Democrats.

DEFENDED BY REPUBLICANS.

Agreement Likely to Be Reached Regarding the Limiting of Debates—Important Pension Decision—The Tariff Debate.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The house went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Rogers, in the absence of Speaker Reed, criticised the code of rules under which the house is proceeding. It gave the speaker power to stifle debate, gag the house, force the passage of bills, avoid exposure, outrage and mistreat the minority and bulldoze the majority.

Mr. Funston of Kansas suggested that the speaker might be a good bulldozer in the south.

Mr. Rogers thought that he might be a good bulldozer in some sections of the country, but he did not think that he would bulldoze long in Arkansas.

Mr. Allen of Michigan (sotto voce)—They kill such fellows down there.

Mr. Rogers, continuing, denounced what he termed the tyranny of the speaker and the majority of the committee on rules. The house, he said, had degenerated into a state of anarchy and chaos. It was suspected that the speaker had turned his back on full, fair, frank discussion, on opportunity for amendment, on parliamentary decorum, on official urbanity, on historic and patriotic memories, in order that he might unlawfully perpetuate his party in power and draw to his support for the presidency the unscrupulous mass of ignorant and vulgar partisans who practiced the infamous and corrupt maxim that the end justified the means; he had degraded the majority with the full assurance on the part of Republican members that if this scheme should break down under the judgment of a liberty-loving people, they would perish like Samson, under the rules, but if it succeeded, that he alone should reap all glory. Their want of patriotic courage was exceeded only by their suicidal stupidity, and among them all had not been found a man with the courage of a Jackson, the patriotism of a Henry, and the love of liberty that inspired the fathers. "No," he concluded, "may I tell you, Mr. Speaker, that they curse you and dispise you and hate you, and when you are assailed in private and in public they are silent?"

Mr. Henderson of Iowa replied to certain criticisms made by Mr. Rogers upon the work of the session. The house had done good work. Much more would have been done if the majority had had the patriotic co-operation of the minority. If the Democratic members, regarding their oaths as lawmakers, had made an earnest effort to secure legislation, the house would have done much more than it had done. But each and every bill of importance passed by the house had been passed in spite of stubborn Democratic opposition. But in spite of this opposition this house had made a record that was unparalleled in legislative history. A simple statement, without abuse, without criticism, without falling below the dignity of a member of the house, would answer the gentleman from Arkansas. When the gentleman intimated that it was necessary for some members on the Republican side to check the alleged tyranny of the speaker, and that Republicans were dumb in the presence of an abuse of power, he replied that the speaker was only a part of the solid majority bent on so amending the rules that the business of the country could be executed in this chamber. He challenged the gentlemen to name one Republican who had criticised the course that was involved in the adoption of the rules.

Mr. Henderson said the speaker stood to-day as the towering, historic, grand figure of this age of legislative victory and reform. If the people of this republic did not appreciate what earnestness, courage and patriotism had done in this congress, then there was no gratitude in the republic for loyalty to its best interests. [Applause.]

Mr. Breckinridge proceeded to contrast the personal and political relations which existed between Speaker Carlisle and the members and that which existed between them and Speaker Reed. In the last congress the members of the minority had always been treated courteously. Now a member of the minority rising for recognition did not know what treatment he would receive at the hands of the speaker. He then proceeded to make an earnest appeal against the force bill.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine said that he had no desire to attempt any defense of the speaker from the kind of remarks which had been made from certain sources. In every relation of life, as man, as a gentleman among gentlemen, the speaker had been uniformly courteous. The focus of the attack of the gentleman from Kentucky had been the federal election bill. The aspersions hurled upon the speaker and the Republican house, the first house which had arisen to the plane of duty in enacting legislation which would enable every citizen to perform a citizen's duty, would be accepted by the people as the highest form of public eulogy. [Applause.] He then commented upon the Clayton-Breckinridge case, taking as his text the press report of the majority of the committee on election. Upon this text he built a strong denunciation of election methods in the southern states.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky defended the course of the Democratic party and referred to Mr. Boutelle's reference to the Clayton-Breckinridge case. His relative, he said, was not present or he would refer to the matter. The gentleman from Arkansas had not resigned his seat in congress. He shared with the gentleman the responsibility for that position. The gentleman had asked him for advice and he told the gentleman who bore his name and in whose veins ran common blood, that it was easy for him to resign, to go to his people and be re-elected. That was the dictate of ease. It was the dictate of cowards. But he told the gentleman that if his people were worthy of him, if he were worthy of his people, he should stand in his place and allow an investigation to be had.

The gentleman had not sought an easy escape by a cowardly resignation. A seat in congress did not compare with a good conscience. The gentleman from Arkansas knew that he had done nothing to be ashamed of, and he knew that the truth when fairly found would not affect him. But if he had not known it it was his duty as a brave and upright gentleman to stand in his place and court investigation, and whatever judgment might be passed to submit to that judgment. He (Breckinridge of Kentucky) did not believe there was a brave and upright man who did not think that was what the gentleman should have done.

Mr. Boutelle, in reply, said there were in his district a number of Democrats who always voted against him. But their votes were always counted, and his antagonist was never assassinated like a dog in his tracks. [Applause on Republican side.]

The house then adjourned.

HOT WEATHER IS TELLING.

Disposition Toward an Agreement for Cutting Short the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—In alluding to the situation in the senate concerning the tariff bill, Senator Frye remarked that the Democrats were doing just what he desired. If they continue the same tactics for another week or ten days, interposing obstacles upon almost every item, it will then become manifest that their course is simply to delay the passage of the tariff bill. When that becomes evident the committee on rules will report back Senator Blair's proposition, which will embody the previous question, and will force its adoption before proceeding further with the tariff discussion.

This matter, the senator added, was fully discussed at the last caucus. When it was proposed to make a change of the rules limiting debates, those who were opposed to adopting any new rule maintained that the matter should be deferred until they have had some evidence that the Democrats intended to resort to obstructive tactics; that up to that time they had not manifested any disposition, but should then do so. Those who opposed putting any limit to debates asserted their willingness to vote for the previous question, a proposition for the purpose of securing an early disposition of the tariff bill. The Democrats have been informed of the proposed action by the committee on rules, and an effort is being made by some of the leaders to come to some understanding as to the time to be allowed for consultation and disposition of the tariff bill.

The leaders on the Democratic side have been trying to get some assurance that the election bill will not be brought up for consideration after the tariff bill is disposed of. Senators Gorman, McPherson and Carlisle said that if the Republicans would abandon the election bill they would interpose no further objection by long and uncalled for speeches, but allow a vote to be taken on the tariff bill within ten days; it is highly probable that some agreement will be reached this week. The intensely hot weather has had very marked effect on senators on both sides of the chamber, and many of them are complaining of indisposition.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

Pension Case of a Soldier Who Died in a Military Prison.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. B. F. Butler recently appeared as counsel in a pension case for a dependent mother whose son died while serving a sentence in a military prison, where he was sentenced by a military tribunal for theft. Gen. Butler contended that the guilt of the soldier was not established by a tribune having jurisdiction and that therefore the sentence is a nullity. He argued that in time of war a military commission is a board of officers appointed to investigate facts of alleged misconduct of private citizens or belligerents and advise the commander what ought to be done in regard thereto. The military commission, he maintained, can make no order. In deciding the case, Assistant Secretary Bussey states that counsel's definition of a military commission is applicable rather to a court of inquiry. His view is that a military commission has jurisdiction over a certain class of offenses, and has the power both to try and sentence offenders to punishment. The application for pension is rejected by the assistant secretary, who cites many authorities sustaining his position.

Slow Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—There was another day of words in the senate. For three days the six hours each day have been spent upon the earthenware schedule, and there was nothing in the discussion to indicate the probability of any progress. It was not until near the hour of adjournment that any vote was taken. The long hours of debate in the torrid senate chamber was devoted to a very considerable degree to the discussion of matters extraneous to the subject. Finally Mr. Aldrich, in charge of the bill, with despairing tone appealed to the senate that the debate upon the pending paragraph, which had been before the senate for three days, should be concluded in five minutes. The Democrats yielded consent, and the vote was taken.

Goodrich Gets the Seat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The majority report of the house committee on elections in the contested case of Goodrich vs. Bullock from the Second Florida district was submitted to the house by Chairman Rowell. The committee decided that Goodrich is entitled to the seat.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 4.

New York stock market trading, apart from Sugar Trust, which maintained a substantial degree of strength, was weak. One or two specialties, such as Boston and Maine and Erie telephone, manifested firmness in the Boston stock market trading, which was small in volume.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41½	Nor Pac. pref	91¼
Central Pacific	31¾	Oregon Navi	109
Chi & Northwest	111	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	....	Pacific Mail	45⅜
Del & Hudson	160½	Reading	43⅜
Illinois Central	114	Texas Pacific	19⅜
Lake Shore	109⅝	Union Pacific	60⅞
Missouri Pacific	70	Wabash St. L. & P.	12¼
N. J. Central	....	do pref	25¼
N. Y. Central	107¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	37⅝
Northern Pacific	35	Western Union	88⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8½	Fitchburg pref	90
Fremn's Bay Land	6¼	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	152½
West End Land	27¼	Mexican Central	24½
Atchison	41¼	N Y & N E	47⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	208	Union Pacific	60⅞
Boston & Prov	255	Wisconsin Central	27½
Chicago, B & Q	105	American Bell	227½
Central Mass	21	New England Tel	58
do pref	44	Erie Tel	54⅝
Eastern	176	Mexican Tel	80

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—FLOUR—Active city mills $4 60 to 4 85; city mills patents $5 00 to 5 40; winter wheat, low grades, $2 75 to 3 35; do fair to fancy, 3 45 to 5 00; do patents $4 70 to 5 40; Minnesota clear $4 00 to 4 65; do straights 4 10 to 5 15.

WHEAT—Firm; No 2 red 96½ to 96¾c elevator; No 3 red 91c.

CORN—Firmer; No 2, 53¼ to 53¾c elevator; steamer mixed 53⅛c.

OATS—No 3 40c; mixed western 39 to 42c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20¼c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined quiet; granulated 6c, cubes 6⅝c.

POTATOES—Quiet; Long Island $1 50 to 1 75; Jersey 1 50 to 1 87; sweets $3 50 to 4 00.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $12 50 to $13 50; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams strong; cut meats firm; pickled bellies 5½ to 5⅝c.

MANET STREET RAILWAY,

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.17, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

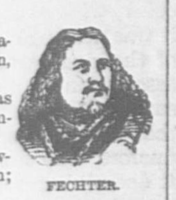
Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 5.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1645—First draft on "old" Braintree for soldiers; Indian wars.

World Wide.



FECHTER.

465 B. C.—Xerxes murdered.
1792—Death of Lord North, famous English statesman, born 1732.
1799—Lord Howe died; he was one of the first British commanders in the Revolution.
1811—Washington Hunt, governor of New York, born; died 1867.
1862—Confederates repulsed with great loss in an attack at Malvern Hill, Va.
1862—Battle of Baton Rouge, La.
1864—Confederate flotilla near Mobile destroyed by Farragut.
1867—Secretary E. M. Stanton refused to resign on the demand of President Johnson; was suspended; on Aug. *2 was succeeded by Gen. Grant.
1880—Death of Charles Fechter, actor.
1888—Death of Lieut. Gen. Phil Sheridan at Nonquitt, Mass; born 1831.

Official Information.

In one of the rooms where eighty people were employed, nearly all girls, the place was so filled up with rags and clothing that there was scarcely room for the girls to move their elbows, and the atmosphere was enervating.

Passing out we struck through Delancey street. The breeze brought an odor to my nostrils which surpassed in vileness anything I ever experienced. It was like a hundred intensely vile odors rolled into one.

"What is that?" I asked.

"Oh, that is only a whiff of Essex street air," said my guide. "You'll get used to it."

I said to myself, God help the people who breathe that air all their lives, and resolved to do what I could to call attention to their surroundings.—Mrs. Bremer, New York Factory Inspector.

The Socialists of this country are opposed to the calling of an international labor congress at Chicago in 1893 by the president of the American Federation of Labor, as such action might prevent the Knights of Labor and others from attending. They insist that the congress be called by the committee elected for *that purpose* by the international congress held at Paris during the exposition of 1889.—New York World.

In weather so blazing hot that needless exposure to it might almost be regarded as criminal the locked out cloakmakers held their parade. Only men animated by a strong purpose or stimulated by the courage of despair could have undertaken that march of over two miles in the middle of the street where there was no shade.—New York Herald.

A Real, Live, Wild Boy.

The Humane society of Pittsburg has turned up a genuine wild boy. He is colored, aged 13, and his name is supposed to be Harry Allen. He was brought from the mountains of Virginia because his parents, who lived there in a semi-civilized state, could not keep him at home. He would run away ever since he was old enough to climb up the mountain side. Sometimes he would be in the woods alone for a month at a time. He lived on berries, roots and live birds, which he could catch with the facility of a cat. These birds he always ate raw. His hands are like claws, and the pupils of his eyes dilate like those of a cat.—Exchange.

Grass Graces the Ice.

It is a most peculiar sight to see the canal boats which are burdened with ice coming down the river. There are hundreds upon hundreds of them now being hurried to the metropolis. The whole deck of the boats is covered with earth several inches in thickness to protect, as far as possible, the precious commodity from the ravages of the sun. On several of the boats which passed the city yesterday grass was luxuriantly growing from the earth which covered the decks.—Albany Argus.

There is a plague of moths in Brooklyn and the suburbs of New York. They make their appearance at about the twilight hour, and in the gloaming are mistaken for bats. The moths are big, some of them measuring four inches with outspread wings. These moths differ from the ordinary insects of the butterfly family in respect to their wings containing hard, bony ribs, slightly resembling those in an umbrella.

In a blacksmith's shop at Audley, England, a robin has built a nest on a ledge close to where the horses are shod, and is now sitting upon its eggs. Neither the din of the hammer nor the flying sparks of the anvil appear to disturb the bird.

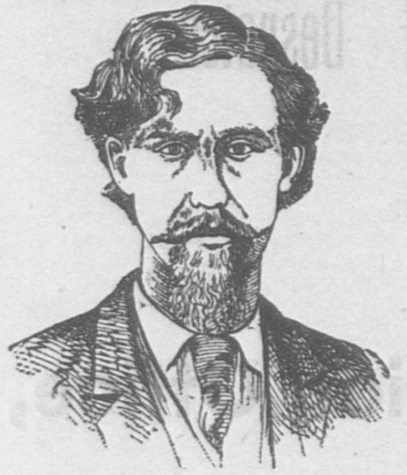
John McGlynn, a shoemaker of Kingston, suffering from an abscess on the neck, died suddenly on Sunday evening. At noon he said to his wife: "I want a good dinner. If I do die I don't want to die hungry."

A sensation has been created in Vienna by the discovery that the waters of the river Leitha from Pottendorf to Landegg are poisonous. Bathers have contracted pustular eruptions covering the entire body.

A GOOD LEADER.

Thomas H. Garside, Head of the New York Cloakmakers' Latest Controversy.

Professor Thomas H. Garside was born in 1855, in Lancashire, England, of Scotch parents. His father, who was a large railroad contractor, destined him for the church, and he was educated with that object in view. When still a young man he was sent to Stockholm, Sweden, and was graduated at the Stockholm university. He then taught mathematics in the Stockholm high school, but afterward accepted a call to a church in the North of Ireland. In his favorite studies and parish duties several years passed here tranquilly. In 1881 he came to this country and settled first in Baltimore and then in Philadelphia, where he coached aspirants for college honors in mathematics and in biology.



THOMAS H. GARSIDE.

He joined the Knights of Labor, and subsequently gave up his classes for the sake of doing practical labor work. The Socialist Labor party elected him as a traveling organizer of unions and a labor agitator. Soon after coming to this country he married Miss Emma Goldman, the daughter of a well to do farmer of Berks county, Pa., and then he made his home in Philadelphia. Here he became interested in the work of bettering the condition of those poor Hebrew immigrants who so often form the most wretched class of poorly paid artisans in the large cities of the country, and he has devoted years of his life to alleviating their miseries and organizing them into societies for mutual help and protection.

When the cloakmakers of this city were forced into idleness through their determination to uphold the principle of trades-unionism they sent a request to Professor Garside, in Philadelphia, to come to New York and conduct the strike. This he did, and was at once elected president of the union. He hired a small room down town, and here late at night he throws himself on the floor for a few hours and rises with the sun to continue the direction of affairs at No. 186 Suffolk street.

Professor Garside is a man who impresses one with the idea that his store of nervous energy must be almost inexhaustible, and his frank manner and pleasant voice bind to him the confidence of his followers, and enable him to sway the passions of those toilers who have learned to believe him almost infallible. He is a tall, well built, rather handsome man, with curling brown hair, mustache and imperial. He wears a black slouch hat and dresses plainly.

Pixley After Them.

The following excerpts from the leader in a recent issue of The San Francisco Argonaut shows that Frank M. Pixley has taken up the cudgels to defend in earnest the outraged poor of our land:

The crimes which organized capital perpetrates upon the laboring poor are more cruel, more deliberately malevolent and a thousand times more indefensible than all the offenses which arise from working guilds and labor strikes or bread riots. The one class of offense comes from a sense of personal danger. It is the universal sentiment of self defense aroused for self protection. Capital combines from cowardice and in order to satisfy its lust for gain. Capital is the bully that oppresses the weak—because they are weak, poor and indefensible.

Labor cannot be patient, for while it deliberates and plans it starves. The crimes which capital perpetrates are too numerous to mention in detail. Oppressive and tyrannical governments depend upon and result from wealth.

Trusts, corners, combines and moneyed syndicates, all are criminal organizations which men of wealth resort to in order to enhance the values of the necessaries of life indispensable to sustain physical strength necessary to enable the workingman to endure the hours of toil which the master exacts—usurious interest, a monopoly of lands, special laws for the protection of property, the cost of legal expenses. There is only one proceeding at law which is conducted by the state at the expense of the tax paying public, and that is prosecution for crime.

The rich may oppress the poor by corporate or other exactions, may deprive the poorer man of his land or estate and drive him to a ruinous defense at law, the success of which may impoverish him. If against any of these modes of oppression and devices to which rich and unscrupulous men resort to increase their capital there should be strikes and unlawful combinations, and out of them should result destruction of life and property and an interruption of the law, let all reasonable, intelligent and just minded men calmly consider whether labor has not causes for dissatisfaction.

The Alta—which upholds honest politics sometimes, and is sometimes courageous when crime is committed—has the least circulation and patronage of the seven prominent daily journals published in San Francisco. The Alta rents a two story edifice, The Chronicle owns one eight stories in height, The Examiner will build one of twelve stories, and yet we affect to wonder that our politics are corrupt, that our bosses do not lead immaculate lives, that riots occasionally and strikes frequently occur, that our merchants sometimes make fraudulent and criminal failures in business.—San Francisco Argonaut.

NOVEL DEATH FIGHTS.

SOME QUEER WESTERN METHODS OF SETTLING DISPUTES.

Dueling with Howitzers—A Mortal Combat in the Bowels of the Earth—Wrestling in a Gulch Filled with Rattlesnakes. Fatal Lariat Throwing.

The riata duel is not a new thing on the Mexican frontier. Indeed, there is hardly a big cattle range anywhere that has not its stories of hard fights with the lasso. Such duels are bound to be fierce.

But so skillful and quick do these rope throwers become that such a duel not unfrequently lasts for hours.

Probably the best remembered fight of this sort was that between a Texan, known as Kid Long, and a little Mexican who was only spoken of as "Gabilan"—hawk—on the great Lievre range. They circled around each other, dodging the rapid throws from 10 in the morning until after sunset. When the horses had almost given out the Texan threw at his adversary, who threw back so that his noose passed right over the other man's lasso and hand and caught him fair around the neck and under the armpit. In almost no time Kid was out of his saddle and being dragged over the ground at a rate that knocked the life out of him before he had gone a hundred yards.

The west, during its wild and woolly days, and the Mexican frontier have had many remarkable duels.

KING OF THE CAMP.

That between "Farmer" Peel and a soldier, near one of the forts in Utah, is among the classics of the field of honor—or what has answered for that in the cow towns and mining camp. The weapons were rifles, revolvers and bowie knives. The men principals were placed on opposite sides of a hillock, around which ran a road, and started to meet. The curve of the hill prevented their seeing one another until they were within a hundred yards. As soon as they saw one another both fired. Though part of the rim of Peel's hat was cut off, and the soldier's sleeve was pierced, neither was hurt. Then they pulled their pistols and advanced, firing. Both dropped badly wounded when less than twenty yards separated them. They lay there squirming and shooting until both had emptied their weapons. Peel was desperately hurt and his adversary had one ball through the stomach and several others distributed all over his anatomy. When they could shoot no more they lay for a short time swearing. Then Peel, who was so badly hurt that he could not advance even on his hands and knees, began to wriggle toward the fallen soldier. He pulled himself along with his elbows, and with his one uninjured hand finished the soldier with his bowie knife.

Farmer Peel already had the biggest private graveyard of any man in the vicinity. This encounter spread his fame all over the coast, and when he went over to Nevada he received everywhere the homage of lesser lights.

DUELING IN COMSTOCK MINE.

They have lots of deadly encounters up there on the Comstock. There was one a number of years ago fought over half a mile under ground. According to the evidence given at the inquest by the survivor, the two miners were working alone in a drift. They were rivals over the affections of a woman, and in a quarrel one made a drive at the other with his candlestick. A miner's candlestick consists of a metal socket attached to a sharp steel spike, so that it can be stuck in the face of the drift anywhere. The second miner defended himself with his candlestick, and there, thousands of feet under the ground, they wrestled and stabbed until one's life was gone. As they did not come up when they should have gone off shift others went down in search of them. They found one dead and the other unconscious through loss of blood. The jury, of course, had to take the survivor's story of the affair, and he was acquitted.

A strange duel was fought in a sparsely settled part of Sonora, Mexico, about fifteen years ago. Capt. Villenueva and a lieutenant of a battery of light artillery belonging to one of the posts had some trouble about who was the best shot with the mountain howitzers. They quarreled and agreed to settle it with the howitzers at 500 yards. They took neither seconds nor assistant gunners, but from the top of small hillocks they fired explosive shells at one another. The captain was wounded by a fragment of a shell, but they fired ten shots before either was disabled, though each was covered with dust. Finally the captain landed a shell fairly under his adversary's gun and the explosion so mangled the lieutenant that he died before they could remove him to the post.

AN APACHE SNAKE FIGHT.

A little blind canyon in the Sierra Madre used to furnish the Apaches with the means of formally settling their disputes. This gulch is fairly alive with rattlesnakes. When two bucks had a quarrel that they did not wish to settle off hand they repaired to this gulley, and while the remainder of the tribe stood around and watched from the hills on either side the combatants went together to where the serpents were thickest. There stark naked and weaponless they would wrestle. This would wake up every rattler in the glen. The aim of each was to force the other on to the angry snakes. It was not unusual for both to be bitten while they struggled and rolled around among the rocks. Each was bound to remain and wrestle as long as his adversary had life or strength enough to struggle with him.

A most remarkable duel was fought at Las Carnitas, N. M., many years ago. An under sized stranger came to the town and picked a quarrel with "Handsome Harry," a gambler renowned as a dead shot. They got out into the road and both fell mortally wounded. It was discovered that the stranger was a woman, and though she never spoke after she fell the story became known that she was a sister of a girl whom "Handsome Harry" had wronged years before. --San Francisco Examiner.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professonal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

SLEEP, DEATH, DREAMS.

THE STRANGE ANALOGY THEY BEAR TO ONE ANOTHER.

Tracing the Analogy in Our Experience. Instances of Curious Unaccountable Dreams—The Benefit of Studying Nature.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 31.—Although the great majority of civilized human beings are strongly attached to life under anything like favorable conditions, and seem to shrink instinctively from the idea of annihilation, they invariably enjoy sound, unbroken, oblivious sleep, and speak of it as a rare blessing of nature. Yet such sleep is, so far as we may judge, a counterfeit and exact counterpart of death, which is declared to be the king of terrors. How is this glaring inconsistency to be reconciled? Most persons would say that they relish sleep because it is good for them, because it is restorative, because it is brief. Have they any reason for thinking that death is not good for them, even better than sleep, since it is eternal?

Men are always illogical. A strange analogy pervades the universe. Sleep and death, as has frequently been said, are brothers. They must be equally desirable. Both of them must give us rest—one at close of day, the other at close of life. We sleep every fifteen to eighteen hours. We die consciously but once. We imagine that we comprehend sleep. Death we account a mystery, and, being mysterious, it is alarming. But do we comprehend sleep and its concomitant dreams? Not at all. Dreams have puzzled sages from time out of mind, and puzzle them still. They are far more unintelligible than death. This seems to be simply the end of activity, the stop of functions, the finality of motors. It is no task to conceive of the termination of anything; the more complicated a thing is the more natural that it should terminate. Dreams appear to be a sort of life, different from and yet analagous to our normal life, while the normal life is suspended. We generally lose while dreaming all power of will, all control of current thoughts which go on unlimitedly, involving us in contradictions, absurdities, impossibilities. We appear to share the same feelings, to cherish the same passions, to perform the same acts as in our waking hours. Nevertheless, in coming out of dreamland we remember that we were not our actual selves there; that our principles, our morals, our judgments were changed.

Things that are clear, consistent, perfectly natural during sleep become intangible, inconceivable, unthinkable on our return to the familiar world. Plato seeks to explain this by the theory that in dreams our souls are freed from the body, have higher conceptions, more luminous visions, deeper insight, and that when fettered and obscured again by the body we cannot grasp their import. Philosophers and poets in every age have had numberless fantasies and conceits on this subject and have given them plausible names. But we can reach no conclusion. We are no wiser in the last quarter of the Nineteenth century than were the mystagogues two thousand years ago. Dreams are curious studies, are exceedingly suggestive, are full of interest, but they baffle us at every turn.

Sometimes dreams appear more real, more harmonious, more satisfactory than life itself. How can we tell whether we are awake or dreaming; where dream ends and life begins? Our supposed life may be dream. Our supposed dream may be life. Philosophers have declared that neither time nor space exists; that there is nothing eternal only our idea of the external. Is it singular that in this clash of opinions, this contradiction of teaching, men, losing faith in one thing after another, finally become universal skeptics? If Pyrrho, the Grecian, could be such a skeptic twenty-two hundred years ago the present time should abound in Pyrrhomists.

May not death be a dream of life? May not life be the death of dream? If we should die—and may we not?—as often as we sleep, death would lose its solemnity. We should think no more of dying than of taking our breakfast; and breakfast may, after all, be more important than our exit from the planet. Nature takes no account of the individual. We are wholly without consequence save in our own partial eyes. Flimsy as dreams may appear they have played a most prominent part in the history of humanity. The influence that they have exercised is beyond estimation. The origin of theology, the primal idea of a power above ourselves, the earliest apprehension of what we call God, may have come from dreams. Hobbes has said that the genesis of God is the dread of an unknown power. The uncivilized man may have been frightened by his dreams, and from these may have been evolved, gradually of course, what ultimately became a theologic system. This is a philosophic, not an orthodox view, which is based, it is believed, on inspiration.

Dreams differ widely with different persons. Some of these seem to have a genius for dreaming. They dream rationally, consecutively, to positive advantage. No doubt all of us dream. Dreams are the natural attendants and outcome of sleep. But many who forget their dreams on waking believe that they have not dreamed. We often rise in the morning, and should not think of our dreams over night if some occurrence of the day did not recall them. So strange, so coincidental, so unaccountable are dreams often that it is not singular they have been considered supernatural by those the least disposed to superstition, full of dread, warning and prophecy. Some accredited dreams that sound like fiction are worth chronicling.

Condorcet, the renowned French mathematician and philosopher (he wrote in favor of American independence, advocated republican principles, and committed suicide to avoid execution by the extremists of the French revolution, who had proscribed him for being a Girondist), worked out in a dream a very difficult proposition that had baffled him during the day.

Condillac asserted that while writing his elaborate "Course of Studies" he frequently finished in his dreams chapters which he had failed to conclude before going to bed.

Coleridge recites an incident of his own experience—that he had composed while asleep in a chair the poetical fragment "Kubla Khan." He had read in Purchas' "Pilgrims," "Here Kubla Khan commanded a palace to be built, and a stately garden thereunto, and thus ten miles of fertile ground were inclosed within a wall." The poet awoke after several hours with the conviction that he had made two or three hundred verses. Remembering them vividly, he at once wrote them down as they are printed in his works.

Giuseppe Tartini, the most celebrated violinist of the Eighteenth century, always maintained that his finest composition, the "Devil's Sonata," was due to a dream. He imagined while asleep that the devil appeared and challenged him to a trial of skill on his favorite instrument. Accepting the challenge, the fiend began a solo that fascinated the musician as he listened. The moment the apparition vanished Tartini awoke, dashed down the notes as nearly as he could recall them, and played them afterward in public to its enthusiastic admiration.

Many such cases might be cited, cases that rest on excellent authority. It must be admitted, however, that dreams are for the most part incoherent and insequential, and do not help us to solve the intricacies and problems of life.

Any number of prophetic dreams are recorded. One of the most memorable is recounted by Plutarch—the familiar dream of Calphurnia the night before the Ides of March. She felt assured by it that Cæsar's life was threatened, and besought him not to go to the senate. He was so moved by her entreaties, especially as she was not superstitious, that he would have remained at home but for the urgency of Decius Albinus, one of the conspirators in whom he trusted. He could not bear to be suspected of fear, being bravery itself, and so went to his death. That a woman like Calphurnia should have been influenced by dreams is most remarkable.

Dr. Macario, in his work on "Sleep and Dreams," mentions a perfectly authenticated case. In Charité-sur-Loire, a small French village, a very pretty but poor girl was sought in marriage by a young man of means. Her parents favored his suit, but she rejected him. They importuned her until she prayed to the Virgin for guidance. The same night she dreamed of a young man in traveler's garb who asked her to be his wife. In the morning she recited to her parents what had passed in her vision, and they ceased to urge her marriage. Not long after she recognized at a village ball the young man of her dream; his figure, features, every detail of his dress corresponding thereto. She blushed; he noticed her, obtained an introduction, and speedily became her husband. He was Emile de la Bedolliere, on the staff of The Paris Siecle, and he wrote Macario corroborating the story in every particular. Her name was Angele Bobin, who had given to her teacher some time before meeting the journalist an accurate description of his person.

John Beaumont publishes in his "Treatise of Spirits" a story told nearly two hundred years ago by Sir Charles Lee to the Bishop of Gloucester, and by the bishop to him, of his daughter's extraordinary death. She was engaged to be married, and having gone to bed on a Thursday night in excellent health, awoke about 2 a. m. to see an apparition near her pillow. The apparition said: "I am your mother; I am happy. By noon today you will be happy too. You will be with me." The young lady knocked for her maid, but could get no clew to the mystery, which had deeply impressed her. She dressed herself, wrote to her father—she was living with her aunt—and requested that the letter be sent him as soon as she was dead. Her aunt thought she had lost her reason, and summoned a physician. He came, but could discover no indications of mental or physical ailment. The young lady asked that the chaplain should read prayers, which he did. Then she took her guitar, played delightfully until near 12 o'clock, when she took another chair, and on the strike of the hour drew a long breath and passed away.

Dr. Macnish, who has no faith in dreams except as phenomena, narrates a remarkable experience of his own in his "Philosophy of Sleep." He was in Caithness, Scotland, when he dreamed that a near kinsman, residing 300 miles distant, had suddenly died. He awoke in terror, and the same day, writing home, referred to the circumstance half jestingly. He could not help feeling a presentiment of evil, and yet he blamed himself for what seemed to be a childish weakness. Three days after posting his letter he got one, written the day before his, which announced that on the very day of the morning of his dream his kinsman had died of a paralytic stroke, though up to that moment he had appeared to be in perfect health.

The majority of men have a vein of superstition, unwilling though they may be to confess it. Many think they are not superstitious because they have not the superstitions that are commonly so called. My superstition may be that I believe myself without superstition. I have no faith in theology or in dreams. One seems wholly irrational; the other, while curious, interesting, suggestive, is entirely indefinite. I have often thought that some of the leading theories of theology, like its germ, may have been derived from dreams, which were evidently the visions of the old monks and fathers of the church. Have not the vulgar ideas of heaven and hell been got from good and bad dreams? Sleep and death are so analogous that this might readily be. So sleep, death and dreams run parallel, and by vigilant watching and persistent study of nature we may yet learn, if not their secrets, much of their significance.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—August 5.

High water at 2.15 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.41; Sets at 6.59.
Moon rises 10.06.
Last Quarter August 7.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

George H. Kendrick has gone to Spofford lake, N. H., to spend his vacation.

W. G. A. Pattee, Esq., and family have gone to Portsmouth, N. H., for a month.

Miss McKenna of South Quincy has gone to Manchester-by-the-Sea to spend two weeks.

Mrs. Henry Flint and son Harry are enjoying a few weeks recreation in Middleboro.

Miss Etta Holbrook of Whitman is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Frank Perry, Quincy Point.

Read the article regarding the Young Men's Christian Association in today's issue.

Mr. William Somer is having a house built by S. D. Ramsdell, on Rodman street, Ward 3.

Warren Parker is building a three-tenement house on the new plains for Mrs. John Grant.

Miss May McPhail and her friend Miss Bown, left today for a two weeks' vacation trip to Nova Scotia.

The sale of Auctioneer Adams advertised for Thursday, has been postponed to a date to be announced later.

Mr. George M. Wadsworth, Superintendent of Schools in the Bedford District, was in the city yesterday.

A little daughter of J. D. Kelley, of Liberty street, fell Saturday, cutting her face severely, requiring four stitches.

Charles L. Prescott leaves tonight for Castine, Maine, to join his wife who is enjoying a few weeks at her mother's.

The Citizens Gas Light Company is laying pipes on Lincoln avenue between Newport and Grand View avenue, Wollaston.

Mrs. A. M. Jameson, Miss Bertha V. Jameson and Mr. Charles A. Jameson of Wollaston, have returned from Southport, Maine.

Miss Ella M. Lane and Miss Carrie A. Lane of Brooklyn, N. Y., have been stopping for a few days with Miss Georgiana Lane.

Any contribution of food left at Hancock hall next week for the entertainment of the visiting G. A. R. post will be appreciated by Paul Revere Post.

The other day it was rum that killed a man; yesterday it was rum which saved a man, although the train would not have struck him had he been sober.

Mr. Reichart is rebuilding the dwelling house of Frederick Barnicoat, on Liberty street, which was partially destroyed by fire last spring.

Fallon & Sons have bought the building formerly used as a church on the Commons, and have had it moved on to their land where they will use it as an office.

The cars on the Manet Street Railway will run half hour trips on Wednesday afternoon and evening on account of band concert and dance at Houghs Neck. Last car up at 11 o'clock P. M.

As Badger Bros. stone wagon loaded with polished stone was coming down Copeland street Monday afternoon, the nut on one of the forward wheels came off and down came the load. Luckily the driver was not injured nor any of the stone damaged.

Mrs. Ann Glennon, the oldest Catholic resident of West Quincy died this morning at the ripe old age of eighty. She had been unusually well to within a short time of her death. She came to Quincy over sixty years ago, and kept a boarding house near the Bunker hill quarry, at the time the granite was being quarried for the monument.

The horse attached to Elcock & Sons' stone wagon became balky yesterday afternoon and would not start until he had been coaxed and spurred up for some time. When he did take the notion he turned directly around, breaking the shaft and throwing himself down. After considerable work he was unharnessed and on examination was found to be cut and bruised in several places.

It is quite warm, but looks as if we might get a shower.

Mr. and Mrs. William King of Wollaston are rusticating at Onset bay.

Mr. Luther M. Hersey of Quincy Point is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Carrier Willett is taking his vacation and Substitute Osborne takes his route.

Mr. C. Verry Starrett is now connected with Boynton & Russell, Wollaston.

Benjamin F. Curtis, who has been to the beach for a week, returned this noon.

Mr. Frank N. Bates and family of Wollaston are at Cohasset for a few weeks.

Rev. Barker B. Sherman and family are now permanently located at Chelsea, Vt.

Mr. Walter E. Simmons and family of Wollaston have returned from Plymouth.

Mrs. B. J. Porterfield is away on a vacation and will not be at home till August 18.

Mr. P. A. Haskell of Quincy Point left today to spend a few weeks in New Hampshire.

James S. Baxter is repairing the house of Messrs. O'Neil and Howie, damaged by lightning last week.

Mrs. Charles Rice and children are enjoying a pleasant vacation at Cedar Bluffs, North Weymouth.

Miss R. Lillian Pinkham of Wollaston, and Miss Gertrude Cushman of New York, are in the Catskill mountains.

Freddie Sullivan, visiting at Frank Smith's on Columbia avenue, broke his arm by falling from a swing Saturday.

When one of the first importations of ice from America arrived in India it was most amusing to see the anxiety with which it was sought after, says the New York Ledger. The deposits were only open for a short time before sunrise, when crowds of coolies were in attendance to carry off the portions required by their employers; these portions were immediately enveloped in thick blankets and enclosed in baskets, which were carried off with all speed; but a very considerable quantity invariably dissolved before they could reach their respective destinations.

Two or three natives crowding round a basket which had just arrived were eager to touch the novelty; but immediately on feeling its extreme coldness they ran away, exclaiming that it was "burra gurram"—very hot. A child, too, cried violently, and told his mamma that the "glass had burnt his fingers." It was not a little surprising, on several occasions, to see the ice brought to the table as the greatest possible luxury, and handed round to persons to mix with their wine; which although cooled with saltpeter and glauber salts, had not attained a much lower temperature than that of new milk.

The ice in question was taken out to India as a means of preserving a large quantity of American apples in good condition for the Calcutta market, when the ice unexpectedly proved a more lucrative species of merchandise than the fruit.

A while ago the Boston Herald published a recipe which it was claimed would cure small pox. Later it published more on the matter, quoting from the New Orleans Times-Democrat to show that it was good in scarlet fever and eruptic fever. It was used by physicians in the hospitals there and worked like a charm. It is stated to the Press that a Lynn man recently had a child taken with scarlet fever. He had several other children in his family who were of course exposed. He gave it to them all. The sick one recovered and all the others were saved from the disease. the remedy is as follows: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; when thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, small dose, according to age.

My dear girl, keep yourselves looking as sweet and dainty as possible. Never undervalue the charm of an agreablə appearance, It is the most delightfull letter of introduction that can be given to a stranger, and there is no reason in the world why every woman should not be pleasant to look upon, A famous woman once said, "There are no ugly women; there are only women who do not understand how to make themselves beautiful." This is absolutley true. So the right thing for you to do is to sit down, think it over and make yourself the charming example that points the moral of this.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

The strongest endorsement of Mellin's Food is the multitude of healthy, active children who have been reared upon it. It has been thoroughly and successfully tried for years by thousands of mothers.

BORN.

PENTIGAS—In New Market, N. H., July 28, daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George Pentigas.

MARRIED.

FRENCH—PRATT—In Quincy, July 30, by Rev. Silas B. Duffield, Mr. Edwin H. French of Hingham to Miss Ellen M. Pratt of Weymouth.

MANN—CONDON—In Wollaston, Aug 3 by Rev. E. A. Robinson, Mr. Samuel T. Mann, of Wollaston to Miss Margaret E. Condon of Rome, N. Y.

DIED.

GLENNON—In West Quincy, Aug. 5, Mrs. Ann Glennon, aged 80 years.

PENTIGAS—In New Market, N. H., July 29, Mrs. George Pentigas, only daughter of Mrs. and the late Jasper H. Burley formerly of Quincy, aged 30 years, 5 months and 7 days.

GUTRON—In Atlantic, August 4, Fred F., son of Mr. Fred and Mrs. Sarah Gutron, of Dorchester, aged 10 months and 7 days.

GRAND ARMY DOINGS

Statistics Concerning the Legislators of the Order.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Its President Furnishes Some Interesting Figures—The Fort Payne Post's Visit—Color Question Coming Up.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The members entitled to seats in the convention are the national officers, the members of the council of administration, past national officers, department officers, past department commanders and representatives, one at large from each department and one additional for every 1000 comrades in the department or majority fraction of 1000. The non-elective membership (past officers) is of course of life tenure, and as such this class of members is continually on the increase, its dimensions having reached a point where the necessity of its curtailment has been seriously considered, and which may make one of the issues of the business of the encampment. The statistics of the membership are:

Members ex-officio:		
National officers	9	
Council of administration	43	
Past national officers, living	43	
Department officers	172	
Past department commanders	386	
		653
Representatives, elected		418
Total		1071

At the encampment at Milwaukee last year, the total membership varying slightly, the figures of actual attendance were:

Members ex-officio:		
National officers	8	
Council of administration	28	
Past national officers	21	
Department officers	103	
Past department commanders	126	
		286
Representatives		397
Total		683

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Interesting Statistics from Its President, Mrs. Wittenmeyer.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, writes from Saratoga:

The Woman's Relief Corps was organized July 26, 1893, at Denver, Col., with 42 members. We have now over 90,000 members. Our charity work during this last year was over $100,000. We still have, however, in the local treasury, $153,000. This doesn't include the amount in the national treasury, which is $100,000 or $120,000; $3700 has been given for the aid of disabled army nurses.

A national home has been opened at Madison, O., for army nurses, soldiers' widows and soldiers with their wives. That institution was opened July 17, and is completely finished up and elegantly furnished. The charity work of this year, including all these, will no doubt run to about $175,000. Three new departments have been established, in Texas, North Dakota and Potomac, and the work has been extended over much of the south, so that other disbursements will soon come in.

Welcome to Southern Brothers.

Among the veterans who will visit Boston next week none will be worthy of more admiration than the southern soldiers who served in Union regiments during the war. George H. Thomas post of Fort Payne, Ala., will bring quite a number of men, principally from the mountains of northern Alabama. These men, in spite of all opposition, adhered to the Union and escaped to the northern and border states, and attested their devotion to the flag by enlisting in the Union service.

The stories they tell of the trials and sufferings of those who refused to join in the secession movement would fill volumes. Hundreds made their escape to the Union lines by hiding in the woods by day and walking by night. While the northern soldier went through hardship and suffering during the war the southern loyal man had to battle for his rights after the war. For years the mountain districts were guarded night and day to prevent the incursions of the Ku-Klux, the families of those who went to join the Union ranks and suffered terribly and underwent insult and injury at the hands of the predominating element.

When the mountaineers heard that a post of the Grand Army had been established at Fort Payne, they came with their faded discharges, which had been hidden in rocks and holes for fear that they might be stolen, and claimed membership in the soldiers' organization. It was a pathetic sight to see those grizzled men lift their old flap hats as they stepped up to examine the elegant United States flag which had been presented to the post, and their eyes lit with joy as the flag was unfolded for which they have stood by all the se years during and after the war. A majority of these men have never been to a large city, and the sights and sounds of Boston will be a novelty to them.

Now is the Time!

It would be well for the veterans and all who have not as yet obtained lodgings for encampment week to do so at once. Although the committee on accommodations has had on its register 400 available lodging houses, these are filling up rapidly. A great many people have seemed to run away with the idea that they could wait until the last minutes and still obtain good quarters. These procrastinators may find themselves left out in the cold if they do not brace up and send their application for rooms to the committee on accommodations, 2 A Beacon street, Boston. The committee is doing its best to accommodate everybody that applies, and asks no questions as to whether the applicant be longs to the Grand Army or is simply coming as a sight-seer. There are still many rooms left, but there may not be much longer.

The Color Question.

It is said that the color question in the Grand Army is to have a thorough ventilation at the coming meeting of the national encampment. A member of the order, belonging to a New Orleans post, who is in Boston, stated that, if the order is to be perpetuated in the south, the colored soldier has got to belong to a separate organization. The white ex-soldiers, he said, refused to allow the colored men to control the order as they now do. Many of these so-called veterans, he said, were not of age when the war closed, and some of them are not now. The discussion of this subject, which is to be pressed by the white veterans of the south with all their might, is likely to raise a breeze in the discussion of the encampment.

ELECTION BILL DENOUNCED

By Col. C. C. Post, Representing Northern Residents of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—Col. C. C. Post, chairman of the Georgia Convention of Northern Societies, writes a letter denouncing the force bill. He says: "I am opposed to all measures calculated to arouse sectional spirit. Short-sighted and selfish men seek to legislate for a class only, and it is this class who have conceived the force bill and seek to make of it a means of rearousing sectional hatreds, hoping to turn the attention of the people from the consideration of live issues. The originators of the force bill seek less to secure new congressmen by negro votes in the south than to hold those they have in the north through a revival of the feelings of a day that is past.

"The west is struggling under a load of debt which the people cannot much longer carry, and the rank and file of the Republican party begin to show signs of insubordination. If they can be made to believe that the south still denies to any class of its citizens the fruits supposed to be secured to them as the result of the war, the hold of the Republican leaders will be made more secure, and, with the people divided on old issues and old sectional lines, the few who have learned the power of combination will be safe in working their will upon the people of the country.

"The bill has no supporters among the northern people resident here. They see no need of it in this section, and are opposed to anything which tends to mar the feelings of harmony and friendship existing between the masses of people north and south."

HAIL WAS LIKE BULLETS.

Four Persons Meet with Tough Experience During a Storm.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 5.—A Windom, Minn., special to The Pioneer Press says: Cashier Smith and Vice President Collins of the Cottonwood county bank of Windom, barely escaped with their own and the lives of their wives in a hailstorm at Spirit Lake. They had driven from here in the morning, and were within ten rods of Crandall's lodge when the storm struck them. The team was driven by the hail into a wire fence and probably ruined, while the people were pelted with hailstones until they were black and blue under their clothing and had great gashes cut in their heads. The men were the most seriously hurt, and the aid of surgeons was necessary to stitch up the gashes. The force of the storm was so great that a leather valise in the carriage was cut full of holes by the hail.

STILL UNCERTAIN,

But Kemmler Will Probably Die Tonight or To-morrow Morning.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The general impression here seems to be that Kemmler will die either this evening or early tomorrow morning, the principal reason for this being that invited witnesses of the execution have been asked to be present in Auburn at 7 p. m. to-day. Warden Durston says there is no truth in the reports that Kemmler is to be examined as to his sanity. The prisoner is pefectly well, he says.

Everybody Turned Out.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 5.—The reception tendered President Harrison and Secretary Blaine was a brilliant affair. About 2500 persons were present and shook hands with the president and secretary.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers during the afternoon or evening; southerly, shifting to westerly winds; cooler, except in eastern Maine stationary temperature.

For Vermont: Showers; cooler; winds shifting to westerly.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, followed by local thunder storms during afternoon or evening; continued warm weather, followed by cooler during the night; southwesterly winds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Three prisoners broke jail at Goshen, N. Y.

Sir Charles Russell is to begin an action for slander.

All is not serene in Samoa, and another outbreak is feared.

A store at Barton, Vt., was damaged nearly $5000 by fire.

There was a disastrous wind storm in Webster county, Iowa.

A Connecticut man and his horse were made blind by lightning.

A hail and wind storm did considerable damage at Fountain City, Wis.

The Leary raft is expected to reach New York not later than Wednesday.

Nature promises to make trouble in resuming work on the Panama canal.

There was heavy damage by wind at Spirit Lake, an Iowa pleasure resort.

Pending a disposition of the bill the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Serious damage has been done to crops in Manitoba and the northwestern states.

Reports come of rich gold mines in the Cheyenne reservation in Indian Territory.

Good progress is making in preliminary work in connection with the Nicaragua canal.

Five miners were badly injured by an explosion in a coal pit at St. Etienne, France.

Jay Gould is said to have bought the famous castle of Chapultepec in Mexico for $5,000,000.

A fire at What Cheer, Ia., destroyed forty dwellings and half the business portion of the town.

John Orth, the ex-Archduke John of Austria, has established himself in business at Buenos Ayres.

Baron Hirsch, said to be the richest private person in Europe, is coming to America this Autumn.

The Farmers' Alliance is said to be tearing down the political fences of many members of congress in the south and west.

The report of the sale of thirty-three glass factories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia to an English syndicate is denied.

A dispatch has been received at last from Minister Mizner, but he is silent on all affairs of importance in Central America.

Davy Crockett is to have a monument, provided funds are raised. Send four dollar, or even less, to W. R. King, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Mail advices from Chili report the political situation as very strained. The executive and congress are working against each other.

Charles Nordhoff, the Washington correspondent of The New York Herald, has been placed by Mr. Bennett on the retired list of that newspaper on half pay for life.

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TELEPHONE 54-3.

ONLY THREE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

The New Anti-Strike Order of Railway Conductors Is Not Flourishing.

The new Independent Order of Railway Conductors completed its organization yesterday at the Coleman house. A noticeable change from the old order was the substitution of "president" for "grand chief conductor," and several other changes were made to indicate that the organization is not a labor organization.

Only three divisions were represented yesterday out of over fifty that revolted from the old Order of Railway Conductors at the Rochester convention because they were opposed to strikes. The eastern men haven't rallied around the new standard as fast as Mr. Wheaton probably expected.

Mr. Wheaton was very indefinite about the date when they expect others to join. He says that they have 300 members to begin with.

One of the complaints against the old order, with its 15,000 members, was that it was nearly always in debt on account of the big salary list. How will the new association get along, and support an insurance department, too, is a question that has been much discussed by conductors who are timid about joining. It doesn't hope for a membership of more than 2,000, and it will do well if it gets 1,000. Mr. Wheaton used to draw $5,000 in the Order of Railway Conductors; Grand Secretary Daniels $3,000, and other salaried officers swelled the annual expenses to over $12,000.

Mr. Wheaton said yesterday that they haven't established any salaried offices yet—they will wait until the membership warrants it. They allow the executive committee its expenses. Mr. Wheaton has no other business that he can depend on, but the vice president and secretary, Mr. Nash, is a train dispatcher for the Central Vermont railroad.

The membership fee is $10, and for 300 members this would give $3,000 to begin with. The yearly grand division fee is $2 per capita, but the membership fee for each division has not been fixed yet, probably because the three divisions which constitute the new order have been taxed enough to start out with. In the old order it is $4 apiece.

The insurance plan is a tax of $1 per capita at each death or disability, the beneficiary not to get more than $1,000. He would get $300 at present. The ritual states that the association is for social and insurance purposes. The next meeting will be at St. Albans in June, 1891.—New York Sun.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

The General Union Workers' association of Hudson county, N. J., has decided to pay strike, lock out, out of work and sick and funeral benefits hereafter.

The Nationalists and Socialists of New York city will work together in the fall election.

District Assembly No. 1, the banner organization of the Philadelphia Knights of Labor, which had 60,000 members in 1886, has dwindled down, according to the statistics of the United Labor league, in which D. A. No. 1 is represented, to to 1,159 members today.

The strike of the London postmen was of short duration and a failure. Cause: Pressure from non-union element.

The government eight hour bill was favorably reported by the committee on labor.

The labor unions and farmers' organization have formed a sort of go-as-you-please federation. The unions are not eager to support the political movement of the farmers.

The London policemen said they could get along in their strike without the assistance of the labor men. They got a long ways from success. The bobbies now know how it is themselves.

Seven actors, employed at Vacca's West End Pavilion at Coney Island, struck against a reduction in salaries and a demand for more work.

The Chicago trades assembly refused to financially assist the striking cloakmakers because their union is not attached to the assembly.

A committee is now actively engaged in securing subscriptions for a stock company to erect a building for the Knights of Labor in St. Louis.

John Devlin, member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, says there are 119 locals of molders in the United States, with a membership of about 14,000. The number of members in the order generally has increased since the last general assembly about 22,000.

"It is a most dangerous precedent to establish to let the workingmen know there is one law for the rich and another law for the poor."—Judge Martine of New York.

A communication from the Rochester trades assembly states that a boycott had been placed upon the Co-operative Foundry company of that city, for the reason that through advertising it has scoured the country for scabs and cheap labor and has been partially successful.

Helping the Coopers.

The Central labor union of Buffalo has had prepared and presented to the city council the following ordinance:

"Chapter 44. The city of Buffalo, by its common council, ordains and enacts as follows:

"Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person, corporation, milling, or manufacturing firm to use at any time within the limits of the city of Buffalo any barrels that have heretofore been used and emptied for the purpose of filling the same with flour, or packing therein candies, crackers, articles of prepared food, or produce which may be used for food without the process of cooking.

"Sec. 2. This provision shall not apply to any person, corporation or firm refilling barrels that have been used and emptied by such person, corporation or firm.

"Sec. 3. Any person, corporation or firm violating any of the provisions of the first section of this chapter shall forfeit, and pay a penalty of not less than $50."

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 99. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

DURING YOUR PASTIME
use our
Old Honesty
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO
and then your
PASTIME
WILL BRING YOU MORE
PLEASURE.
OLD HONESTY
is the very best
plug, and is put up in the
very best manner.
DONT FAIL TO TRY IT
John Finzer & Bros.
Louisville, Ky

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CIVIL ENGINEER

—AND—

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N.B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:&w—tf

Flour at Wholesale

—IS—

50c. Per Barrel Higher.

Owing to the fact of our having a Large Stock of Flour bought at the Lowest point, we will for a limited time only, offer our **Imperial Bread Flour** at

$6.00 per Barrel,

delivered FREE to any part of the City. We guarantee this Flour to be equal in bread making qualities to any Flour offered in Quincy.

We are the largest direct receivers of Flour south of Boston.

Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.

Boston Branch Grocery,

Durgin & Merrill's Block,

QUINCY.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A situation to do housework in a small family. Apply at MRS. JOYCE'S, 19 Bates Ave., West Quincy. Aug. 6. 1t

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Bay work horse, weighs about 1400 lbs., 10 years old. Apply to G. W. TUCKERMAN, Washington street.
Aug. 6. 6t

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
FOR
BEAUTY OF POLISH.
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS,
DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

Rhode Island Clambake

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BIG TENT,

(The first on Sea Street)

HOUGHS NECK, - QUINCY.

Every Sunday full Bill of Fare

— FOR —

50 CENTS.

Clam Chowder by the plate. Fruit, tonic, &c.
MRS. H. H. CONNORS,
Proprietor of Brockton Cafe.
Aug. 5. 6t

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 18t

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

Quincy, July 9. [FRANK S. PATCH.] tf

THE EARLY CAR.

The Manet Street Railway Does Not Want to Undertake Too Much.

A. D. S. Bell, president of the Manet Street Railway, sends the following communication to the petitioners for an early morning car from Houghs Neck to connect with the 6.11 A. M. train to Boston:

THE MANET STREET RAILWAY CO.,
BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 2, 1890.

MR. JOHN G. RAY AND OTHERS,
HOUGHS NECK.

Gentlemen,—While your request is reasonable, you must remember that we have hardly got the road in running order, and it is better for us to do what we do well than to undertake too much. Another season we shall try to accommodate ourselves to any reasonable request, until then we are hoping to have the indulgence of the public. Yours very truly,

A. D. S. BELL.

This is quite a disappointment to the petitioners, especially so as the afternoon connections between the Old Colony and Manet are not convenient.

City Rates.

Several cities have already announced their tax rate for 1890, among them are the following:

Springfield,	$12.40
Somerville,	14.00
Newton,	14.60
Lynn,	15.00
Holyoke,	16.00
Haverhill,	17.00
Salem,	17.00

Why is it Quincy is behind in this work?

CAPT. NASH MAKES A KICK.

It is One, However, Which Will Probably Prove Unsuccessful.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Before the Bostons left Buffalo, Capt. Nash, who is the head of the team, and not Kelly, as is generally imagined, filed a protest with Secretary Brunnell of the Players' league, against the games played with Buffalo, because Twitchell has not yet signed a Buffalo Brotherhood club contract. The explanation of why he has not signed is easy. The contracts to which all members of the Players' league are required to sign are now in Secretary Brunnell's office in Chicago, locked up in a private drawer, and the secretary, who is now here and has been since Twitchell was transferred, carries the key in his pocket. The motive that influenced the Boston captain in making the protest was probably the throwing out of the three Boston-Pittsburg games in which Hatfield, the New York short-stop, participated. Boston has been very sore over this matter and is aching for a chance to get even. The cases in question are so dissimilar that the chances for success are very remote for the "kickers."

No Cash in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The players of the Washington Base Ball club refused to go to the grounds to play the scheduled game, because of their salary being in arrears. They were thereupon given their releases, and the club was formally disbanded. Mr. Sullivan, who has been in charge since the Hewitt interest retired, was unable to secure the necessary backing.

Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 3.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Chicagos and Clevelands played a postponed game. O'Brien pitched for the visitors and pitched well. He was hit, however, when hits meant runs, losing the game.

Chicago.. . . . . 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3—6
Cleveland . . . . 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Chicago 3, Ceveland 2. Base hits—Chicago 7, Cleveland 6. Errors—Chicago 2, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell, O'Brien and Sutcliffe.

Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 6.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—Stein was very effective in the box for the Chicago team.

Chicago. . . . . 0 1 0 5 0 2 1 1 —10
Cleveland. . . . . 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—6

Earned runs—Chicago 4. Base hits—Chicago 9, Cleveland 4. Errors—Chicago 2, Cleveland 4. Batteries—Stein and Kittredge, Beatin and Zimmer.

Other Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 12; Hartford, 3.
At Wilmington — Wilmington, 4; Lebanon, 1.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 6; New Haven, 1.

MAY BE A TRICK.

Report That President Celman Has Been Forced to Resign.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Times says: President Celman, abandoned by Pellegrini, Roca, Pena and Garcia, and completely isolated, has been forced to present his resignation at a joint meeting of the chambers. As Celman's partisans still form a majority, his resignation is possibly a trick. The chambers have a constitutional right to decide whether the reasons given for the resignation are sufficient for its acceptance. The populace threaten to shoot any deputies who vote not to accept the resignation. A session is being held in secret, and the crowds that were surging back and forth in the lobbies, have been ejected. A committee of deputies is trying to reconcile Celman and Roca and Pellegrini. The president, however, declares that his resignation is irrevocable.

A RECORD SMASHED.

Hop, Step and Jump Championship Won by John Clausen.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—John H. Clausen of the Boston Athletic association broke the record for the running hop, step and jump yesterday afternoon at Beacon park. The first trial resulted in a record of 42ft. 2 1-2in.; the second trial brought the mark up 19 1 2in., the official measurement being 43ft. 10in., and the third and last he exceeded the record by 3 1-4in.

The official measurement was 44ft. 5in. The previous record, made in New York city by Malcolm W. Ford, was 44ft. 1 3-4 in.

Mr. Clausen tried to do better and made three more jumps of 41ft. 6 1-2in., 43ft. 8 1-4in., and 42ft. 8in. respectively. Clausen trained the past week under Harry Cornish of the Boston association.

—Peabody's tax rate is $15.60.

HOUGHS NECK.

Miss Jennie Sugarman, Miss Annie I. Madden and Miss Jennie C. Madden, of Boston, arrived at the Loretto yesterday. They will spend three weeks.

A party of young hoodlums from Dedham, who came to Houghs Neck on Sunday probably thought it funny, to pull down the halyards to the flag pole on the Linden, and did much other mischief in the cupola and upper hall of that place. Mr. Taber has decided to close them both hereafter to Sunday visitors. A lovely view was had from there and many patrons of the place will be greatly disappointed. It is hardly right that so many must be injured by the silly actions of a few rowdies.

The heavy wind of last night blew the trolley wire down on the Manet railroad. Cars were unable to run in the early forenoon, much to the inconvenience of patrons.

No doubt nearly every one who has visited this place within the last day or two, have noticed the three tents on the land of the Manet Company just before reaching Pierce's hotel, on the right going to the beach. Being gaily decorated with flags by day, and red lanterns by night, they have attracted much attention and, many inquiries have been made regarding them. It is the Manet Camp, and its occupants are Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Batson, Miss Grace Ethel Batson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Taber, and Masters Percy and Eddie Taber. They intend to enjoy the beach for six weeks at least.

The regular Wednesday night dance will occur tonight at the Casino. Holmes' orchestra will furnish the music. Ample accommodations will be furnished to and fro. There will positively be a car leaving the Beach at twelve o'clock, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Last week fifty-six gentlemen's dance tickets were sold. A larger crowd will probably attend tonight.

The Quincy band give one of their enjoyable concerts in the band stand near the club house, beginning at eight o'clock this evening.

The clam bake of Sunday which gave pleasure to so many, will be repeated this evening in the large tent nearly opposite the Linden.

Eleven of the Linden guests, with Mr. L. Ray Taber enjoyed the Fall of Babylon last evening. A special car conveyed the party from the depot.

Mr. Adam Law and family of Codman street, Dorchester, and Mr. John Law of Nashua, N. H., and family are occupying the Packard and Hawes cottage for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Agnew, Mr. Arthur Agnew, and Nelson Agnew are occupying the Idlewild.

T. Downey, Jr., and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bresnahan, and Miss Ella Duffy of Charlestown are occupying French's cottage.

—The many friends of the wife of ex-Commissioner Prichard will be pleased to hear that she is recovering from her very severe illness. She desires to return thanks for the many tokens she has received from her Quincy friends.

—B. H. Hardy of Hyde Park was severely bruised Monday, by falling from a tree in his yard.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rain has revived the parched crops of Iowa.

Nebraska ranches are beiag raided by outlaws.

The entire Liberal ticket was elected in Salt Lake City.

A fire in a Hungarian village has destroyed 180 houses.

Russia demands the extradition of one of the convicted Panitza conspirators.

Lightning claimed its victims in Ocean county, N. J., and near Petersburg, Va.

A careless miner caused a fatal explosion in a mine in the state of Washington.

France has sent an ultimatum to Dahomey, demanding the cession of territory.

Immense damage was done in those sections of Iowa visited by Sunday's hail storm.

Guatemala, according to reports, has enough internal revolution on hand to keep her army busy.

Emperor William's visit at Ostend, it is reported, was not altogether pleasant to him or his kingly host.

Senator Jones of Nevada lost $15,000 in bonds in New York, but had them restored in good condition.

One man was seriously, and another fatally injured by the caving in of a sewer trench at Westfield, Mass.

There is a possibility of a gigantic lockout of building laborers in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Iron workers visited Washington to set senators right on the relation of labor to the cost of iron and steel products.

Professor Lyman J. Gage has accepted an invitation to address the Beacon society of Boston on the Chicago World's fair.

The advance guard of petty swindlers which will infest Boston during the crowded days of next week has appeared.

The diplomatic corps is said to be trying, with good prospects of success, to effect peace between Guatemala and Salvador.

St. Louis grain speculators want the monthly crop reports issued late at night, so all the gamblers can have an even chance.

An albino or white lion was born in John Robinson's circus at Deer Lodge, Mont. There is not a spot or blemish to mar its immaculate color. A white lion has never before been known, though albinos among men, women, birds and some animals are common enough.

FREE DELIVERY STATISTICS.

A Steady Gain in the Amount of Business in this City.

The July figures of the amount of mail matter handled at the Quincy post office by the postal carriers is furnished by Postmaster Adams. It shows a gain in nearly every class. Below are the figures for the first, fourth and seventh month of the service in Quincy:

	Jan.	Apr.	July.
Delivered.			
Registered letters,	21	29	38
Letters,	17,188	19,670	21,135
Postal cards,	2,418	3,317	3,141
2d, 3d and 4th class,	5,743	12,031	11,235
Collected.			
Local letters,	602	728	797
Mail letters,	6,373	7,646	9,308
Local postal cards,	652	449	444
Mail postal cards,	842	971	1,106
2d, 3d and 4th class,	298	540	735
Pieces handled,	34,137	45,381	47,939
Local postage,	$94.15	$90.11	$107.67

Doubled In Ten Years.

Brockton's population by the census is 27,237, against 20,783 in 1885 and 13,598 in 1880. It lacks but 41 of having doubled in ten years. The Enterprise says: "That is a splendid showing. It is one we can crow over, even if it isn't quite as big as our imaginations had painted it. It is creditable to the past and full of encouragement for the future. A similar percentage of increase for the next five years would show a population in 1895 of 35,000; but it is a thoroughly established fact that in all growing cities the percentage of increase grows with the growth of the city, and in 1900 it is not expecting too much to look for a population of between 50,000 and 55,000 souls."

Was Not Stolen.

Belle McKenzie lost a $20 bill on Monday. She asked a man passing by, a Frenchman, to help her search for it. He looked awhile and went off. It was thought he had found it and put it in his pocket. He was annoyed considerable and officers were requested to arrest him. Last night the money was found near where it was lost.

—The annual clambake of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society will take place on the grounds of the society at Bridgewater on Thursday.

Whatever happens to you this summer, don't ask anybody if it is hot enough for him. Give the poor old chestnut a rest.

The State Surveyors, Peirce and Hunt, are having hard work in setting out the town boundaries of Middleboro. It was found that the boundary monuments that should indicate the line between Lakeville and Middleboro had never been set when the towns were divided.

PIERCE'S HOTEL,

HOUGHS NECK, Quincy, now open. Having purchased the hotel on the next lot north from my old stand, I am prepared to furnish good Shore Dinners, Ice Cream, Clam Chowder, &c. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Good Horse keeping. Board by the day or week. Rooms and Cottages to let. Good accommodations for Sabbath Schools at reduced rates. P. O. address, HENRY PIERCE, Box 18, Houghs Neck.
Aug. 5. 6t

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES N OS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

Wollaston Park.

—§§—

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

FLOUR!

We carry no poor quality Flours, believing that the Best is always the Cheapest. Our Flours are

Sidle Fletcher,
Holmes & Co.'s,
North Western,
Minnehaha,
Gold Bullion,
Fancy.

ALSO THE FAMOUS

Washburn & Crosby's,
Gold Medal,
Washburn's Best,
Washburn's XXX.

These Flours have a national reputation and the name of the maker is on every Barrel.

Price $6.50 Per Barrel.

A. J. RICHARDS & SONS,

QUINCY GRAIN STORE.

Aug. 1. 6t

HEADQUARTERS

Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R.

Quincy, Aug. 5, 1890.

General Orders No. 2.

The Post having tendered to Robert G. Shaw Post No. 112, of the Department of New York, an invitation to accept of our hospitality during encampment week, it is desired that each comrade will make a special effort to see that our comrades from our sister state are made welcome.

MONDAY, August 11th,

The Post will assemble at Headquarters at 4 P. M. in full uniform, and escorted by the American Band of Weymouth, and Francis L. Souther Camp, Sons of Veterans, proceed to the Quincy Station where our invited guests will be received in a proper manner and escorted to Hancock hall, and after a Collation furnished by Paul Revere Woman's Relief Corps, No. 103, addresses will be delivered by the Mayor, Comrade Charles H. Porter, and by H. O. Fairbanks, President of City Council.

TUESDAY, August 12th,

The comrades will assemble at Headquarters at 7 A. M. sharp, and proceep under the escort of Camp 27, Sons of Veterans, and invited guests to Boston, to join in the Grand Parade.

Lunch will be served by the Committee during the forenoon.

Comrades will be furnished with dippers at Headquarters.

Comrades will have the number of their Post (No. 88) in wreaths, and proper Corp badge on left side of helmet.

The Post will march in the following order, 12 files front.

1st Company under the command of S. V. C., C. L. Orne.
2d Company, J. V. C., Franklin Curtis.
3d Company, Surgeon C. S. Thomas.
4th Company, Q. M., A. W. Gardner.

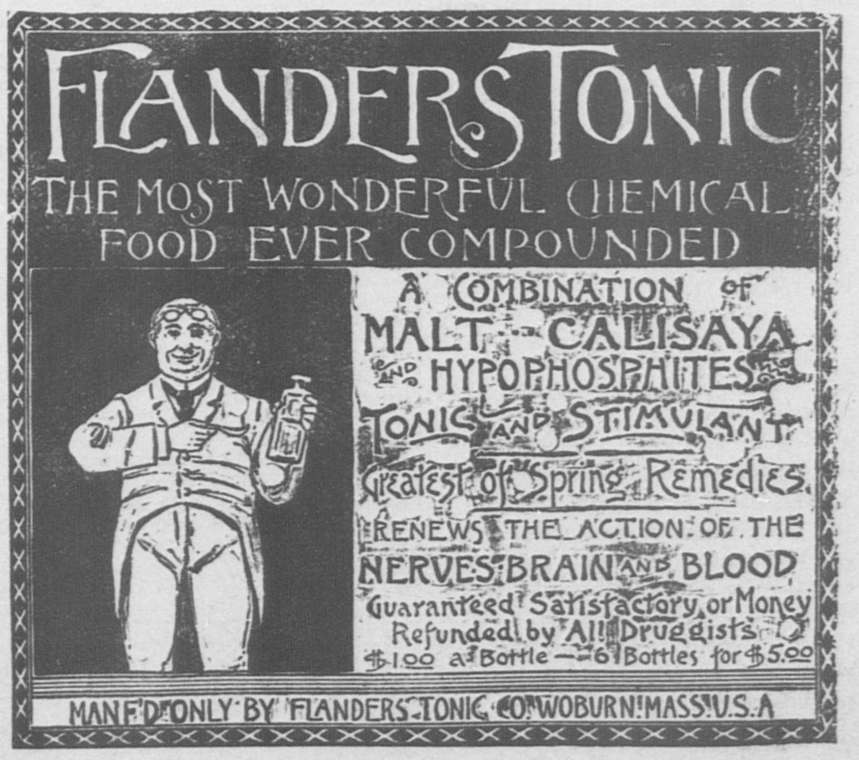
Past Commander Wm. P. Martin will have charge of invited guests during Parade.

Per order of

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Commander.

[OFFICIAL.]

ISAAC M. HOLT, Adjutant.



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THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF
MALT - CALISAYA
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE
NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory, or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN MASS. U.S.A

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has reversed a decision of the lower court in awarding damage to a person injured on a highway. Charles E. Bates and wife while riding at Rutland, were both thrown from their carriage because of the running away of their horse through fright at a stone crusher in operation upon the road. The lower court awarded $2500 and costs, as a balm to the wounds sustained, but the Supreme Court says that "the village or town is not responsible for negligence in work of repairing highways as it only acts as the agent of the state," and if no action can lie against the state, there is no recourse in law for the plaintiff. Petition can be had to the General Court for relief. If this be good law in Vermont why not also in Massachusetts?

The Boston Herald makes the following timely contribution to a subject which ought to hold more concern for householders than is now visited upon it by the general run of people. The sanitary publications have not been slow to descant upon the feature, and the daily press can well "sound the note of warning."

Yes, it is the sewer traps that are left in the summer, as most people leave the family cat, to take care of themselves. This is just the thing that the traps will not do, and that even the cats find difficulty in doing. The water in these sewer traps, if left stagnant, soon evaporates, and whatever value the trap may have had when the water fills it is destroyed when the the water is gone. Then the sewer gas comes up into the house in a volume equal to the full size of the pipe, and spreads its deadly poison through the house and in the surrounding atmosphere. Probably few of the families whose houses are shut up for the summer realize the necessity of filling these sewer traps with water as often, at least, as once a week during their entire absence from home, if their traps are not to be rendered unfit for use, or made dangerous for occasional occupants.

When cities are wise and want to make things boom at home and yet reduce taxes they will most assuredly own their own gas works and electric lighting apparatus. The experience of several English towns has shown that gas can be manufactured and supplied at two-thirds of the price charged by private companies, besides turning in large profits to the treasury; and in this country the Building Record publishes statistics showing that while electric lights supplied by private companies cost on an average, $105.13 per light, those supplied by cities making their own electricity only average $52.12 per light per year. There is no reason why public necessities which cannot be supplied without a permanent use of the public streets should not be controlled by the public. There are many reasons, apart from the economical one, why they should.—Brockton Enterprise.

Perhaps the worst feature of the new pension bill is the fee of $10 which it allows to pension agents for every application they file. This will involve the payment from the treasury of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The fee itself is an excessive one, and affords a great temptation to fraud. There could certainly be some method devised by which this business could be done by the government itself at much less expense and reaching only honest applicants.

MUCH WORK AHEAD.

Congr ss Not Likely to Adjourn Before October.

THE RECIPROCITY SCHEME.

It is Understood It Will Be Laid Aside for the Present — Reported Combination Against Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Mr. McKinley of Ohio, who has returned here from the funeral of his sister, is of the opinion that congress will remain here indefinitely. He said that he saw no probability of an adjournment before October, and even intimated the possibility of a longer session than that. There is one factor in the adjournment question to which much consideration has not been given—that is the disposition of the house. The assent of both houses is necessary for a final adjournment, and an adjournment can be secured in no other way except through prorogation by the president.

It is generally supposed that the prorogation of a congress is one of the powers of the president. It is stated with a good deal of confidence by those who were very near to the speaker that there will be strong opposition in the house to a final adjournment until a national election bill shall be passed. How much such a suggestion may mean the future can only determine.

If congress shall remain in session until September, there will be one less cause for an adjournment, if there shall then remain any considerable amount of unfinished work. September is the month when the schools begin, and when many of the families who have been absent at the seashore and the mountains reopen their houses. The congressmen who keep house would then naturally expect their families to return, and would abandon their necessary vacations until October or November.

There is nothing in the present situation to indicate an adjournment before fall, and it is possible that the fall may be well advanced before the day shall be fixed. Some of the members of the house have suggested that that body shall soon begin to take recesses of three days at a time, the constitutional limit of a single house as to adjournment, but there are a good many others who are of opinion that the house has important duties to perform.

There are a great many senate bills on the table in the house, and notwithstanding the boast of the house as to the business accomplished the senate has passed more bills than the house has. The public building bills, which have been reported favorably to the house for passage, are still hung up at the dictum of the speaker, and there is a great deal of feeling about that on the part of many members.

LAID ASIDE FOR THE PRESENT.

Reciprocity Scheme Might Endanger the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Congressman Belden of New York, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, is authority for the statement that the Blaine reciprocity proposition is not to be incorporated in the tariff bill, but is to be postponed until December. It is said that President Harrison and Secretary Blaine have had some correspondence on the subject, and that one of the objects of the secretary's visits to Cape May was to talk it over. The earnest friends of the tariff bill in the house and senate have been and are still apprehensive that if the reciprocity scheme were pressed at this time, it might endanger the passage of the tariff bill; and therefore, in order to avert this danger, they have been urging the president and the friends of reciprocity to abandon their efforts in this direction, and allow the tariff bill to be passed with as little delay as possible. It is understood that the president is disposed to favor this idea.

The president and Secretary Blaine have been assured that in case the matter is postponed until December, prompt action will be taken then to secure the necessary legislation to carry out to the fullest extent the wishes of the secretary of state in regard to reciprocity with Central and South American states. Senators Hale, Pierce and Mitchell, who have each presented plans looking to reciprocity, are not at present advised of the proposed postponement, but admit that if it is the wish of the president and secretary, this course should be pursued. The friends of reciprocity will defer to them. They are fully aware that a majority of the Republican senators are opposed to embodying the reciprocity scheme in the tariff bill. Nevertheless, they believe that it could be carried if the Democrats should support it.

SPEAKER REED THREATENED.

Will Lose Republican Votes Unless He Comes to Terms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The thirty members on the Republican side of the house alluded to by Mr. Struble, the other day, in his attack on Speaker Reed, as being fully as angry at the speaker as himself, do not get less angry as the days go by. Their failure to secure appropriations for public buildings in their districts, owing to Mr. Reed's ukase against any further legislation of this kind, is giving these members a great deal of trouble at home and may defeat some of them who mean to run again. They have growled and remonstrated with the speaker for weeks but to no purpose. They have threatened to vote against the speaker and bolt the party caucus, but have postponed open hostilities from day to day, owing to a natural disinclination to make further trouble in the party.

But at last their patience has been exhausted, and twenty of them have signed a paper pledging themselves to openly oppose the speaker on the floor if he does not rescind his order against public building bills immediately. These members believe they have screwed their courage up to a point where they will dare to defy the speaker, and developments are awaited with interest.

Hot Weather Story Denied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The published statement that Mr. Reed, the speaker, and his colleague, Mr. Milliken, had a spirited discussion in the members' lobby relative to public buildings and that their relations are strained, is stated by both these gentlemen to be entirely incorrect. The two gentlemen had a discussion in the members' lobby upon matters in which they are mutually interested, and upon which they agreed, and no reference to any subject before congress, was made.

More Trouble.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says that the foreign and finance ministers have resigned.

Appearances Are Deceptive.

The popcorn man who does business at the corner of Clark and Center streets met with a ludicrous mishap Sunday evening, just at the hour when the streets were crowded with those who had spent the afternoon in the park. This vender of corn has occupied this place for years, and knows in which direction every car will turn as well as the switchman who turns the Lincoln avenue cars up Centre street. Those who have watched a street car as it rounds a curve have noticed how the front platform runs ahead, as though the car was going to continue in the same direction, and then gives a sudden lurch and whirls around the curve.

At the corner of Center and Clark the appearance to those who do not happen to know the cars is that all north bound trains continue up Clark street. As the cars near the corner it is the custom of this popcorn man to board all the trains in the endeavor to dispose of his buttered grain. Sunday evening as the north bound grip came thundering up Clark street Mr. Popcorn man placed himself, with his arms full of merchandise, right in the center of the Clark street track. As the train came nearer and nearer he never moved. On it came, and a stranger in the crowd which thronged the entrance of the park became desperate.

Dashing in front of the grip car he wildly seized the astonished popcorn man by the neck and twirled him to what he thought a place of safety. The popcorn flew like a million grasshoppers, and the old man swore like a trooper. Anybody who has heard the heartless laugh of a street crowd can get an idea of the roar of merriment that went up as the situation dawned upon the bystanders. But the most amusing thing of the whole affair was the look of blank amazement of that well meaning gentleman as he beheld the front car, with its two trailers, turn up Lincoln avenue.—Chicago News.

An Unfinished Shave.

This reminds the writer of an experience in the Arran Islands, on the west coast of Ireland. He had three weeks' growth of beard on his face, and he hunted over the three islands for a barber, at last finding one who was willing to undertake the job. The Arran barber had never shaved a Yankee, and was overjoyed at the chance. He was 20 years old, and had been engaged all his life at building stone walls. He sharpened his razor on a piece of smooth flagstone and seated his victim in a kitchen chair. One man held the patient's head and a dozen interested spectators looked on, for it was an altogether unprecedented event in the islands. The lathering was done with a piece of hard brown soap, which was rubbed over the face. Grabbing a handful of hair on top of the patient's head the stone wall builder flourished the razor in the air and exclaimed:

"Are ye all ready, sir?"

"All right," was the trembling reply. Down came the razor with a sweep like that of a scythe. The implement was evidently as full of teeth as a buzzsaw. It tore the hair out by the roots. It raised the victim bolt upright as if a cannon cracker had exploded. Tears gathered in his eyes. His hands clinched convulsively, and a rivulet of blood ran down his cheek. The butcher went to the window to wipe his weapon clean. While standing there he looked up and exclaimed sympathetically:

"Shure, sir, ye have a face as tindher as a little baby!"

The shave was concluded three weeks later in the city of Galway.—New York Sun.

Dust to Dust.

A thousand years hence—so says a member of the Academy of Sciences—nearly all the stone buildings now standing in Europe will have crumbled to dust. So perishable is the material of which they are constructed that the process of decay is already evident in many conspicuous edifices. The same thing is going on in this country. Neither marble nor our favorite brown stone can withstand the action of the elements. Even the Capitol at Washington is undergoing disintegration.

It may not be important that an ordinary dwelling house should last a thousand years. For sanitary reasons it is, perhaps, just as well that people should have to build their houses over again once every two or three centuries. But it is not agreeable to think that the Capitol and all the great churches in the country will have disappeared by the year of grace 2890.—New York Ledger.

Weighing Machine for Milk Sellers.

A very convenient weighing machine for milk sellers is now coming into use. There is a loose platform on the machine, and this is connected to a tipping hoist by which the railway churn can be raised and its contents discharged into the refrigerator. The machine is of a self registering type. The can is placed on it and the weight on the ticket; the milk is then emptied and the can returned for the tare to be taken and impressed on the ticket. There is thus no chance of mistakes occurring, while the operation is very expeditious.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Objected to the Licker.

Apropos of the present necessity for the separation of families by the often continued absence of the husband on the road, I know a little anecdote of a youngster who had seen so little of his father that he did not know him, and when, one Sunday morning, this same little fellow, being obstreperous, was severely reprimanded by his impatient father, he went howling to his mother with the wail, "I ain't goin' to git licked by that old duffer who spends Sunday here."—Toledo Journal.

She Dun Forgot.

It was a Michigan woman who brought home some strychnine pills and left them on the stand where the 2-year-old baby could get at them and swallow a couple. She meant to have put them up on the clock shelf, but she dun forgot to.—Detroit Free Press.

Extra Large Sizes

LADIES'

Colored Skirts.

PRICES:

$1.25, $1.37, $1.42, $1.75 Each.

Nice Material and Well Made

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Pennima, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A MADMAN'S FREAKS.

Prominent Manufacturer Suddenly Becomes Insane.

HE NEARLY KILLS TWO GIRLS.

Thought They Were Going to Kill Him—Deed Committed with a Two-Bladed Carpenter's Knife.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 6.—The deed of an evidently insane man startled the occupants of the Mansion house, when two of the chambermaids were seriously stabbed by a man who had stopped in the house over night. Screams were heard by those down stairs issuing from the second and third stories. Those who were below, upon rushing up, found Rosanna Cain, aged 21, a chambermaid, lying in a pool of blood on the second floor. Joseph Ryan, the proprietor of the Mansion house, rushed up to the third floor, only to find another chambermaid, Carrie Halberg, aged 19, a victim to the maniac's frenzy, while the perpetrator stood at an open window preparing to jump out. Ryan immediately sprang forward to prevent him, when he was setupon with a large open knife.

A fierce struggle ensued, the madman making several terrible but ineffectual blows at Ryan's breast. Officer Parrow was soon on hand and his appearance quieted the maniac and he immediately consented to go with him, saying, "You're an officer; now I'm safe." Dr. Stafford was called to attend the girls. On examination he found Rosanna Cain severely and dangerously gashed about the lower limbs, one cut being four inches long and three inches in depth. She lies in a critical condition. Carrie Halberg was cut about the legs and arms, but not dangerously, although she was badly slashed.

The perpetrator of the bloody deed is Frank Tiffany, aged 57, of the firm of Tiffany Bros., large knitted goods manufacturers, of Bennington, Vt., and a member of one of the wealthiest families in Bennington. His wife and two children, 9 and 11 years, reside in Bennington. He arrived in town Monday evening from Onset Bay, where he had been the past few days attending a Spiritualist meeting, which doctrine he professes. He obtained a room at the Mansion house, nothing out of the way being noticed about him. He retired about 9 o'clock, but Joseph Ryan, the proprietor, who slept in the room under him, claims to have heard him yelling and walking the floor during the night, although he thought nothing of it. Yesterday morning the porter tried to wake him, but without avail, and nothing more was heard till the fracas yesterday afternoon. He had eaten nothing in the house.

In an interview with Tiffany he claims that they locked him in a dark room, would give him nothing to eat and guarded him with a revolver, and had also built a scaffold outside the window on which they were going to hang him. He said he was obliged to use the knife, as he was entirely surrounded and had to fight his way out or be killed. He was sorry if he had hurt any one. He said they also tried to shoot him. Inquiry shows that previous to going to the hotel he had been to stores asking permission to sleep, as he was afraid to go to a hotel as the girls always wanted to shoot him.

The weapon with which the deed was committed is a large two-bladed carpenter's knife. Over $70 was found on him. Tiffany is a respectable appearing, well-dressed man, 5ft. 10in. in height, with beard and moustache. He will be brought before the district court.

ANCHORED IN HEMPSTEAD BAY.

Great Leary Raft's Trip Ended—She is Minus Four Sections.

NEW YORK, Aug 6.—The great Leary raft arrived in Hempstead bay at 6. p. m. yesterday, in tow of the ocean tugs E. Heiperhausen and B. T. Haviland, and came to anchor for the night, high southerly winds preventing her from making a harbor at City Island. The raft, which left Joggins, N. S., nearly two months ago, originally contained 17 sections, each 100 feet long, 25 feet deep and 35 feet wide. It has been reported by incoming veseels that four of these sections were left before the raft rounded Cape Cod, but that the remaining thirteen sections were in fairly good shape.

Medical Men Feasted.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—A banquet in honor of the members of the international medical congress was given at the Kaiserhof last evening by the committee in charge of the congress. Duke Charles Theodore presided. The president toasted Emperor William. Professor Virchow, speaking in French, toasted the foreign governments. Minister Von Boetticher toasted the committee. Mr. Phelps, United States minister, and M. Herbette, the French ambassador, were among the speakers.

Drowning Accidents.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 6.—Two drowning accidents occurred here. William Dower, 11, while bathing with other boys, in the second level canal, got beyond his depth and was drowned. A man named Bengston, with two companions, went into the Connecticut river for a bath, and while swimming from a log boom to the shore, Bengston went under water and was not seen again.

Breathing Freedom's Air.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Joseph W. Walkup was discharged from the state prison yesterday by expiration of sentence. He was convicted at Cambridge of assault with intent to kill, and was sentenced for twenty-five years. He was 40 years old when he went to the prison. He is among the few men who have lived through so long a sentence.

Explosion of Benzine.

DENVER, Aug. 6.—An explosion of benzine in W. A. Mitchell's pharmacy wrecked the building and then burned it. J. D. Correll, a clerk, was probably fatally burned. It is feared that some of the tenants in the upper part of the building were lost in the ruins.

Buried in a Trench.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 6.—Daniel Sullivan was buried by the caving in of a sandy bank, in which he was making a trench for water pipes, and was quite seriously injured, having an arm fractured, his nose broken, and receiving internal injuries.

Short in His Accounts.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 6.—The property of Jeremiah Callahan, treasurer of the second division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was attached for $500 in behalf of the society, which alleges a shortage in the treasurer's accounts of $250.

CROPS IN THE WEST.

Corn and Wheat Suffering from the Effects of the Drouth.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Farmer's Review to-day says: Outside of a few counties in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, in which local rains have fallen, drouth is universal in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. As a natural consequence the corn crop is suffering. Unless rains come soon, and in abundant supply, the crop will be a comparative failure.

Spring wheat also is experiencing the blighting effects of drouth. The average condition of that crop at present in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota is about 25 per cent. below average. Oats are yielding as well as could be expected, considering the way in which the crop had been subject to drouth and insect depredations. The crop is practically a failure in Kentucky, as also in many counties of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, where the ravages of the grain plat louse were most severe.

The reports indicate that the average condition is 30 per cent. less than that of last year at harvesting time and the average yield 20 per cent. less than that of 1889. Minnesota and Dakota lead this year with oats and are harvesting good crops, both as regard quality and yield.

THE GRAND ARMY'S STRENGTH.

Table Showing the Distribution of Membership Throughout the Country.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The purpose of the following table is to show in brief, for ready reference, the census of the Grand Army by departments (which in nearly all cases are formed by states), from the latest official returns, made Dec. 31, 1889, except in North and South Dakota, whose figures are of date of March 31, 1890:

Alabama	221	Montana	674
Arizona	302	Nebraska	7,433
Arkansas	1,850	New Hampshire	5,043
California	6,386	New Jersey	7,679
Colorado and Wyoming		New Mexico	331
	2,887	New York	40,758
Connecticut	6,840	North Dakota	778
Delaware	1,215	Ohio	46,214
Florida	410	Oregon	1,713
Georgia	155	Pennsylvania	44,612
Idaho	442	Potomac	2,977
Illinois	32,313	Rhode Island	2,887
Indiana	25,165	South Dakota	2,651
Iowa	[illegible]	Tennessee	3,061
Kansas	18,212	Texas	813
Kentucky	5,603	Utah	143
Louisiana and		Vermont	5,206
Mississippi	388	Virginia	1,218
Maine	9,364	Washington and	
Maryland	2,224	Alaska	1,742
Massachusetts	21,697	West Virginia	3,165
Michigan	21,255	Wisconsin	13,944
Minnesota	8,408		
Missouri	19,338	Total	398,199

ROYALTY SHAKEN UP.

Queen Victoria Narrowly Escapes a Ducking—Miss Knollys' Experience.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The queen had an unpleasant experience last evening. She left Osborne house at 7 o'clock for a drive to witness the yacht squadron parade at Cowes. Her carriage had to cross to a steam ferry on a pontoon. A too sudden letting down of the platform on which the queen's carriage stood, caused an inrush of water, which partially submerged the pontoon. The queen and the spectators were for a moment panic stricken, but the pontoon soon righted itself and floated free. The queen was then conveyed safely to her destination.

An unpleasant incident also occurred to Miss Knollys, lady-in-waiting to the Princess of Wales. While she was walking in High street her dress, by some means—probably by stepping upon a match—became ignited. Bystanders deluged her with water and extinguished the flames. She was not hurt.

YOUNG LORING'S CASE.

Denies That He Stole Money—Thinks He Will Come Out All Right.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Charles Loring, the young Bostonian now in the Cook county jail for bigamy, denies that he has been deserted by his father as has been stated. He has a dispatch which is apparently from the father, in which the elder Loring asked for a fuller statement of the case, and desired to know when he should come out. "I have written him a letter and I think I have shown him good reasons for coming out here and staying by me. I saw a statement in a morning paper that had stolen money from the Boston Light infantry while collector for them. It is a mistake, but I do owe them $4."

"Do you think you can pacify these ladies who are after you now?"

"Yes, I think I can. They were both good women, only jealous. I have no doubt but that I can arrange matters satisfactorily all around."

John Chinaman Barred Out.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Three Chinamen were arraigned before Commissioner Hirschbeck on the charge of violating the Chinese exclusion law and were committed to jail for further examination. One of the Chinamen spoke English fluently and stated that they had just arrived from Toronto and were on their way to Boston, where he had lived some years ago. The only thing that can be done with them is to send them back to Canada.

Worcester Wants Dr. McCullagh.

WORCESTER, Aug. 6.—Plymouth parish confirmed last night the action of their church in extending a pastoral call to Rev. Dr. Archibald McCullagh of the Rose street Presbyterian church, Brooklyn. The salary is $6000, moving expenses to be paid and six weeks' vacation allowed. Dr. McCullagh was notified by telegraph, and it is believed that he will accept.

Famous Yacht Sold.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The wonderful steam yacht Say When has been sold by her owner, J. B. Thomas, and is to leave for her new port, Cleveland, Ohio, via St. Lawrence river. The Cleveland millionaire, Mr. White, it is said, has purchased her.

Bonds Offered and Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The secretary of the treasury accepted all the bonds offered, as follows: Registered 4s, $182,000, at 124; coupon 4s, $68,300, at 124; registered 4 1-2s, $4000 at 103 5-8 and $1000 at 103 3-4.

A Cracker Deal.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 6.—It is announced that a Chicago corporation has secured control of the New Haven Baking company and that the New Haven concern has become a part of the cracker trust.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. — Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair; warmer, except in eastern Maine, slightly cooler; southwesterly winds.

For Vermont: Local showers, followed by fair; slightly cooler; southwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts: Light local showers, preceded by fair in eastern portion; southwesterly winds; slightly cooler.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, followed by local showers; southwesterly winds; slightly cooler.

THE SHORT DAY AND DRINK.

A Letter from John Burns Brought Out by an Argument in New York.

At the temperance congress held in New York city in June Samuel Gompers said the eight hour movement was in favor of temperance, and that there would be less drinking among the workingmen if the workday was shortened and thereby made less exhaustive. Mr. L. Thompson declared that this statement was incorrect, and cited Chancellor Goschen, of the English exchequer, as authority for the assertion that the reduction of the hours of labor of the London dock laborers only tended to increase the drinking habit among them. Mr. Gompers doubted Thompson's statements, and wrote both to Mr. Goschen and John Burns, leader of the dock laborers in their big strike.

Mr. Goschen's secretary writes that Mr. Goschen never said anything of the kind. What he did say in his budget speech was that the recent increased prosperity of all classes in Great Britain has been accompanied by an increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors. "All classes," he said, "have combined to toast the prosperity of the country." Mr. Burns wrote:

"LONDON, June 28.

"DEAR SIR—The chancellor of the exchequer did not say that the increase in wages and reduction of hours of labor of the dock laborers of London had merely tended to increase their drunkenness and largely contributed to an increase in the treasury from the liquor traffic. His statement was that the increase of two millions was due to the fact that the people had been toasting the prosperity of trade in the country. He had no reference to any class, but did say that there had been a great increase in the duty from rum.

"I attended a meeting last night of 6,000 dock laborers, and asked those who ought to know what was the effect of higher wages and better conditions, and the universal opinion was that the workers of London who had received better wages are more sober than ever they were. As an abstainer myself I am delighted at the conduct of the dockers, and more than pleased at the diminution not only of drinking, but of betting among them, due in no small measure to the fact that their leaders, Messrs. Mann, Tillett and others, are temperance men. The greatest enemies I have in London are the betting men and publicans. Their enmity is a testimony to this fact, that we ask for reduction of hours, for more leisure and education, and urge the men to spend their higher wages in home comforts. In twenty years the amount spent in liquor per head of population has decreased 20 per cent., while the aggregate has increased through growth of population.

"In England, as elsewhere, the short hours' movement has always tended to sobriety and increased the intelligence of the worker. In my own trade, twelve or fourteen years ago secretaries were bribed to transfer the meeting place from the Pig and Whistle to the Brown Bear, so that the publicans might have the profit from drink consumed. So great has been the change that the proprietor of the Brown Bear will almost give you £20 to take the meeting away, as the drink consumed does not pay him to have the meeting there. At boat races, bean feasts, holiday gatherings, etc., the change in the drinking habits is most marked. Side by side with the demand for shorter hours is also the demand for free libraries, parks and open spaces, gymnasia, cricket and football grounds.

"Leisure today does not mean drinking, but the opportunities for thought, education and true thrift, which is impossible to men whose long hours make them animals and content with a brutal existence. The rich man who drinks does so because he has nothing better to do. This means that the poor man, who provides him with the means for drinking, has to work longer hours than he should, and as a consequence often heals the monotony of his toil by bouts of drinking, the cause of which the eight hour advocates are going to remove by equalizing the labor of both. Thus the lazy man will have something to take an interest in, while the previously overworked slave will have leisure, without which manhood and its best characteristics are impossible. Yours truly,

"JOHN BURNS."

The cases of eviction among the cloakmakers increase daily. Two very sad cases were added to the list today. They were E. Reiss, wife and four children, who were put out of their miserable home at No. 120 Orchard street for nonpayment of rent. Reiss has been out of work for six weeks, and the poor fellow and his family are deserving of charity. What little furniture his rooms contained when the strike began has long since been sold for food, and two poor mattresses and a single chair are all that are left.—New York Telegram.

"He has the faculty of bringing out the worst in a man's nature, and he has succeeded in bringing it out of me so that I almost hate myself for it." I have extracted the above from a private letter from an overseer who is leaving his position, chiefly because his employer has not studied to bring out the best there is in a man. What a text this would be for a minister who understood the truths of nature.—Fibre and Fabric.

The question has arisen in many men's minds, Is there any distinction between the rich capitalist and the poor laborer? Thoughtful citizens ask themselves, Is it possible that the law against conspiracy can be so construed that it only applies to the man whose wealth is the earnings of his hands and his training in the field of labor?

The Louisville, Ky., trade and labor assembly asks for the passage of a law providing for a state board of arbitration with power to enforce its decisions, which shall be final.

Some of the unique observers declare that a hot summer is peculiarly productive of strikes and riots.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 6.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1221—Deatn or St. Dominic de Guzman, founder of the order of Dominicans.
1623—Death of Anne Hathaway, wife of Shakespeare.
1637—Death of Ben Jonson; born 1574.
1651—Birth of Fenelon, author of "Temelachus;" died 1715.
1660—Death of Velasquez, celebrated Spanish painter; born 1599.
1775—Birth of Daniel O'Connell, Irish patriot; died 1847.
1801—Death of Gen. Robert Cunningham (Baron Rossmore), a famous character in Ireland.
1806—Francis II renounced power as emperor of the German states, absolving the princes from all allegiance to the house of Hapsburg. Thus after the lapse of 1006 years from the time when the shout was raised in the church of St. Peter, "Long life and victory to Charles Augustus," who had just been crowned by the pope "Emperor of the Romans," the political fabric known as "The Empire" was obliterated.
1809—Birth of Alfred Tennyson in Lincolnshire, England.
1815—Death of James A. Bayard, of Delaware, statesman; born 1767.
1840—Louis Napoleon attempted to excite an insurrection at Boulogne and was arrested.
1844—Tangiers was bombarded by the French under Prince de Joinville.
1861—Confiscation law enacted by congress.
1870—The French defeated by Prussians at Woerth.
1877—The centennial anniversary of the battle of Oriskany was celebrated on the battle field by over 50,000 people.
1878—E. A. Burke (since a refugee from Louisiana) elected state treasurer.

Eighty-one Changes.

"This is the season," said a Detroit tailor the other day, "when the average young man concerns himself about his summer suit.

"He is anxious to blossom out in keeping with the gladness of the season. I know one shabby genteel in this city who was figuring on producing the best effect with the least expenditure. How do you suppose he managed?

"He bought three suits, one black, one blue and one white. He studied the situation out very carefully, and as he saw the wonderful possibilities of three suits a broad smile spread over his face. He tells me he is going to the seashore, and that he is going to manage like this:

"In the morning he will wear his white coat, blue vest and black trousers; noon, black coat, white vest and blue trousers; out for a stroll, blue coat, black vest, blue trousers; tennis, white coat, black vest, blue trousers; on the veranda, black coat, blue vest and white trousers, etc.

"Now, how long do you think this young man can stay at the watering place and never commit the social desecration of appearing twice in the same outfit?

"Give it up?

"Well, just eighty-one days. He has nine pieces in his wardrobe, and each piece is capable of nine distinct combinations or eighty-one changes in all.

"Not so bad, is it? Let our impecunious young men stick a pin where it will do the most good. With these suits of clothes a young swell can be a joy and delight to his friends for nearly three long months, a period almost coincident with the whole summer—and no two days alike!"—Detroit Free Press.

To Blow Up the Iron Gates.

A German syndicate has recently been engaged in preparing to undertake the clearing of the Danube waterway by blowing up the iron gates. By international agreement it was settled at the time of the treaty of Berlin that when the time came Servia should give up the quarries on the banks to whatever company was charged with the work at a nominal valuation. Several hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of stone are needed in order safely to divert the course of the stream during mining and blasting operations.

Upon arriving at Belgrade, however, the German representative found that the government had anticipated him by hastily putting up all the riparian quarries to auction in numerous small lots, and knocking them down to their radical friends. Consequently the company, instead of having to deal with the crown, finds itself face to face with a swarm of individual proprietors, each of whose claims will have to be settled separately. It is believed that the strongest representations will be made to quash the recent auctions, and the company will probably be backed by most European representatives.—Cor. London Standard.

The "Honest" Georgian.

A Georgia man tumbled out of a boat in a river near his home in sight of frenzied friends and disappeared. A body was found in the stream a few weeks later which was identified as his by his family and twenty-seven acquaintances. But the life company in which he was insured felt compelled to withhold payment for a while, and was sued for the amount. Judgment would have gone against the company sure had not the "drowned" man walked into court alive and told how he had dived under the boat, hidden in the bushes on the other side, rifled a grave a few days later for a corpse, which he rigged out with his own clothes and dumped into the water. But his conscience and evident pride in letting his neighbors see the size of the joke he had gotten on them were too much for his cupidity, and he gave the whole snap away.—Chicago Journal.

A teaspoonful of benzoin dropped in the wash basin before making the toilet produces an exquisitely delicate and luxurious tonic for the skin.

A Wedding in Egypt.

On the principal street we heard music in the distance, and coming nearer found that a wedding was in progress.

A matting was spread upon the ground, upon which the bride, a rather old and rather cross looking Nubian girl, sat. Her veil was the usual shawl, this time of white. Also upon the matting sat the musicians, two drummers playing upon a single instrument, a peculiarly long drum. A woman sat at one end of it, a man at the other, both beating together, using alternately the palm of the hand and a drumstick.

To this music a number of women in gay dresses were dancing, two at a time, taking turns in flourishing over the head of the seated bride a pole some six feet long. We stopped in the encircling crowd to see what was going on, and had stood there but two or three moments when one of the women who had been dancing suddenly threw herself headlong upon the matting, closed her eyes and seemed to go off in a kind of fit.

The other woman ran to her, fussed over her a little, and then drew back to await developments. Petitioning our dragoman to find out what this all meant, he said she had been drinking too much of the native wine, and he interpreted the woman whom he questioned about it as saying that she "have de debbil in her." In a few moments she came out of the first unconscious condition and began wildly to clutch about her. The umbrella belonging to one of our party being conveniently near she seized upon it, and only with the dragoman's help was it torn away. We passed on, satisfied to assist no more in the festivities.—Cor. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Manx Methods with Prisoners.

Two men named Peter Thornton and Thomas Smith were recently charged before the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate with having frequented the steamship Mona's Isle with intent to commit a felony. Detective Boyes stated that on Saturday he was a passenger on board the steamer from Liverpool to Douglas, and on arriving at his destination he noticed Thornton endeavoring to pick the pockets of several ladies, his companion acting as a shield to his movements. He took them into custody and gave them in charge of the Manx police. The prisoners were stripped of their money, watches and jewelry and then allowed to go.

They wandered about without means of sustenance until Monday, when they were sent over to Liverpool, and Boyes met them and removed them to prison. In reply to the magistrate the prisoners said that the Manx police authorities told them that they would not be detained if they delivered up their property. Detective Boyes said that there was no likelihood of the prisoners recovering their valuables, as the Manx police invariably held possession of things belonging to prisoners taken into their custody. Smith asked what proceedings they could take in order to recover their property. The magistrate told them they had better keep away from the island. The prisoners were then discharged.—London Times.

Families in Brooklyn.

I saw a surprised conductor the other day one one of Deacon Richardson's open cross town cars. When the car stopped at a crossing a man boarded it with two children at one side of the car and a woman with two children at the other side. Each took the same bench facing the horses, with the four children between them. The conductor received from the man a five cent piece for one fare.

"Won't you pay a little more?" said the conductor, holding the nickel in his hand and looking at the children.

"Why should I pay any more?" said the man angrily; "the oldest child is not 3 years old."

"How old is your wife?" said the conductor, sarcastically.

"What's that your affair?" retorted the man.

"Oh, come, now, you can beat me on the kids, if you like," said the conductor, getting mad, "but you must pay for the old gal."

The man was about to make a hot rejoinder when the woman stopped the quarrel by saying, "These two children are with me; I don't know the man." "Oh," said the conductor, accepting the woman's nickel. He was too much put out to ask if either of her children was not over 3 years of age.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Turkish Baths for Rheumatism.

It is now accepted that a Turkish bath is peculiarly unfriendly to rheumatism, and far ahead of any other remedial agency. One physician records over 3,000 cases treated by the means of these baths, and a cure was obtained in 95 per cent. One cause of rheumatism lies in the waste material which accumulates in the bodies of its victims. The easiest way to expel this is through the skin and by sweating. Turkish baths, when rightly employed, can scarcely do harm. They sometimes debilitate, but it is only for the time being, the strength being almost always restored in a few hours.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Parade of the Royal Botanic Society.

The second parade of the Royal Botanic society in Regent park was a brilliant success. All kinds of vehicles wreathed in flowers formed a charming procession. The most original and striking device of the day was a dog cart draped in white, shaded by a huge umbrella, which gave the effect of an elephant's howdah as it appeared in the distance of the grounds. Near at hand this chariot was seen to be entwined with plaited straw and white marguerites.—Chicago Herald.

Hard to Please.

Clara—I don't like Charlie Featherbrayne.

Ethel—Why not?

Clara—He's too extravagant.

Ethel—Then I suppose you like Jack Harding. He's a regular miser.

Clara—No, I don't. He's not rich enough to be extravagant.—Munsey's Weekly.

HOW A MOSAIC IS MADE.

A VISIT TO A LONDON GLASS MANUFACTORY DESCRIBED.

Some Information About an Interesting Art—How the Old Methods Differed from Those of Today—A Curious Ancient Method of Decoration.

One of the most important recent developments in glass manufacturing has been in the art of working in glass mosaic, and they have reproduced in this method Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of "Christ among the Doctors," which many people may remember in the old Watercolor society's exhibition in 1887. The mosaic, about eight feet wide and four feet high, was made for the reredos of Clifton college chapel. Few people have the slightest idea of how a mosaic is made.

"The art of working in mosaic, the most imperishable of wall decorations, was known to the Romans," said Mr. Powell, superintendent of a manufactory, "and has been revived and practiced at various times. Thus there was a revival in Raphael's time, and Titian also made designs for mosaic. In our own day it has been revived by Salviati, in Venice, and it has been practiced in the Vatican and at St. Peter's in Rome under the present and former pope for the purpose of reproducing the works of the old masters in an imperishable form. Most of the work done in this country and on the continent for the last quarter of a century has been by Salviati.

"For instance, the designs of Alfred Stevens for the spandrels in the dome of St. Paul's are carried out by him, and were executed in Venice. We have been working at mosaic for about ten years, and have introduced some very important improvements. We have, moreover, trained all our own craftsmen, and every part of the work, from the making of the glass to the completion of the picture, is done by highly skilled English craftsmen."

HOW THE GLASS IS MADE.

"And how are the cubes of glass made and arranged into a picture?" "You must begin at the beginning and see the glass made," said Mr. Powell, leading the way into the workshop. "But first let me show you what the old method was. This," showing me a piece of opaque colored glass, for all the world like a biscuit, "is a piece of glass such as is used in Venice. It is made by taking a big drop of molten glass and pressing it out flat—to about a quarter of an inch in thickness. These are made in every color. They are cut into little cubes and arranged to form the design, and it is the cut face which forms the picture surface. The disadvantages are the disagreeable glitter of the glass and the difficulty of shaping the pieces."

"And the new method?" I was shown the maker of the glass at work. The workman has a shallow mold, into which he sifts from the perforated bottom of a tin jug a colored powder. From another jug he sifts another thickness of white powder, and then a considerable thickness of coarser powder, making altogether about a quarter of an inch. These powders are of ground glass and are fused by the heat of the fire into a solid tile. The first powder is of the color the glass is intended to be, the second is white, to give quality to the surface color and to resist damp, and the third is simply a backing of coarser glass to give strength and thickness.

The tile is then cut up into little pieces with a steel American wheel into the shapes required. "The advantage," continued Mr. Powell, "besides the superior color is that we use the surface instead of the cut edge of the tile for the picture. And so we can cut any shape we require. Thus, as in Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, we can cut pieces into the shape of a thumb nail, or of a nostril, or of parts of an eye, or of any of the little bits of drawing which go to make up a picture. In the old way these things would have to be made up of little cubes, and of course the shapes would not have been nearly so accurate. By our method we are enabled to approach much nearer to pictorial effect—quite as near as is desirable in this class of decoration."

HOW THE PIECES ARE PUT TOGETHER.

"And the putting of the pieces together?" "There are several ways. The most obvious is to cement the glass piece by piece upon the stonework. But that makes very uneven work, and it is difficult to make alterations. The methods we actually practice are two—namely, 'face down' and 'face up.' The former is used for decorative panels and the latter for important work, like pictures. The method is this: We have a tracing made of, say, a head, which tracing is pasted down on a plate of glass. The little pieces of mosaic are then, after much careful selection and cutting, put down upon their places on the tracing and fixed with weak cement, and so bit by bit the whole is made up.

"The advantage is that we see what we are doing as we go on, and that alterations are easily made. When the work is finished in this way it is ready for transferring permanently to the stone wall or to a slab of slate. This is easily done. We take a piece of linen, such as architects use for tracing, and cement it all over the face of the pieces of glass. When this is hard the linen with all the pieces of mosaic is stripped off the glass plate. The slab of slate or the wall is then prepared with cement, upon which the mosaic, held together by the linen, is pressed and left to harden. The linen is then washed off and the finished mosaic exposed to view. And this is how a glass mosaic is made."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Take Your Choice.

Jones—You can get the position if you can find somebody that can go on your bond.

Smith—Which do you prefer, Willie Vanderbilt or Jay Gould?

"Are you acquainted with them?"

"Not at all; but they can go on my bond, can't they, if they want to?"—Texas Siftings.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

ORIGINALITY.

Once as I pondered o'er strange books, and sought
  From secrets of the past a knowledge new,
  Within my mind enthralled there sudden grew
The perfect germ of a stupendous thought!
No bizarre brain as yet had ever wrought
  This odd, weird wonder into shape, and few
  Could from the stores of fancy bring to view
A whim to equal this, to me untaught.
Its radiant advent thrilled one with delight;
  But as I dreamed I heard a sad voice say:
  "I, who am living in a spirit home
With the same thought that pleasures thee to-night,
  Once charmed Tiberius on a festal day,
  And made tumultuous laughter roar through Rome!"
—Francis S. Saltus.

PARTLOW'S LUCK.

The buckboard and steady going ponies of Mr. Jackson Bitts, late of boomless New Chicago, rounded a bend in the timber road a moment after a man, mounted on a racking horse, entered it from a sideway which joined the main road a little beyond the bend.

The racking of the equestrian's steed was kept from becoming monotonous by a tendency upon the part of the racker to stumble at the slightest provocation, and his rider, as he weakly reversed the horse at the sound of the buckboard's approach and came racking toward it, looked as if a persistence in that mode of traveling might speedily result in shaking him to pieces.

He was thin and wan, as if from a recent illness, and his mouth had a discouraged droop at the corners.

He begged to share the buckboard seat with Mr. Bitts, supplementing the excuse that he was in danger of being unable to long keep his joints together if forced to continue the victim of the rack.

"A feller," he said presently, with a mournful tone that was almost a sigh—"a feller must save himself all he kin—'specially when luck's agin him."

He had fastened the racker behind the buckboard and crawled onto the seat with an "Um—ah!" of relief.

The two men exchanged the civilities of "passing the time o' day," and Mr. Bitts, having done all that courtesy demanded of him, was ready to resume the attack upon the chaotic schemes with which he had been wrestling before the appearance of the other.

"When luck's agin him," his passenger repeated sighfully, "as it is agin me!"

"I reckon so," agreed Mr. Bitts, encouraging but little the evident desire of the other to indulge in reminiscencing.

Mr. Jackson Bitts, late of New Chicago, was interested more in Junction City and the financial benefit he expected to derive from the place than in the woes of the man beside him.

He had approached New Chicago six months before with the same wrestling with schemes that now tore him.

The boom at that settlement had waxed and waned, and Mr. Bitts had failed to enrich himself; but with the ever springing hope that animates the true boomer, he was now on his way to Junction City, filled with still greater confidence than he had entertained upon approaching New Chicago.

It was decided and announced that the Dakota and Gulf railway would cross the Transcontinental railway at a certain point where there was not little of nature's handiwork to be seen.

The road bed of the Transcontinental, a shanty on the line between two homestead claims, an apology for a fence, another for a stable—that was about all there was to be seen.

This was at noon. A little later the agents of the two railroads and one of the proprietors of the shanty on the line between the claims were actively at work with a gang of men, and before 10 o'clock of the following day the entire section had been staked off in streets and lots.

At noon the sale of lots began, and before night many had been sold. By sunset half a dozen shanties had been "slapped up," and Junction City began to be.

The rapidity with which the news of the new born boom traveled was astonishing. The next day the building of houses and the coming of inhabitants began in good earnest.

Shanties sprang up. Others came on wheeled trucks from deserted claims and more or less excuseless settlements. Tents were plentiful. There appeared what out of courtesy were called stores. There, too, was a "hotel," the "accommodations" of which were little short of awful, and a saloon where was dispensed liquid comfort mostly of the "Battleax" brand.

A day later the initial number of The Junction City Pioneer was sprung upon the settlement by an enterprising gentleman who had previously founded The Sumner Pioneer and The New Paris Pioneer. There were also many other evidences of the daring and activity that a new born boom develops.

Bitts' pasenger wriggled about on the seat of the buckboard and sighed again.

"Luck's be'n agin me ever since I kin remember," he ventured presently. "Name's Partlow—Oracle Partlow."

He paused to note the effect of this announcement.

Mr. Bitts uttered an "uh-huh" of assent, and withdrew within his shell.

"Yep," continued Mr. Partlow with pathetic pride, "I reckon I'm the unluckiest man 'twixt this an' anywhurs. I've b'en mighty nigh everything but plumb killed."

"That's bad," commented Mr. Bitts, without emotion.

"Um—ah! you bet!" pursued Mr. Partlow, warming up. "I've be'n shot by a deputy sher'f for a hawse thief. I've be'n blowed nearly out uv the county by a cyclone. I've stood on a bar'l with a rope around my neck, waitin' for a vigilantes committee to decide whether I was the feller they wanted or not, an' I was tarred an' feathered once by mistake. I've be'n held up by road agents an' robbed uv my last three dollars. I've be'n chased by a crazy man. My wife ran away with a man who owed me, an' who was reckoned by me to be sure pay. A well caved in on me once, an' kept me buried for forty hours with a half inch crack to breathe through. I've had the rheumatiz off an' on for ten years, an' the ager right smart uv the time. An', all, things considered, I reckon luck's agin me!"

"Looks so!" agreed Mr. Bitts, mildly interested.

"Wal," resumed Partlow, "after I had drifted about all over the west, I finally struck this part uv the state an' settled down, a few miles south uv yere on a claim jinin' the one that Ike Blue took up next day. I 'lowed that out thar on the flat land, with little to steal an' apparently nobody to pester, I might sort o' live down my luck!"

He went on to tell how Mr. Blue and himself had erected their shanty across the dividing line of the two claims, each sleeping on the part of the cabin on his own homestead, thus making a cheap pretense of complying with the requirements of the homestead law demanding a place of residence on each claim.

Then, before they had got more than fairly settled, the Transcontinental railway put in an appearance, cutting their claims in twain, and remunerating their owners but scantily therefor.

No serious misfortune had overtaken Mr. Partlow, however, but his accustomed ill luck manifested itself often enough to keep him in mind of the fact that man is of few days and full of trouble.

The only cow possessed by the partners choked to death on almost the last of their turnips; the chinch bugs made merry with their discouraged looking wheat, and a train on the Transcontinental so frightened the team of horses that Blue and Partlow owned jointly that they ran away with a borrowed mowing machine and Mr. Partlow, ruining the former and endangering the life of the latter.

But all this was nothing more than he expected, he said sighfully, and it was therefore met with becoming resignation by Mr. Partlow. But Mr. Blue, less familiar with misfortune, began to look with suspicion upon his partner as a sort of modern and degenerate Jonah.

"Shouldn't wonder," commented Mr. Bitts.

It had been but lately that Partlow, though feeling physically out of shape, as he expressed it, had ridden to New Chicago on an errand of no interest to us, and while returning had become weak, ill and delirious and, as he learned afterward, had been found wandering aimlessly about at a considerable distance from the way he should have pursued, and faithfully followed by his old horse.

Partlow had been taken in and cared for by kind souls, and was now only just recovering from a severe illness.

He was ready to prognosticate more ill luck for the future.

Prompted by what he had believed a premonition, he had, before leaving the double claim, given Mr. Blue a laboriously executed document resembling a power of attorney, giving him authority over his claim during his absence.

And now it would not surprise him much, he confessed, to find that Blue, concluding that he had feloniously run away with the racking horse, had indulged in some retaliatory measure. He could not see how Blue could avoid entertaining an uncomplimentary opinion of him, at the very least.

"The claims air jest over beyond the timber thar," he continued; "an' I wouldn't be surprised if"——

His further forebodings were interrupted by the appearance of a little squad of horsemen, who came galloping toward them out of the timber, just ahead.

"That's Ike in front. The rest air strangers to me," he said, gloomily. "Wonder what's up?"

"Ike, what"— he began, as the horsemen reached the buckboard.

"Shut up!" broke in Mr. Blue. "We've got a surprise for you!"

Partlow doubled up a little closer on the seat of the buckboard. They were half way through the timber before he spoke again.

"Wonder what they're up to!" he muttered to Bitts. "Mebby they're goin' to hang me, or sump'n'! Say, Ike, I hain't done nuth'n' an'"——

"Shut up!" broke in the gentleman addressed.

"Jest my reg'lar luck," sighed Partlow. "But I hain't done nuth'n'!"

As they emerged from the timber he looked up to see the familiar outlines of the shanty, on the line between the two claims.

Instead he, wide eyed and open mouthed, beheld new born, bustling, booming Junction City, with its already respectable showing of houses and tents.

There appeared activity everywhere—men hurrying hither and thither, more shanties and tents springing up, a building just rolling in on tracks, a new depot rising skyward—in short, the springing up of a prairie "city."

"W'y—w'y—I—how—where"——

Mr. Partlow threatened to collapse.

"It's part uv the surprise," grinned Ike Blue. "You an' me own half uv the town. Mor'n a thousand dollars' worth uv lots sold already, an' more a-goin' all the time. Prices risin' every minute. We'll be rich men yet, Ork, ole feller!"

"I—my luck"——

"Has changed at last. I found out where you was very soon after you was taken sick, but as you wa'n't in any great danger I reckoned on not lettin' you know anything about this till I could spring it on you all at once."

"I—I can't believe it!" faltered Partlow. I"——

"Oh, it's all true!"

"Rich—luck changed—I can't believe my senses!" said Partlow, slowly. "I reckon I'm losin' my mind or sump'n'!"

He rose to step down from the buckboard, and weak from his recent illness and the excitement fell forward to the ground.

"His arm is broken in two places," was the verdict of the doctor who had arrived at the settlement in good time to be called to the cabin whither Partlow had been carried.

The sufferer uttered what sounded like a sigh of relief.

"Things air all right yet!" he said, weakly. "I hain't losin' my mind, after all. I'm still Oracle Partlow!"—Tom P. Morgan in Philadelphia Saturday Night.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—August 6.

High water at 3.00 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.42; Sets at 6.58.
Moon rises 10.32.
Last Quarter August 7.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The rain is welcome.

A bay horse is advertised for sale.

A girl desires a situation to do housework.

Patrick Igo is building on Payne street, South Quincy.

Miss Kate L. Lincoln of Wollaston is visiting at Stamford, Conn.

Miss Sadie Badger of Wollaston, is at Concord, N. H., for a short visit.

Mr. Charles Hayes, of West Quincy, has gone to New York on a business trip.

An excellent rolled gravel sidewalk has been laid around the Wollaston school.

Mr. Edgar Hayden and two children of Quincy Point are visiting in Sandwich, Mass.

Miss Grace Dean of Malden, is the guest of Miss Clara F. Redding at the Elms, Quincy Point.

Miss Annie B. Sampson of Norwood is spending her vacation at her home at Quincy Point.

Mrs. H. M. Federhen of Quincy Point, is spending a few days at Norwell.

There were twenty-seven deaths in Salem last week, and yet that city is not twice as large as Quincy.

Capt. Daniel Higgins of Quincy Point arrived home yesterday, after an absence of several months.

City Clerk Spear is enjoying a day's outing. It is so seldom that he takes a day off that he is missed.

Mr. Frank P. Waterhouse of Wollaston caught twelve blue fish a few days ago, from his steam yacht.

The parishioners of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary of South Boston, held a picnic yesterday at Lovell's grove.

Comrade Albert Keating has offered his services and the use of his horse to show the visiting post the city next week.

Mrs. George W. Prescott was summoned yesterday to the bedside of her father, Mr. Joshua Fisher of West Dedham, whose illness has taken a serious turn.

Certain young ladies of Quincy it is said, are very anxious to know who the young spook is that sits on the stone-wall on Goffe street, every Sunday evening.

The Hinckley house on Water street has been moved and President's avenue is open for travel. The two English houses being built on this street are progressing rapidly.

The Willard school grows larger. Work has been progressing very rapidly the past two weeks. Mr. Cushing is giving his whole attention this week, and is pushing things for all they are worth.

Robert E. Townsend will move to his new farm at Squantum next week. The large barn now occupied by him at South Quincy is to be sold and removed or demolished, and other improvements made.

Pratt & Curtis have announced their intention of closing their store next Tuesday, Aug 12, that "all hands" may witness the Grand Army parade. Others intending to close will please notify the DAILY LEDGER.

Probably no book has ever appeared in America which has received such universal, uniform, and unanimous praise from both the secular and religious press in all parts of the country, as Miss Anna Sewell's delightful book—Black Beauty. Through the liberality of a citizen of Wollaston, we are presenting this book free to all lovers of that noble animal—the horse.

There will probably be a large gathering at Houghs Neck this afternoon and evening to listen to sweet music by the sea, and take part in the dance. The Manet street railway will endeavor to accommodate its patrons in good shape; and will run half-hour trips during the afternoon and evening. The last car up from the beach will be at 11 o'clock.

WEYMOUTH.

The farmers of Weymouth are discouraged because of the poor condition of their crops. Owing to the drought the price of milk has been raised to eight cents per quart.

The New Bedford Mercury of Monday said: "Perhaps Progress Engine Co. No. 2 doesn't know how to entertain its guests. And then again perhaps it does. The 27 visiting firemen from East Weymouth, members of Z. L. Bicknell Hose Co. No. 2 and guests were thoroughly convinced that "Prog" does know how, for they were treated to two days' pleasure, as good a time as they ever had in their lives, they loudly declare.

The visiting firemen last year entertained Progress company at Weymouth, taking them to Nantasket and Downer Landing and this year the Progress thought it would reciprocate. The visitors arrived here Saturday in the 10.55 train from Boston and were met at the station and conveyed to the central engine house where lunch was served. The Weymouth firemen are a gentlemanly lot of fellows and made a fine appearance, all wearing the firemen's uniform, and a brown hat with neat blue and white checked ribbon.

TODAY'S COURT.

Parties Arraigned for Disturbing a Wedding at Atlantic.

Edward Lynch for being intoxicated fined $5 and costs.

Robert Wiseman loaded himself with liquor yesterday and was taken in. He was fined $5 and costs.

Lemuel G. Piper of Milton for being drunk, fined $5 and costs.

Elizabeth Uninac of Randolph for disturbing the peace, fined $5 and costs.

Charles L. Bryant Doe for breaking out of lockup in Braintree, fined $10 and costs.

Ernest Borden for the same offence, fined $5 and one-half the costs.

Peter McPartland, Mary Crawford, Annie Douglass and John Crawford of Atlantic for disturbing the peace, on complaint of Officer A. H. Maxwell.

On the evening of July 30, Maxwell's son was married and was holding the wedding at his father's residence on Walnut street. A large number of spectators had arrived and were giving vent to their feelings by crowing, shouting, pounding tin cans and making other hideous noises. Somebody who was looking on did not think that noise enough was being made, so that person threw a bomb into an outhouse owned by Mavwell, which shattered it to some extent. This angered the wedding guests so they left the house where the fhstivities were being held and came out to see who was the cause of the mischief. A Mr. Kendall, one of the guests, claimed he was struck by a stone which came from Crawford's yard. He went up to the fence with a couple of supporters and called to Crawford for satisfaction. This Crawford would not do, so Kendall then went out into the street looking for trouble. Officer Halloran was then called and was obliged to disperse the crowd. Crawford formerly lived in a house owned by Maxwell and they had some trouble which resulted in the former being ordered out. Ill feeling has since existed between them. All but Crawford were discharged, and his case was continued until next Wednesday, also the charge against him for assaulting Maxwell.

Three Hundred Thousand.

By a little more than three days' closing of the St. Mary's canal at the entrance to Lake Michigan from Lake Superior one hundred and fifty vessels whose cargoes were valued at ten million dollars were detained. The loss estimated by this delay is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. These figures serve to give some idea of the value of this commercial water way, and indirectly of the enormous extent and importance of our international commerce. No artificial water way in the world approaches this in the number of vessels or the amount of tonnage passing through it. The lock on the canal is the largest in the world. It was constructed and is operated by the United States government.

Dorchester Championship

The following boats are entered for the first championship regatta of the Dorchester Yacht Club to be sailed this afternoon:

FIRST CLASS.

Name and owner.	Rig.	Sailing Length. Ft.In.
Montezuma, G. E. Curry	Cat	22 01
Queen Mab, W. O. Gay	Cat	22 06
SECOND CLASS.		
Jack Daw, G. Lewis	Sloop	18 02
Meteor, D. H. Mason	Sloop	16 09
Tantrum, J. F. Small	Sloop	15 10
Scamp, C. H. Nute	Cat	18 04
Flora Lee, C. D. Lanning	Cat	16 11
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	Cat	16 03
Mirage, G. K. Dearborn	Cat	17 05
SPECIAL CLASS.		
Rowboat, G. E. Curry	Cat	15 00
Rowboat, F. W. Porter	Cat	15 00
Rowboat, H. W. Smith	Cat	15 00
Rowboat, J. W. Longstreet	Cat	15 00
Rowboat, J. Preston	Cat	15 00

Wife—"Why are you so blue, John? Didn't you say you found $50 today?

Husband—"Yes, and something else, too.

Wife—"What, my dear?"

Husband—"The man it belonged to."

DIED.

FOLEY—In Quincy, Aug. 6, Mrs. Arthur Foley, (formerly Ellen J. McDonnell). Funeral from Quarry street, Quincy, Friday at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice.

BOWIN—In South Quincy, Aug. 5, Frank, son of Mr. Benjamin and Mrs. Marian Bowin, aged 4 months and 17 days.

GAGE—In West Quincy, Aug. 5, Dora V., daughter of Mr. Joseph L. and Mrs. Mary E. Gage, aged 5 months and 22 days.

LAST DAY ON EARTH.

Witnesses to Kemmler's Execution All on Hand.

A GLOOMY DAY AT AUBURN.

The Victim of the Uncanny Proceeding Seems Composed and Cheerful—Newspapers Warned to Be Discreet.

AUBURN, N. Y. Aug. 6.—There seems to be a general impression here that Kemmler will be executed to-day. The doctors and other invited guests who arrived during yesterday, after supper at the hotel last night, accompanied by Warden Dunston, proceeded to the prison, where the medical men joined in conference as to the time and method of conducting the autopsy. By many it is said to be deemed wise that the autopsy should not be performed until after Kemmler has been dead two or three hours. The reason is two-fold; it is desired that no question shall arise as to whether electricity or the scalpel killed Kemmler. There can be no doubt after the death rigor has set in. Again, a more satisfactory autopsy may be made upon a body which has been some time dead than upon one yet warm. This point was discussed as was also a program as to what each medical man's part shall be at the killing and during the autopsy. The conference lasted an hour or more and was attended by all of the witnesses who are here from out of town. The list of those who will witness the execution is as follows:

Dr. Charles F. McDonald of New York, chairman of the state lunacy commission; Dr. George F. Shrady of New York, editor of The Medical Record; Dr. A. P. Southwick, the father of the electrical execution bill; Dr. George E. Fell, Dr. C. M. Daniels, Dr. Charles Fowler of Buffalo, Dr. W. I. Jenkins, deputy coroner of New York; Dr. Louis Batch of Albany, secretary of the state board of health; Dr. W. J. Nelliz of Albany, Dr. Henry A. Argue of Corning, Hon. Tracy C. Becker of Buffalo, the referee who took testimony on the first appeal as to the constitutionality of the law; Frank W. Mack of the Associated Press; Robert Dunlap of New York; District Attorney Quimby of Buffalo, who had charge of the murderer at Buffalo; C. R. Huntley of Buffalo, an electrician; G. G. Bain of the United Press; Drs. T. K. Smith, J. M. Jenkins and H. R. Allison of Auburn.

This makes twenty-three of the twenty-six, the others to be made up of the ministers or guards of the prison. Under the law the warden has named Drs. McDonald and Spitzka as the physicians, and Dr. George F. Shrady is at the head of the citizens invited at the discretion of the warden.

As the hour for the execution of Kemmler approaches, a feeling of sorrow that cannot be dispelled creeps over the city. The fact that either in the gloomy hours of midnight or in the gray dawn a human being is to be awakened from his sleep. bound hand and foot, and then, a helpless captive, is to be led out before a score of cold-blooded scientists

And Slaughtered by an Uncanny Method, causes a feeling of sympathy and dread in the minds of the people of Auburn.

Kemmler's last hour is slowly, but inexorably, drawing near. He himself sits in his cell trembling, thinking each moment may be his last. He was a brutal murderer, no doubt, and is little more than an animal, but even among the newspaper men, who are usually unsympathetic and professionally apathetic upon such occasions, the expression "poor Kemmler" is often heard. He has certainly suffered a thousand deaths already, and people will be glad when the judicial tragedy is finally accomplished.

Apart, too, from sympathy for Kemmler himself, the circumstances of peculiar horror which attend his taking off are leading many people to think that this whole business of legally slaughtering is uncivilized and inhuman.

It was a gloomy, depressing day in Auburn. It was dark and cloudy throughout the day, extremely hot, and during the afternoon the rain fell in torrents. People moved mournfully about under umbrellas, but few people were upon the streets, anyway. Everybody who passed the great stone front wall of the prison stopped in front of the big bars at the gate and peered half-frightened at the iron grating before the window of Kemmler's death chamber.

Little attention was paid during this time to Kemmler personelly. The miserable victim of the whole proceeding, as a matter of fact, has recovered considerably from his fright and weakness of a few days ago. He woke up in his cell and told his keeper that he knew he had to die, and that he was prepared and glad to die. He was quiet, composed and cheerful during the day.

At 12:30 o'clock Chaplain Yates entered the great prison gates. He was closely followed by Rev. Dr. Houghton. It is understood that Kemmler has been told that he will be slaughtered to-day.

Concerning the Autopsy,

Dr. Southwick said: "It will not be such an elaborate affair as is supposed. The important parts of the autopsy will be microscopical examinations, which will be done by the physicians separately. We will take part of Kemmler's body to our homes and examine these carefully at our leisure. Then we will get together and frame a report covering the whole case."

In view of the elaborate preparations making to report the execution of Kemmler by electricity, the assistant district attorney had his attention called to the following provision of the new law: "No account of the details of any such execution, beyond the statement of the fact that such convict was on the day in question duly executed according to law at the prison, shall be published in any newspaper. Any person who shall violate or omit to comply with any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." He said that any newspaper, news association or telegraph company that was concerned in the publication of a fuller account than the law allows would be liable under this law. The agents of the Associated Press and the United Press and the manager of the Western Union said they were preparing for a full report of the execution, not having considered the law at all.

Vacation Ends To-day.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 6.—The president did not leave yesterday as expected. He and Secretary Blaine derived so much benefit from their short sojourn, it was decided to defer the day of departure until to-day. President Harrison and Postmaster General Wanamaker will proceed at once to Washington, while Secretary Blaine will go to New York.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.

Movement in New York to Give Legal Instruction to Women.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Over a year ago an organization was formed in this city for the purpose of aiding women in securing instruction in law. Its name was the Women's Law School association. A new society, with similar objects, under the name of the Legal Education society, has just been organized and a president will soon be chosen. Whether the Women's Law School association shall be absorbed with this later scheme or be continued independently is a question which members of these two societies are endeavoring to settle.

The society just formed has sent out a circular asking for means to maintain the women's law class at the university of the city of New York, which is to begin a course in the autumn. A salary of $1000, paying for the services of Dr. Emily Hempin as law instructor, is to be raised in this manner, the university taking no financial responsibility in the proposed experiment. The list of donors already enrolled is headed by the name of Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, who subscribes $100 of the necessary sum. The list also contains the names of Mrs. E. B. Grannis of the Church Union, Mrs. Field, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi and others.

THE CARPENTERS' CONVENTION.

New Constitution Adopted—Eight-Hour Rule Will Be Enforced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The carpenters and joiners' convention listened to reports yesterday. The biennial report of the president was read and a committee appointed to report on the suggestions made by him. In General Secretary McGuire's report, besides a variety of other topics treated, the entire revision of the constitution and by-laws was recommended. The convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole and the revision of the constitution and by-laws were taken up. Every delegate had some suggestion to make and not much progress was made during the session. The old constitution was practically wiped out and, to use the words of Secretary McGuire, "the constitution as far as adopted is up to the times."

The eight-hour question was given a most prominent place in the document, and the strict enforcement of the eight-hour rule is urged in strong language. But six articles were adopted, and it will take two days before the constitution is completed. The minimum initiation fee will be placed at $5.

MADE A FINE SHOW.

Boston Hussars "Take the Cake" at the Odd Fellows' Cantonment.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Cantons from all parts of the country continue to arrive to take part in the triennial cantonment of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., and the city is ablaze with the black, red, gold and purple trappings and the flashing jewels and waving plumes of the order. Yesterday forenoon was devoted to competitiye exemplifications of the subordinate degree work with closed doors. In the afternoon the prize drills of the cantons by classes was begun on the lake front in the presence of a multitude of people. After the drills there was a dress parade. Among the arrivals was a troop of Hussars from Boston. They were the sensation of the evening when they appeared under the electric lights in their black and white garments trimmed with black and grey astrachan. Gen. John C. Underwood, the generalissimo of the army, held a crowded reception at the Auditorium hotel parlors.

AN "AD" FOR NOVELS.

Truck Load of Alleged Obscene Literature Brought Into Court.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Patrick Farrelly, manager, and two clerks of the American News company; John C. Flanagan and Edward Everiss, were arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Murray for the sale of alleged obscene literature. At the same time a truck pulled up before the doors of the great establishment on Chambers street and carted to court 1244 objectionable volumes. The complaint was made by Superintendent Britton of the Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law. The books objected to were: "The Clemenceau Case," by Dumas; "The Devil's Daughters," by Balzac; "In Stella's Shadow," by Albert Ross; "An Actor's Wife," by George Moore; "Speaking of Ellen," by Albert Ross; "Thou Shalt Not," by Albert Ross, and "The Kreutzer Sonata," by Tolstoi. The prisoners were arraigned and patrolled in the custody of counsel.

Three Men Probably Drowned.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—On Monday afternoon a man giving the name of James Benson of 38 Charter street and two others, names unknown, hired a boat of Samuel Warren. The understanding was that they would be gone about two hours, and $3 was paid by Benson. The men had not returned with the boat Tuesday afternoon, and inquiries at 38 Charter street showed that the men were not there. An officer of one of the Hingham steamers reports a boat sunk near Nix's Mate, with the top of her mast just out of water. It answered the description of the boat hired.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 5.

Sugar Trust was the prominent feature of the New York stock market trading. Trading in the Boston stock market broadened a little, but save in Atchison there was little more feature than yesterday.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41¼	Nor Pac. pref	81⅛
Central Pacific	31½	Oregon Navi	100
Chi & Northwest	111	Oregon Trans	45⅞
Del Lack & West	145	Pacific Mail	45
Del & Hudson	167	Reading	43⅝
Illinois Central	114	Texas Pacific	19¾
Lake Shore	109	Union Pacific	60⅝
Missouri Pacific	69⅜	Wabash St. L. & P.	12¼
N. J. Central	124	do pref	25⅞
N. Y. Central	107⅛	Wheel & Lake Erie	37¾
Northern Pacific	34⅞	Western Union	83⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	78	Fitchburg pref	90
Frcmn's Bay Land	6¼	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	27⅛	Mexican Central	24½
Atchison	41⅛	N Y & N E	47⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	do pref	119
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	....	Union Pacific	60¾
Boston & Prov	257	Wisconsin Central	27
Chicago, B & Q	104⅛	American Bell	227
Central Mass	21	New England Tel	53
do pref	43½	Erie Tel	54¾
Eastern	171	Mexican Tel	80

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5. — FLOUR — Active; city mills $4 60 to 4 85; city mills patents $5 00 to 5 40; winter wheat, low grades, $2 75 to 3 35; do fair to fancy. 3 45 to 5 00; do patents $4 70 to 5 40; Minnesota clear $4 00 to 4 65; do straights 4 10 to 5 15.

WHEAT—Active; No 2 red 98 to 90c elevator; No 3 red 93½c.

CORN — Firm; No 2, 54¾ to 55c elevator; steamer mixed 55¾ to 55c.

OATS—Higher; No 3 41c; mixed western 40 to 43c.

COFFEE—Rio firm; fair cargoes 20¼c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined quiet; granulated 6c, cubes 6⅜c.

POTATOES—Quiet; Long Island $1 50 to 1 75; Jersey 1 50 to 1 87; sweets $3 50 to 4 00.

PORK — Quiet; mess, $12 50 to $13 50; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

—AT THE—

Quincy Patriot Office,

115 Hancock Street.

Billheads,
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Business Cards,
Statements,
Envelopes,
Posters,
Flyers,
Hand Bills,
Dodgers,
Circulars,
Etc., Etc.,

Everything in the Printing Line

at 115 Hancock Street,

Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

TELEPHONE 54-8.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 100. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A situation to do second work. Apply at the LEDGER office.
West Quincy, Aug. 7. 3t

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One very black Horse. Warranted sound and kind. Sold for no fault, only owner has two. JOHN PAGE, City Boot and Shoe Store, 104 Hancock St.
Aug. 7—6t Aug. 9—1w

FOR SALE.—A Bay work horse, weighs about 1400 lbs., 10 years old. Apply to G. W. TUCKERMAN, Washington street.
Aug. 6. 6t

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

Rhode Island Clambake
— AT THE —
BIG TENT,
(The first on Sea Street)
HOUGHS NECK, - QUINCY.
Every Sunday full Bill of Fare
— FOR —
50 CENTS.
Clam Chowder by the plate. Fruit, tonic, &c.
MRS. H. H. CONNORS,
Proprietor of Brockton Cafe.
Aug. 5. 6t

FOR SALE.
The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to
JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.
July 16. 18t

Boots and Shoes.
BOOTS AND SHOES!
FOR THE THOUSANDS.
The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.
D. B. Stetson,
54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

Flour at Wholesale
—IS—
50c. Per Barrel Higher.
Owing to the fact of our having a Large Stock of Flour bought at the Lowest point, we will for a limited time only, offer our Imperial Bread Flour at
$6.00 per Barrel,
delivered FREE to any part of the City. We guarantee this Flour to be equal in bread making qualities to any Flour offered in Quincy.
We are the largest direct receivers of Flour south of Boston.
Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.
Boston Branch Grocery,
Durgin & Merrill's Block,
QUINCY.

HELD IN $500 EACH.

The Thieves Who Stole from Dr. Hallowell Last Week

SAY THEY WERE DRUNK.

And Had No Recollection of the Affair—They Were Fully Identified—The Impression Is That Three Rough Customers are Safely Housed.

James Gray, Philip Harrigan and John O'Brien who were arrested for stealing a case of surgical instruments from the carriage of Dr. Hallowell last Thursday, were before the court this morning. The owner of the instruments identified them and the case, as also did Dr. Dearing who purchased them from the men. Mrs. John O. Hall who lives near the doctor recognized the men as the parties whom she saw taking the case. When they offered them for sale to Dr. Dearing he thought they would be more likely to reach their owner through him than by any other way, so when they told him that they were stolen he paid $5 for them. Several other witnesses testified to having seen the men with the team.

The fellows said that they were under the influence of liquor while everything occurred and could not question the witnesses as they did not remember anything about the whole affair. Gray said he was a coal heaver on a vessel plying between Baltimore and Boston.

Harrigan worked in a pork house.

The defendants wished that the court would be as lenient as possible as it was the first time they were ever in court for any offence.

O'Brien finally acknowledged that his correct name was Daniel Sullivan and resided at 9 Genesee street, Boston. For some time he had been in the employ of Rice & Hutchins on Summer street and had been loafing on account of lack of work. He started that day to walk to Quincy to see a friend in Curtis' shop and on the way was met by the other two in the team who asked him if he wanted to ride. That was how he came to be with them.

Each was held in $300 for their appearance at the Superior court in Dedham in September.

The team which they drove from Boston proved to be stolen, and belonged to Nicholas Parentin. It was taken from 159 Harrison avenue. The arrested parties said they were in a saloon in Dorchester drinking, when two men came up and entered into conversation. The latter told the former that if they would take the team and drive to Nantasket they would give them work. They would go by boat and meet them there. It seemed quite probable that they had stolen the team so they were held in $500 for their appearance at the Superior Court in September.

Raymond & Whitcomb's Autumn Tours

September and October are delightful months for pleasure travel, and it will be seen by reference to Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb's announcement, that this enterprising firm fully recognize this fact. A magnificent list of twenty different tours are planned, chiefly for September, but over-lapping the early part of October in one or two instances. Few places of fashionable resort in New England, Canada, or the middle States are omitted, and it would require much less space to enumerate these than to give a list of those to which visits are made. Two excursions to the battlefield of Gettysburg and other places of interest in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia are among the notable trips. In addition to these tours, there are to be several more excursions to the Yellowstone National Park (August 14, August 28 and September 11), two excursions to the Pacific Coast over the Northern Pacific Railroad (September 11 and October 13), and one direct to Southern California, October 13. Descriptive circulars have been issued of the various groups of excursions, and these will be sent free by mail, by W. Raymond, 296 Washington street, opposite School street, Boston.

The accident which has obstructed commerce on the Sault Ste. Maria Canal will be apt to give a big boom to the Congressional movement to enlarge and improve this, the most important artificial waterway of its class on the planet.

—The Kentville (N. S.) Star tells a story of a man buying an orange for a sick wife and returning it the next day, with the startling announcement that she was dead. It is said the story is vouched for.

—A citizen committee of Waltham have canvassed that city for funds with which to entertain visiting Grand Army men, and have raised $451. And the work still goes on.

—In the forests of Washington and British Columbia are frequently seen trees dripping copiously during clear, bright days, when no dew to the condensing power of the leaves of the fir, and it occurs only when the humidity is near the dew point.

ROCKET GETS A LEG.

First Championship Regatta of the Dorchester Club Sailed Yesterday.

The championship regatta of the Dorchester club sailed Wednesday was devoid of interest, the wind being light. Several of the entries announced did not participate. The Montezuma, Rocket and Pansy secured legs for the championship, and cash prizes were won by the Rival, Flora Lee and Cowslip. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Length. ft. in.	Actual time. h. m. s.	Corr'd time. h. m. s.
FIRST CLASS.			
Montezuma, G. E. Curry	22 01	2 11 38	1 37 53
Rival, W. S. Nickerson	26 05	2 12 25	1 43 22
SECOND CLASS.			
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	16 03	1 30 51	0 59 31
Flora Lee, C. D. Lanning	16 11	1 31 43	1 01 17
Tantrum, J. F. Small	14 08	1 38 04	1 04 26
Jackdaw, G. Lewis	18 02	1 34 28	1 05 33
Viento, C. P. Pear	16 09	1 39 59	1 09 25
Mirage, G. K. Dearborn	17 05	withdrawn	
Scamp, H. N. Nute	18 04	withdrawn	
SPECIAL CLASS.			
Pansy, J. T. Preston	not taken	0 59 17	....
Cowslip, J. Longstreet	not taken	1 11 15	....
Violet, H. W. Smith	not taken	withdrawn	

A silver cup will be given in each class to the yacht winning two of the three races.

Wollaston Park.

There appears to be considerable activity and enterprise at Wollaston Park. Four or five nice large houses are being erected, which will cost some $4000 or more apiece, which will make quite a good beginning at this new place, in former years known as the Josiah Quincy farm.

One, directly in front of the house occupied by Mr. George Vinton, is nearly completed and the family have moved in. The owner is a carpenter and he intends to build several more.

Mr. Sylvester Brown is building a nice house nearly in front of the old Quincy mansion, which will be very convenient and attractive and will be quite an ornament to these grounds.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Maj. Butterworth's salary as secretary of the Columbian fair is to be $12,500.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, used to be a telegraph operator, and was one of the first four men to read telegraphy by sound.

Henry E. Abbey, who is probably the most successful theatrical manager of the time, began his career as a cornet player in an Ohio rural orchestra.

Age is telling more and more on Cardinal Newman. He had recently to be carried into church at Birmingham, and carried out at the conclusion of the services.

Roy Winton, of Winfield, Kan., is the latest musical prodigy. He is but 5 years old and plays with a wonderful degree of intuitive skill the most difficult organ and piano music.

Charles Nordhoff, the accomplished Washington correspondent of The New York Herald, has been placed by Mr. Bennett on the retired list of that newspaper on half pay for life.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, is described as a "tall, thin, sharp faced, shrill voiced senator, noted as the most excitable man in the senate and a good type of the old fashioned controversialist."

Vice President Morton delights in the possession of three wigs. One is short hair, just been cut; another is of medium growth, just right, and the third is rather long—in fact, needs trimming.

R. D. Sears, who won the tennis championship three successive years, is about 32 years old. He looks like a divinity student with his spectacles, which he wears even while playing his favorite game.

A centenarian known as "Uncle Dave," who was one of Andrew Jackson's soldiers, died near Sheffield, Ala., recently. His wife died in 1842, and every day since her burial he had prayed at her grave.

Woodford Sanders, a Virginia artist, has been creating a stir in Natchez, Miss., by painting portraits of deceased persons whom he never saw. All that he needs is a verbal description from somebody.

Of the Rev. Dr. Theodoric Pryor, who died recently in Nottoway county, Va., it is related that in half a century of ministerial work he never missed an appointment to preach on account of ill health.

The late Abraham Bonnafield, clerk of the county court of Tucker county, W. Va., was born without legs over fifty years ago. Yet he was an excellent cavalry soldier in the Confederate army all through the late war.

John Orth, the ex-Archduke John of Austria, has established himself in business at Buenos Ayres. He intends soon to go to Valparaiso as agent for an English house in managing shipments of saltpetre and other articles.

Joe Friend, known to the police of several cities as the boy traveler, is now working for a living in San Francisco. The boy's parents live in Chicago, but they can't keep him home. He is only 12 years old and has wandered over thousands of miles.

Stephen B. Elkins' mountain home in West Virginia is built on a peak from which a view of thirty miles may be had. The house is more like a baronial castle than a residence. The surrounding mountains are full of trout streams and game forests.

Mr. George M. Stearns, who has been asked to run for congress in one of the Berkshire Hills districts of Massachusetts, says: "I cannot stand. I must have the few remaining years of my life for what I can get of pleasure and joy out of this beautiful world."

Shortly after the battle of Sedan Prince Bismarck found a baby sleeping in his bed, and pinned to its frock was a note stating that its father had been killed at Sedan and that its mother was unable to care for it. Bismarck accepted the trust, adopted the child, and today he is a model young man.

Col. James Young, the model farmer of Pennsylvania, has recently celebrated his seventieth birthday, He is one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers of the Union and is universally beloved by all who know him. The hospitality of his farmer home is known in foreign lands as well as in America.

WEYMOUTH.

Reynolds Post, G. A. R., at its meeting Tuesday evening indorsed Col. Benjamin S. Lovell as their candidate in the sword contest, and as members pledged 100 votes each.

Reynolds Post has extended an invitation to Reynolds Post, 71, G. A. R., of Philadelphia to visit this town next Monday and accept the hospitalities of the post. A trip to Nantasket will probably be included in the programme.

The fourth annual ladies' day and review of the Monatiquot Yacht Club takes place tomorrow. A review of the yachts by Com. Sheppard will take place at 3.30, after which the members and guests will take a sail over the inside course. At 5 o'clock there will be ladies' and gentlemen's rowing races.

TODAY'S COURT.

Patrick Herlihy loaded up with licensed beer in South Weymouth and being unable to carry off the freight fell asleep. He was arrested and paid $5 and costs this morning.

Philip O'Donnell of Milton for being drunk, paid $5 and costs.

Benjamin Vallancour of Randolph for being drunk, paid $5 and costs.

Patrick Whalen of Randolph for being drunk, case continued for one week.

Surprise Party Last Evening.

About forty young folks, friends of Mr. George Phillips, Chubbuck street gave him a surprise party on 6th inst. and presented him a Sardonyx ring. The evening was spent very pleasantly with games and music and about 10.30 o'clock the party sat down to enjoy the luxurious spread on a well filled table. Having partaken of this feast of good things the company again repaired to the parlors and resumed their games for a short time and as the hands of the clock pointed to the small hours they bade their friend adieu and wended their ways homeward, having spent a few hours very enjoyably.

A Change Desired.

If the city is to try the experiment of substituting incandescent for arc lights the residents of Wollaston would like to have the trial made in that ward, as the arc lights give very unsatisfactory results, owing to the large number of trees. A LEDGER representative has interviewed several public spirited citizens, and they speak strongly in favor of the substitution of incandescent for arc lights. It is hoped that the authorities will take some action in this matter and see that our streets are better lighted in the future. It can be done without any additional expense to the city. If Wollaston wants incandescent lights why not let her have them? There has always been a kick in that ward against the glaring arc light, and now that incandescent lights are being put up in other parts of the city why not remove all of the arc lights in that ward and substitute the smaller, but better lighting, incandescent light. It would put a stop to the grumbling and light the streets better than they ever have been.

Anniversary Reunion.

The Normal school in Bridgewater, completes its fiftieth year on the 31st inst. A semi-centennial celebration has been decided on to combine with the biennal convention to take place on the 28th inst., and arrangements are being made for a grand reunion of all who have attended the school.

Ward Four to the Front.

All the stores in Ward Four will close August 12, to enable the clerks to go to Boston and view the procession. It is hoped that all other stores in the city, will follow suit.

It is cruel, isn't it, this clipping horse's tails; depriving the poor beast of the only weapon they have against the flies. But then it is fashionable. We saw a finely caparisoned pair the other day attached to a stylish turnout. They were wiggling their poor shorn stumps exasperatedly, and if it was possible for them to have expressed themselves in speech, I haven't any doubt but what the heartlessness of these intense followers of the fashion would have been put to the blush with their merciless fad. God created horses with tails, and while there are some who think they can improve in this direction upon the divine plan, there are other who think it is brutal. And it is. —*Hingham Journal.*

—So deep is the snow in the Sierra about the Yosemite Valley that many mountains are still covered 20 feet deep, and in the canons the snow is packed so hard that it will not melt this year. The result is that all the streams are running bank-full, and the water falls are superb.

The New York Evening Post says that the conference silver bill reported by Senator Sherman, which has become a United States statute, is really a better law than the one which has been in force some years, and which the new law repeals.

Mrs. Garfield lately sold a farm near Prestonburg, Ky., to speculator for $7,000, which Gen. Garfield bought during the early days of the war for less than $700.

HOUGHS NECK.

The largest Wednesday night crowd of the year was at the beach last night. The band concert was the best yet given and was enjoyed greatly. The dance at the Casino proved the greater attraction, the number dancing exceeding that of any previous dance of the season.

The Entre Nous club of Braintree enjoyed their regular monthly outing at the dance, accompanied by the members of the I. S. L. club of Quincy, guests of the Entre Nous. The roster of the club is as follows: Mrs. W. C. Edson, President; Miss Helen W. Arnold, secretary; Miss Stella Pierce, Miss Bessie Walker, Miss Hollenbeck, Miss Clark, Miss Our, Miss Alice Gould, Miss Hemphill, Miss Gillett, Miss Morse, Miss Mary Ela, Miss Lillie M. Cudworth, Miss Mary Cudworth, Mr. Alonzo Minchin, Mr. H. A. Pierce, Mr. Herbert Pierce, Mr. H. Emery Spear, Quincy; Mr. Carmichael, Mr. French, Mr. Ela, Mr. Orrin Hollis, Mr. F. E. Hollis.

Among those from Quincy noticed were Mr. Frank M. Hodges, Mr. George H. Holden, Mr. Fred H. Hersey, Mr. J. T. F. Burrell, Mr. William Whitney, Mr. William Edwards, Mr. Warren Edwards, Mr. John Hall, Jr., Mr. Henry Kittredge, Mr. Bert Drake, Mr. Geo. S. Keyes, Mr. Elmer Munroe, Mr. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. James Milne, Mr. Walter D. Cushing, Mr. Daniel J. Ring, Mr. Edward Ring, Mr. William Thomas, Mr. Arthur Maxim, Mr. William Worster, Mr. J. E. Glover. Mr. Albert Mead, Mr. G. Frank Tarbox, Mr. George T. Westland, Mr. F. C. Estes, Mr. C. H. Brackett, Mr. F. A. Oliver, Braintree, Mr. George W. Glover and Mr. John Q. Cudworth, Quincy.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Taber, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Batson, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Keay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holton, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Burrell, Lizzie Burrell, Miss Grace Merrill, Miss Grace Railey and Miss Edith Dunbar, Campello; Mrs. Munroe Fitz, Mrs. Soloman Sugarman, Miss Rose K. Sugarman, Miss Jennie Sugarman, Mrs. I. H. Mannes, Miss Emma Alexander, Miss Emma Biganess, Miss Josie Meaney, Miss Mary Kearns, Miss Julia Mulligan.

Mr. Charles E. Tileston, Harry W. Tileston, Wm. Hannon, Charles McGovern, and Harry Fitz are occupying the Birds' Nest cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Davis and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Sibly and three children Mrs. A. B. Glines, Mrs. J. H. Storrs, Miss Mabel Storrs, Miss Mary Storrs, Mrs. H. O. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ainsworth, Miss Bessie L. Ainsworth and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cummings, all of Ware, returned yesterday. Never has a party left with more regrets. Houghs Neck just suited them.

Miss Grace Railey of Campello is spending a few weeks at Rock Island.

Mrs. McCarthy of the Lorretto Annex has been quite sick. Dr. J. H. Gilbert of Quincy attends her.

The yachts Erin and Adolph had an impromptu race a few days ago. It is said the Adolph had much the better of it.

The Sunday school picnic from Dedham came down in the rain yesterday to spend the day. The weather cleared in the afternoon and the picnickers more than had a good time.

Councilman Fallon and Burke were entertained at the Hanlon cottage last evening.

Mrs. Edwin N. Willett and her daughter Miss Lizzie, are visiting Mrs. W. A. Metcalf at Grand View Cottage. Miss Willett's large circle of friends will be much pleased to learn that she enjoyed her visit and was not much fatigued with the trip.

Mrs. John Cashman and family who have been spending a few weeks in a pleasant cottage on Bayside avenue, returned to their home on Thursday.

The New York Sun calls attention to the fact that while there are 325,000 Congregationalist families in this country, only 9,000 infants were baptized in that faith last year. This is only one infant baptized for every thirty-seven families, and indicates either a birth rate lower than that of France, or else that the baptism of infants is growing out of vogue. If the latter, it would seem to imply a decadence of faith in the doctrines of the old-time Congregationalists.—*Boston Globe.*

MARRIED.

NELSON—WENDEL—In Quincy, Aug. 2, by Rev. C. F. Johansson of Boston, Mr. Frank William Nelson to Miss Annette Sophia Wendel of Quincy.

DIED.

ARNOLD—In Quincy, Aug. 6, Robert Lawrence, son of Mr. Zenas Snow and Mrs. Alice Maud Arnold, aged 10 months.

SCHATZL—In West Quincy, Aug. 6, Teresa B. daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Ann Schatzl, aged 9 months and 5 days.

Woman's Relief Corps.

ALL Members of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 103, of Quincy, are requested to bring cake and pastry to Hancock hall on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of Encampment week.
Per order of Committee.
Aug 7—1t Aug. 9—1w

FLOUR!

We carry no poor quality Flours, believing that the Best is always the Cheapest. Our Flours are

Sidle Fletcher,
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Washburn & Crosby's,
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QUINCY GRAIN STORE.
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FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.
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[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

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All Traveling Expenses Included.
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Of from five to sixteen days' duration, and including visits to Hudson River, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, the White Mountains, Isles of Shoals. Mount Desert, Moosehead Lake, Poland Spring, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay and St. Lawrence Rivers, Lake Memphremagog. Lehigh Valley, Mauch Chunk, Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay, Adirondack Mountains, Lake Placid, Trenton Falls, Battlefield of Gettysburg, Blue Mountain House, Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Richmond, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, Luray Caverns, Harper's Ferry, Washington, Mount Vernon, etc.
In addition to above, Tours through the Yellowstone National Park, August 14, August 28, and September 11.
Two Transcontinental Tours via the Northern Pacific Railroad, September 11 and October 13.
Excursion to Southern California direct —October 13.
W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.
☞Send for descriptive circulars, designating whether book of "Twenty Autumn Tours," Yellowstone National Park Trips, or Across the Continent excursions are desired.
W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington St., opposite School St., Boston.
Aug. 7. 3t

PIERCE'S HOTEL,
HOUGHS NECK, Quincy, now open. Having purchased the hotel on the next lot north from my old stand, I am prepared to furnish good Shore Dinners, Ice Cream, Clam Chowder, &c. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Good Horse keeping. Board by the day or week. Rooms and Cottages to let. Good accommodations for Sabbath Schools at reduced rates. P. O. address, HENRY PIERCE, Box 18, Houghs Neck.
Aug. 5. 6t

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If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.
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FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
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— BY —
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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

One by one the stores of this city announce that they will observe next Tuesday as a holiday, by closing. In other cities and towns in the vicinity of Boston like action is being taken and the crowd in Boston Aug. 12 will be tremendous.

The killing of Kemmler by electricity does not appear to have been a success. Undoubtedly death was instantaneous, at least the victim was unconscious from the time of the first shock. But the spectacle is said to have been more horrid than a hanging. Capital punishment by any method is terrible, and the day is not far away when it will be abolished in all the States.

The question of opening the free public library of New Bedford on Sunday is agitating the people of that city. The trustees and librarian are moving with great caution in the matter, but have gone so far as to decide to make inquiries as to the results in other cities where the libraries are open on that day. Come to Worcester, friends, and you will find that which will encourage you to open your doors immediately. The experiment was tried here long ago, and before other New England cities opened their libraries on that day, and has worked admirably.—Worcester Spy.

The Milford Journal says the new census will show 44 States in the greatest republic on earth instead of 38, and the national debt cut down from over $2,120,000,000 to less than $1,700,000,000 and the national revenues larger than ever before. It will show that in growth, in prosperity and everything which goes to make up a nation of grandeur and limitless resources, the United States stands without a rival in the world's history. In the language of an exchange, in the largest cities, where four and five story buildings were considered enterprising for hotels and office structures in 1880, 1890 will find giant houses thirteen and fourteen stories in height, sky scraping affairs, with elevators running to the top. It will find the new houses fitted with steam and hot water heat instead of fires—a house at a summer temperature the winter through, with never a hint of smoke, dust or ashes about it. Great natural gas fields, unknown in 1880, have given an new impetus to industry. Telephones enable us to speak to our friends 200 miles away or our neighbors in the next block at will. The modern apartment house has revolutionized the way of living of poor people in cities. With the bathroom, the electric bells, the dumb waiters, the neatly finished light rooms, the man who can pay only a small rent has more conveniences than the millionaire had a generation ago.

The new census will find electric lights where the last census found gas and kerosene. It will find electric and grip-cable roads where 1880 had clumsy old fashioned omnibuses and horse cars. It will look along over 150,000 miles of glittering railway tracks, girdling and crisscrossing the country, where 1880 saw only 93,339. In the last ten years steam has shortened the distance across the ocean by nearly a day. It will meet with $150,000,000 cold cash from Great Britain invested in industries in the United States, where the movement had hardly begun ten years ago.

—A cheerful old man or old woman is like the sunny side of a woodshed in the last of winter.

OF DOUBTFUL VALUE.

Result of the Experiment with Murderer Kemmler.

THREE SHOCKS KILLED HIM.

Dr. Shrady Questions the Advisability of Continuing the Use of Electricity as a Means for Killing Condemned Criminals.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The sentence of the law has been passed upon Kemmler, and he has been executed. Kemmler's nerve was something wonderful. He never faltered. He directed the adjustment of himself in the chair, and counseled the warden to moderation in order to secure perfect safety. The shock was continued about eighteen seconds. Two minutes after the current was cut off there was evidence of respiration. As soon as possible the current was returned, then cut off, and again respiration was evident after a few moments. Saliva came from the mouth, the chest heaved and there was a wheezing in the throat. The shock was again put to the prisoner, who, the doctors remarked, was unconscious from the moment of the first shock.

After a short time smoke appeared at the back. The flesh was burning. The spectacle was most trying. The man, the doctors said, suffered no pain, however. The warden says the voltage at first shock was at 1800 volts, which ran down to a point not named. After the third contact of four minutes the man was declared dead. The warden's certificate of death was signed by all present. When the mask was taken off Kemmler's face his eyes were found half open, and his expression, while not normal or placid, was not of a ghastly appearance.

After the third contact of four minutes, the man was declared dead.

There was no doubt that Kemmler was dead. The round mark on the top of his head, where the swift, strong current had seared his skin and burned his hair was evidence of the strength of the shock which had brought him to his end. But there was no haste about taking him out of his chair. He sat there quietly for a minute or two untouched. Then the warden unfastened the harness that held his head and took it away.

The Head Did Not Fall.

It rested quietly upright, the eyes half open. The doctors bent over him and looked into those eyes. They examined the discoloration on the temples where the leather band had crossed them. Finally some one bent over and removed one of the shoes. Then the other straps were undone and the body slipped forward a little and rested in a stiff pose half in and half out of the chair. A long table stood in one corner of the room. Two of the physicians carried it to the center of the chamber and the warden suggested that the body be placed upon it.

The physicians gathered about and consulted for a few minutes, determining finally that they would hold the autopsy in an hour's time. The room was then cleared, most of the witnesses going to their hotels to get breakfast, while the warden retired to his apartments up stairs. The body was left in its half recumbent position in the execution chair. Before 8:30 most of the doctors had returned to the prison to prepare for the autopsy. The body of the dead man still sat in the electric chair, the limbs rigid, the expression of the face (but for the discolorations of the skin) unchanged. The rigor of the body was a matter for comment and surprise among the physicians. The jaw had not fallen, and the pleasant expression with which Kemmler had greeted the witnesses as he entered the execution room, still lingered about his features.

It was determined that Dr. Jenkins of New York, instead of Dr. Daniel, should do the work with the surgeon's knife, because of his long experience in performing autopsies on persons killed by electricity.

The body was lifted from the chair and placed on the table in the center of the room. It still preserved its rigidity. A small wooden box was placed under the head to support it, and the limbs were straightened out as far as possible. Then a convict was summoned from the prison to take off the clothing. The removal revealed a scar nearly five inches in diameter, where the second electrode had pressed against the base of the spine, showing that the current had

Burned Through Into the Flesh.

Some of the witnesses nearly fainted, and had to be assisted from the room. After the autopsy was held, the doctors went away, carrying in cans portions of Kemmler's body for future dissection, and finally what remained of Kemmler was buried in quick lime in the prison cemetery.

The body looked healthy and well nourished. Dr. Shrady at this point suggested the necessity of making the examination as formal as though it was to be taken for criminal investigation, and volunteered to act as secretary and take the report in shorthand. This was agreed upon, and the first step taken was to bind a clinical thermometer to the nape of his neck and take the temperature. The record demonstrated that the man was dead beyond all question. Then Dr. Jenkins took his surgeon's knife and began operations. The body was cut open. The heart, lungs and other organs were taken out and their condition noted carefully. They were all in Mueller's fluid for preservation and future examination.

When the organs in the trunk of the body had been examined carefully, the top of the skull was removed and

The Brain Taken Out.

This was the most interesting feature of the examination, as the theory on which the claims of greater humanity for this method of execution are based is the theory that the electric current paralyzes the brain instantly and thus destroys all sensation. The physicians found evidence of the effect of the current on the formation of the skull, on the blood and and on the brain tissue directly beneath the point of contact, which satisfied them that the paralysis of the brain was immediate.

Dr. Shrady transcribed his notes and prepared them for the signature of the examining surgeon, but some of them left the city during the afternoon, so the report will not be made immediately.

It is said that George B. Irish of Albany pulled the lever which closed the circuit through Kemmler's body. He was one of the three persons in the room adjoining the executive cell. The other two were Electrician Davis and one of the prison keepers. Mr. Irish says that the voltage was at no time below what the doctors had said it ought to be. It is understood that the voltage was between 1000 and 1500 on the first shock and that it ran up to 2000 on the second.

DR. SHRADY'S EDITORIAL.

He Takes the Opportunity to Denounce the Method in No Mild Terms.

The following is a copy of an editorial which Dr. Geo. F. Shrady, editor of The Medical Record of New York city, telegraphed to that journal:

The lengthened agony of suspense regarding the efficiency of electricity as a means of executing criminals has been finally determined in the legal killing of Kemmler. As was recently anticipated, death was instantaneous and, as far as can be judged, the unfortunate subject of the experiment died without pain. The spectacle presented was, however, by no means edifying to such as hope for improvements of old methods. Although science has triumphed, the question of the humanity of the act is still an open one. * * *

While we allow that electricity has been a success as far as the killing is concerned, we must also admit that we have gained little, if anything, over the ordinary method of execution by hanging. The preliminaries of electro-thanasis are far from pleasant to contemplate. Alongside of those for hanging they are pretentiously horrible. There is something more than weird in the preparation of the machine, the deliberate fixation of the victim, the adjustment of the electrode and the thousand deaths in contemplating one, which more than offsets the quick, though damnable, "taking off." The horrors, though hidden, are nevertheless felt.

There is something else to be thought of than the quickness of death. While the latter might have been triumphantly done, the agony of the criminal during the preparations must be terrible as compared with that of hanging. It becomes a serious question if humanity is not paying too dear a price for instantaneous demolition. * * *

The experience in the Kemmler case, in spite of all the precautions taken, have shown many difficulties in the way of the adoption of the method. It is far from simple in its application. It requires elaborate and careful preparation, it multiplies machinery, which, without expert manipulation, is liable to fail in its workings and bring about disastrous results; it may be a source of danger to the executioners and spectators; it increases the expense of executions; but, worse than all, in the necessary preparation of the victim, there is crowded upon him in a few seconds an amount of horror and suspense which has no comparison with any other forms of rapid demolition, save those of being thrown into the muzzle of a loaded cannon, or a dynamite bomb.

When it is assumed that the ends of justice and humanity are reached by the contrivance in question, and when it must be admitted that even this method cannot be divested either of cruelty or barbarity, the way seems to be open for the discussion of the abolition of capital punishment altogether. From physical, humanitarian and judicial standpoints, the time is ripe for its consideration. We venture to predict that public opinion will soon banish the death chair as it has done the rope, and that imprisonment for life will be the only proper punishment meted to a murderer.

Charged with Incendiarism.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 7.—Alfred Welton, secretary of the Shelton Comb company, a member of the Baptist church and a prominent member of society at Shelton, and a painter named Dale were arrested charged with incendiarism. They were arraigned and bound over under heavy bonds. The fire occurred last April, destroying the comb factory and several dwellings. The insurance companies suspected incendiarism, but could get no tangible evidence. The case was worked up by Detective George Arnold of Bridgeport.

Giving the Boys a Chance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Windom issued an order directing that the employes of the treasury department who are members of the Grand Army and who desire to participate in the reunion of that organization at Boston next week, he granted leave of absence for that purpose. The department has also authorized the collector of customs at Boston to grant leave of absence to persons in his office who desire to participate in the exercises of the encampment.

Used Red Pepper.

WORCESTER, Aug. 7.—As Rupert Rogers stepped from a horse car, bringing from the bank in a bag about $2300, the amount of the pay roll of the Heywood Boot and Shoe company, an unknown man threw red pepper in his eyes, hesitated a moment, and then ran away. Rogers was cared for in a neighboring store and then made his way to the factory. The police are hunting for his unidentified assailant.

The Anti-Lottery Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A large number of members have signed a petition, which has been circulated, requesting the committee on rules to fix a day for the consideration of the anti-lottery bill. The friends of the measure are determined to pass it, if possible, before congress adjourns. The lottery lobby is very active and is claiming strength enough to defeat the measure.

From Laborer to Millionaire.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Samuel Williams of Brookline has purchased the woolen mill in North Vassalboro, Me., for about $500,000. The mill, which has been idle for some time, will be started up immediately, and will give employment to 500 hands. In 1862 Mr. Williams worked in the mill for $15 a month, running a wet cropping shear in its finishing room.

Identified by the Rigging.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—There is but little doubt now about the drowning of the men to whom reference was made yesterday. Warren positively identified the rigging found off Nix's Mate as belonging to the boat which he let to Benson. The names of the men who accompanied Benson that night have been found to be Edward Dobrentei and August Vogers.

Big Lock-Out Ahead.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The directors of the Cardiff docks have notified the Chamber of Commerce that a suspension of business in the docks is imminent, the men refusing to work unless only unionists are employed. The Chamber of Commerce has resolved to support the directors in a general lockout.

Lowell's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Bids for the erection and completion of the public building at Lowell, Mass., exclusive of heating apparatus and approaches were opened at the treasury department. The lowest bidder was D. J. Curtis at $194,900.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Fair; westerly winds; cooler except in eastern Maine, stationary temperature.

For Vermont: Fair; westerly winds: stationary temperature.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; westerly winds, becoming variable; slight changes in temperature.

Extra Large Sizes

LADIES'

Colored Skirts.

PRICES:

$1.25, $1.37, $1.42, $1.75 Each.

Nice Material and Well Made

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

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Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
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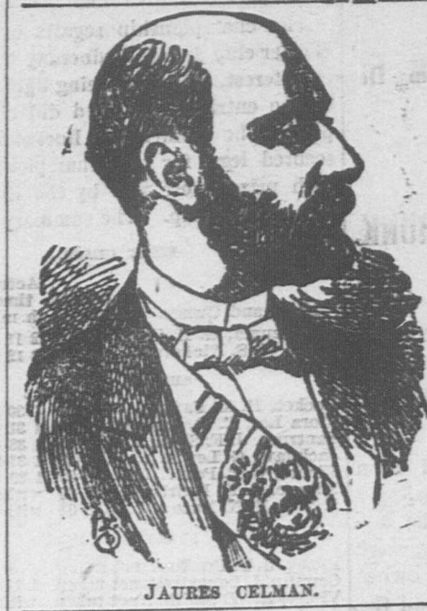
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE ARGENTINE PRESIDENCY.

Jaurez Celman Steps Down and Out—His Resignation Accepted by the Chambers.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 6, 4:20 p. m.—P. H. Celman has been forced to resign. Pellegrini has assumed the presidency. It is expected that Mitre, Costa, Grimstiage and Levalle will enter the new cabinet. Public confidence is reviving. Gold is at 170.



JAURES CELMAN.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 6.—Dardo Rochas' attempt to form a ministry at the instigation of the Celmanites was a complete farce. Senor Rochas, at a secret session, declared that the congress must sit until the question of the government was settled.

A committee of members waited upon President Celman and gave him two hours in which to resign. They threatened that, in the event of his refusal to resign, the congress would impeach him. Celman immediately sent a message to congress recounting his services and offering to sacrifice himself to the welfare of the country. History, he said, would do him justice.

The chambers accepted Celman's resignation by a vote of 61 to 22.

A Failure.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A late dispatch from Buenos Ayres says that the coalition ministry, comprising Levalle, Costa, Irojoyen, Costra and Agate, has fallen through.

Doings of Carpenters and Joiners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners continued the work of revising the constitution. It was decided to locate the headquarters of the body at Philadelphia for the next ten years. Last night a grand ball under the auspices of the local brotherhood was the attraction for the delegates.

A report in circulation strongly asserts the possibility of a renewal of the carpenters' strike in Chicago Sept. 1. The strike would directly affect 8000 men, to say nothing of persons in other building trades whose operations are more or less dependent on the carpenters. Alleged backsliding on the part of the bosses in the matter of advancing wages is the reported cause of the dissatisfaction.

A Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The threatened Republican revolt in the house to the policy of Speaker Reed in the matter of business on the speaker's table has ended in a compromise. An arrangement has been made by which the house is to proceed to business on the speaker's table after the deficiency bill shall have been disposed of. That will relieve a good deal of heartburning. There is a vast amount of business on the speaker's table, and some of it is of great importance.

The President's Boston Trip.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The president will leave here Saturday morning for New York, where he will embark on board the government cruiser Baltimore in the afternoon for Boston. The vessel will lie over on Sunday, and Monday morning will proceed on her way to Boston. Secretaries Noble and Rusk and probably Private Secretary Halford, will accompany the president.

Punished for His Wickedness.

CHELSEA, Mass., Aug. 7.—The boy named Frederick A. Symonds, who was charged with trying to wreck the "Flying Yankee" train, was arraigned in court. He pleaded guilty, and Judge Hutchinson sentenced him to the Lyman School for Boys during his minority.

Declines a Renomination.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 7.—Congressman Nute has issued an open letter to the Republicans of the first district declining to be a candidate for re-election. The impaired condition of his health is assigned as the reason for his withdrawal.

A Fiendish Crime.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 7.—Jerome Sweet poured kerosene oil over his wife at their home on Franklin street and set fire to her clothing. The woman was probably fatally burned. Sweet was arrested.

A Rebuke.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The medical congress rejected a proposal to meet in St. Petersburg on account of the repression of the Jews in Russia.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 6.

Another day of weakness was recorded in the Wall street stock market. Boston trading partook of much the same characteristics as did the Wall street speculation. Copper stocks kept on declining, going from bad to worse.

The New York Market.

Atchison	40¼	Nor Pac. pref	80⅝
Central Pacific	31½	Oregon Navi	....
Chi & Northwest	110½	Oregon Trans	45⅝
Del Lack & West	145⅞	Pacific Mail	44½
Del & Hudson	165	Reading	42⅞
Illinois Central	115	Texas Pacific	19¼
Lake Shore	108¾	Union Pacific	60
Missouri Pacific	89½	Wabash St. L. & P.	12
N. J. Central	123½	do pref	25⅜
N. Y. Central	107	Wheel & Lake Erie	37½
Northern Pacific	34½	Western Union	88

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8	Fitchburg pref	90
Fremn's Bay Land	6⅜	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	154
West End Land	....	Mexican Central	23⅜
Atchison	40⅜	N Y & N E	47⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	6⅜	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	205	Union Pacific	59⅞
Boston & Prov	255	Wisconsin Central	25
Chicago, B & Q	102	American Bell	230
Central Mass	20½	New England Tel	58
do pref	43½	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	169	Mexican Tel	80

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet; city mills $4 65 to 5 00; city mills patents $5 15 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, $2 85 to $3 45; do fair to fancy, 3 50 to 5 20; do patents $4 75 to 5 65; Minnesota clear $4 10 to 4 75; do straights 4 15 to 5 25.

WHEAT—Steady; No 2 red 99 to 100c elevator; No 3 red 95c.

CORN—Quiet; No 2, 56 to 56½c elevator; steamer mixed 56 to 56½c.

OATS—Decidedly higher; No 3 45c; mixed western 44 to 47c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20½c.

TWO DAYS OF TORTURE.

A STOWAWAY SUFFERS FOR THIRTY HOURS IN A CRANK PIT.

He Lives to Tell a Horrible Story of a Frightful Experience—Lying Below a Shaft That Made Twenty-four Revolutions a Minute.

This poor fellow was an Englishman who had become penniless, discouraged and homesick. He made up his mind in his desperation to stow himself away and take his chances. He stole into an ocean steamship—one of the regular liners which ply between New York and Liverpool—and hunted for a hiding-place. He knew nothing about machinery, and in his ignorance he picked out the most horrible place in the whole ship. It looked quite attractive when the poor fellow picked it out, and he thought that he was lucky to find it.

It was the hole—the crank pit, I think it is called—in the floor of the engine room into which the great crank sinks twenty-four times a minute when the vessel is at full speed. While the vessel was still this crank was elevated above the hole, and the unfortunate man, ignorant of marine engines, didn't know that in a few minutes it would descend with terrible effect upon him.

He crept in; the ship started. The crank in its first descent struck his left arm with terrible force and crushed it. He could not move, for in less than three seconds down it came again, crushing more bones and tearing more flesh. Just imagine such a fate if you can. The wretched man drew himself into the smallest compass he could and expected death. Every time the crank came down it escaped his head by about an inch and a half. He didn't know the exact distance, of course, but he knew it came very near, and he was in mortal dread that it would come nearer.

SUPERSTITIOUS SEAMEN.

Most of this that I have been telling came from the lips of the stowaway. For he lived to tell it, and is still alive. He must have fainted away after enduring this terrible agony for a while, and probably he did not again regain consciousness until the ship was twenty-eight hours beyond Sandy Hook. It was then the middle of the night, and one of the assistant engineers, who had charge of the engines on that watch, heard heartrending groans proceed from the machinery. He was horrified, and the men employed about the engines, who are superstitious, were not only appalled but thoroughly frightened, so much so that they became demoralized and almost unable to work.

The assistant engineer went to the chief engineer and reported to him what he had heard. He was called a fool for his pains. Presently his watch was over and he was relieved. This new assistant engineer heard the groans, too, and, thoroughly alarmed, he appealed to the chief engineer, and succeeded in getting him out of his berth into the engine room. The chief heard them, too, and at once stopped the ship. The watch on deck was called down and the machinery was thoroughly examined by the light of lanterns. What demoralized the superstitious men about the engines was the impossibility, as they believed, of a human being remaining alive amid the swiftly moving, gigantic machinery, and their natural inference was that ghosts or fiends were present and the ship was doomed.

SAVED AT LAST.

By and by a lantern was lowered into the crank pit, and a bundle of rags was discovered at the bottom. On being prodded a groan proceeded from the rags. They were lifted up, and in them was a man, limp and bruised and bloody. Terror and anguish and wounds had deprived him of sense and almost of human semblance. He could not talk; he could only utter groans, which pierced the inmost hearts of the hearers, they were so pitiful. Luckily for the poor stowaway the surgeon of the ship was a humane and skillful man. He said afterward that he was bound to save that man if he could, so as to find out how he got into the pit, and was not killed at once when the engine began to move.

The surgeon attended him night and day. He was obliged to amputate the arm or it would have mortified, it was so dreadfully crushed. The other wounds and bruises he healed, so that the man was able to walk to the hospital when he got to Liverpool. There he was cured of everything except the shock to the nerves which he received. That will never be got over. Do his best, he says, the thirty hours he spent in that torture pit, with the great crank crushing into his flesh twenty-four times a minute, can never be got out of his mind. That horror is seared into his soul for the remainder of his life.—New York Star.

A Tree Growing in Mid Air.

There is to be seen a few miles from the outskirts of Richmond, Tex., a natural curiosity, the like of which is perhaps to be found nowhere else in the world. It is an enormous oak tree literally suspended in the air. It stands in the midst of a dense grove known as Bentley's wood, and is made quite a show of. The mystery of its supension is that numerous hunting parties having camped beneath it during a period of many years their fires have gradually burned the trunk entirely away for a distance of six feet, but its large and spreading branches are so closely entwined in those of the trees growing closely about it that it is supported by them.

Just how its huge bulk is nourished is a mystery, but that it is well nourished is evident, for it is green and flourishing.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Honesty in Maine.

An Auburn business man was surprised the other day to see an old customer come into his store and pay him a bill, with interest, which was contracted forty years ago when he was doing business in another town. It was a small bill, and the one to whom it was due had forgotten all about it.—Lewiston Journal.

FACTS ABOUT TEA.

The total of the tea consumption of the world annually amounts to 1,354,500,000 pounds.

During the season of 1877-8 but 3,515 pounds of tea were exported from Ceylon, whereas in the season of 1887-8 22,000,000 pounds were exported.

As early as 1660 tea is mentioned in England in an act of parliament, whereby a duty of eight pence was charged on every gallon of it made for sale.

Since 1839 very considerable attention has been paid to the growing of tea in India, and the industry has opened up a large field for capitalists and Europeans.

Outside of China itself, Great Britian is the largest tea consuming country in the world, the amount of tea taken there being no less than 220,000,000 pounds annually.

The total area of the world's tea cultivation is 11,314,600 acres, the total annual production is 1,377,600 pounds, and the total exports amount to 503,101,000 pounds.

The best of the Chinese tea crop seldom reaches anywhere but Russia. It is always bought up by the Russian agents immediately they can place their hands upon it.

It is estimated that the Chinese themselves consume more than 800,000,000 pounds of tea annually, or more than three times as much as they sell to all other countries.

The cost of the raw leaf is said to be four cents per pound. Picking, firing, land carriage and duties, export duty, freight and charges make up the cost of the better teas to sixteen cents per pound.

The consumption of tea in the United States in 1880-1 was 80,000,000 pounds. In 1884-5 it had fallen off to 67,000,000 pounds, but it has since increased, the figures for 1889-90 being given as 75,000,000 pounds.

In Japan, as in China, the people drink an enormous quantity of tea. Nevertheless, in the season of 1886-7 Japan sent 12,500,000 pounds of tea to Canada, and 34,250,000 pohnds to the United States, exporting in all to these two countries say, 47,000,000 pounds.

From explorations recently made it has been shown that the tea plant is growing wild in the forests and jungles of upper Siam and the Himalayas, and in the great range of mountains extending through China to the Yang-tse-Kiang.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE TURF.

The race horses are distancing the trotters as far as beating records is concerned. Nearly every week there is a record beaten.

Two millionaires are probably the luckiest and the unluckiest owners on the American turf. The former is the Hon. W. L. Scott, the latter Senator George Hearst.

The Duke of Portland has retired Donovan to the stud. The colt's winnings on the turf amounted to $267,499.33—by far the largest amount ever credited to a single animal.

Turfmen abroad have begun to agitate the question of long distance races. It is more than probable that the English Jockey club will adopt a rule requiring the different associations under its control to make all races for 3-year-olds and upward a mile or over.

The claim Mr. Withers and Mr. Morris both make concerning their straightaway tracks is that they are the only ones that should be used in deciding great races, for on them the best horses must win. Very often on the old tracks races were stolen by inferior horses through some of the well known tricks of the jockeys.

The racing stables owned by the widow of the Duc de Castries and Baron de Soubeyrau have been sold by aution in France. Le Glorieux, a colt which ran fifth in the Grand Prix, sold for £3,200; a son of Fortin for £1,500 and Maypole, the best of Silvio's stock, for £2,200 to Baron de Soubeyrau, and Cadi, by Silvio, was sold to M. Michel Ephrussi for £1,600.

The chestnut stallion Endower, foaled 1874, by Enquirer, out of Florence Wallace, by Vandal, died at Caldwell, Tex., recently, from colic. He was a promising youngster, but injured a tendon at an early age and was retired to the stud. Some of his colts in Texas have made good marks, and others are looked upon as valuable for both the track and the stud.

C. C. Seaman, of San Diego, Cal., former owner of the $51,000 Bell Boy, has a gold mounted tooth of the unfortunate horse, the only substantial portion of him that remained after his death by fire. But what Mr. Seaman values still higher is a colt which he has named Ding Dong, which is Bell Boy's only stallion foal of 1889. Ding Dong's dam is by Sir Walkill, full brother of Walkill Chief.

LITERARY LIGHTS.

W. H. Doane, the hymn writer, is manager of an iron foundry in Cincinnati.

Rudyard Kipling, the new English literary comet, is a short, square built man, who has a pale skin, thin, brown hair and near sighted eyes. He wears spectacles.

Lee C. Harby, author of "Texan Types and Contrasts," is a native of South Carolina. He lived in Texas for twenty years, but is now a permanent resident of New York.

Lord Tennyson has yielded to a request to recite his "Charge of the Light Brigade" and parts of "The Princess" in an Edison phonograph. His son says the tones of the poet's voice are reproduced with startling fidelity.

Rider Haggard, the novelist, bears a certain facial resemblance to the young emperor of Germany. He is tall and slim and broad shouldered, and has the bearing of a practical athlete rather than an overworked man of letters.

Daudet, it is said, smokes like a furnace and works like an engine. When working at a book that pleases him he will write straight on through the twenty-four hours and lock the door against his wife lest she should compel him to go to bed.

James Wilton Brooks, editor of The University Magazine, has received the degree of LL. D. from St. John's college, Annapolis, the third oldest college in the United States. He is said to be the youngest doctor of laws in America, being only 36 years old.

Cardinal Manning's wonderful poem, "The Dream of Gerontius," was rescued from the waste paper basket. The great doctor had written it as a literary exercise, and had in a fit of discontent thrown it it into the yawning basket; it was, it is said, a Catholic dignitary, now holding a high position in London, who rescued the poem and preserved it for the world's reading.

At the convict camp on the Scuffle plantation in Florida recently a number of the men were leaning against a wire fence when the lightning struck the fence, killing one man instantly and stunning several others very severely.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 7.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

480 B. C.—Leonidas, the Spartan hero, slain at Thermopylæ.
44 B. C.—Death of Herod Agrippa, persecutor of the apostles.
1106—Death of Henry IV, great German emperor; born 1050.
1778—300 buildings burned on Cruger's wharf, New York.
1780—Gen. Sumter, with a body of partisans, attacked the British at Hanging Rock, S. C. In this battle Andrew Jackson, then 13 years old, began his career as a soldier.
1809—Finland ceded to Russia.
1821—Death of Caroline of Brunswick, consort of George IV; born 1768.
1830—The Duke of Orleans accepted the crown of France as Louis Philippe.
1867—Ira Aldridge, negro tragedian, died in Poland.
1889—Steamship Montreal, of the Dominion line, wrecked at Belle Isle.
1889—Mrs. Maybrick found guilty of poisoning her husband in Liverpool, England, and sentenced to be hanged. Sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

A Woman's Scorn.

Her perfect loveliness was chilled
With stern patrician pride
That always made me feel half snubbed
Whene'er I gained her side;
Yet by the sea I loved with her
To watch the day decline,
E'en though her name began with Miss
And Mr. prefaced mine.

For round her breathed an air of love
No formal arts concealed,
And yester eve—thrice happy hour—
A kiss my heart revealed.
I heeded not her flaming scorn
Nor meekly paused to parley,
But clasped her close, for in her wrath
She cried, "How dare you, Charlie!"
—P. McArthur in Munsey's Weekly.

Real Smart.

"I like that young Mr. Freshleigh, Amanda. He was graduated this year, was he not?"

"Yes, pa. I am glad you like him, for I think he is real smart."

"He is real smart. He came to me at my office yesterday, and said that as he expected to get through his vacation in September he wanted to go in business; and what do you suppose he offered to do?"

"What, papa?"

"Said if I'd make him a full partner in the business he'd marry you."—Harper's Bazar.

Her Reason.

Only a kiss did I beg of her,
One little kiss of love;
Something to help me bear the pain
Of parting never to meet again,
While down o'er the waving fields of grain
Soft shone the stars above.

Faintly trembled the beautiful lids—
"Quick! for I must away!"
"I cannot!" the answer came with a moan;
"Though I love you, darling, the truth must be known,
My tiny kisses are all full grown,
And a little kiss don't ask, I pray,
For it happens my mouth isn't built that way!"
—Ovid Britt in Judge.

A Bad Quotation.

"I do love you, Mabel! You know it is 'in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.'"

"So I thought. No, sir; no lightly spring turns for me! I want the honest affection that shows itself in the autumn, when the theatres and balls commence. Good-by, Mr. Brown."—Harper's Bazar.

Something Unusual.

Miss Frotisque—I always thought Mr. Slowboy very bashful and retiring, but last night he actually kissed me.

Miss Caustique—Dear me! How surprised you must have felt!—Epoch.

The Hidden Magnet.

The lady that I soon shall wed
Is causing all my friends surprise;
They do not seem to see her points,
They look with cold and cynic eyes.

They say she's homely, thin and old,
Is poor, and has no social place;
In short, they tear her all to shreds,
Nor grant the girl a single grace.

Ah, well, they doubtless think they know;
But just one fact they've all ignored—
She is my landlord's daughter, and
I owe for over six months' board.
—Boston Times

Ambiguous.

Fond Mother—Now, don't you think this is a lovely baby?

Old Bachelor—Well, it isn't the homeliest baby I ever saw.

[Fond mother accepts this as a compliment and tells it to all her friends.]—Lowell Citizen.

The Girl Graduate.

She was versed in old Assyrian
And the dialect Illyrian,
Could identify the Tyrian
Effect on punctuation;
Knew the theory of philanthropy;
Told her hearers that misanthropy
Came through midnight lunches and
through pie,
But she failed in osculation.
—Exchange.

An Irritating Circumstance.

"What makes your face so red, Minnie?"

"Why, mother, I have been positively blushing for Charles Sumner all the evening. I think a man who neglects to get shaved before calling on a young lady is a perfect boor."—New London (Conn.) Bee.

A Loving Woman's Reason.

I love you well, my sweetheart shy;
I'm true.
The maiden blushing answered, I
Love you.

Why do you love me, my adored?—
A pause.
And then she answered with a word:
"Because."
—Boston Courier.

Contempt of Court.

"You should be sent to jail for laughing at my protestations of love and affection, Miss Araminta."

"That is not a prison offense."

"It is indeed. Contempt of court is always severely punished."—Harper's Bazar.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

A GIRL PROTESTS AGAINST SOME "AMERICAN WAYS."

Colors for the Coming Season—Summer Drinks—Active at 70 Years of Age—A Summer Resort Story—"Punch a Hole for Charity"—Seasonable Information.

"I wish," writes a girl from abroad, "that when every American girl crosses the Atlantic she would register a vow to behave herself with dignity until she returns. It is so provoking to have the American girl, with all her pronounced ill breeding, thrust at one by foreigners who have happened to meet some rough, slangy American girls. It is no use arguing with these people, no use making a defense of my countrywomen by pointing out English girls who are fast, horsey and slangy. They will have it that the American girl is loud and fast in a way different from all civilized human beings.

"The truth is, the loud and fast ones get themselves so thoroughly known and talked about that no one hears of quiet girls who go through Europe without any ado. Now I saw an American girl at the Haymarket, a pretty creature, who talked audibly between the acts and made herself generally conspicuous. She is the daughter of very rich and very plain people. I watched her as we sat with several English friends, who insisted upon being delighted and amused at her 'American ways.' Great heavens! Is America to be made responsible for the bad manners of every young woman who was born there? Can't these English people be made to understand that a girl acting conspicuously in one of our theatres would be considered as distinctly ill bred there as she is here in London?—Atlanta Constitution.

The Coming Colors.

The Chambre Syndicale des Fleurs et Plumes has just brought out its new color card, which contains sixty-six shades. Heliotropes have been given the best places, a proof that these will be favorite shades during the coming season. Blues come next in number, while the representatives of the green and red families have taken back seats and will be rather neglected. The color card contains some brown shades in new effects. Of course not all the sixty-six colors are new, or even novel gradations of old colors. There are, however, several which are entirely new.

Entirely new shades are verveine, a medium heliotrope; bluet, a strong but somewhat light blue; dauphin, a new darkish reseda; maroquin, a light brown, and triton, a bluish gray shade. Dattir is the name of a new color which is a cross between olive and sulphur yellow. Heliotropes are represented in the color card by eight shades, of which dahlia is the darkest and Perse the lightest; salome is a heliotrope with bluish tinge. The blue family has ten representatives, of which the well known ciel, or sky blue, is the lightest, and marine blue the darkest. Bluet is expected to become a very fashionable color, and libelule, a grayish blue, will also be much worn.

Few new shades are found among the reds. The light coquelicot is already as well known as the dark grenat. Rose and azalee are old favorites. The two old roses, tulipe and glaieul, are old friends under new names. The reddish browns, fauvette and bouvreuil, are already known. The only novelty is pivoine, a shade between old and dark red, which is pleasing but not striking. Caroube is a very dark grenat.—Dry Goods Economist.

Active Though Seventy Years Old.

The active presidency of one New York publishing association is held by a woman who is more than 70 years old. Mrs. Charlotte Wells was early associated in the business started by her brothers, the Messrs. Fowler, more than half a century ago. She alone of the family remains in the organization. As president of the Fowler & Wells company she is known as C. F. Wells. As early as her 20th year Miss Charlotte began the study of phrenology, and soon came to New York with her brother, who had already made a business beginning in this city. Her connection with the publishing house then established has continued uninterruptedly from that time. In 1844 she married Mr. Wells, who had entered into business with the Fowler brothers.

In 1855 O. S. Fowler withdrew from the business, and when the war broke out Mr. Wells was in Europe with the remaining brother. The establishment was conducted by Mrs. Wells during a period of great difficulty. Her husband died in 1875.

Until recently Mrs. Wells had read all the manuscripts and proofs of the entire series of books and journals published by the house. She has shown great regularity in business habits.—New York World.

A Summer Resort Story.

Any one can tell that few New York girls come here because there are few flowers sold, and it is hard to get a rose anywhere hereabouts. I managed to get a few for one of the girls, and she told me this story about a married friend of hers, a charming and estimable matron stopping at the hotels.

One day recently there came to her house (the married woman's) for her a magnificent basket of La France roses. There was no card, but she fancied she could easily guess who had sent them. The next day and the next there came a similar basket, and so on for a week or ten days. She was greatly pleased. Her husband, a good fellow generally, whom she loved very sincerely, was the usual easy going husband who saw only what was pointed out to him, after the manner of husbands in books and husbands generally. Finally he noticed the unusual abundance of flowers and asked where they came from. "Oh," said she. "Bessie sent them to me."

"Bessie" was the girl who was telling me the story.

"So," said Bessie, continuing the story, "I went over there to dinner the next day, and my friend, in the presence of her husband, incidentally looked up and thanked me for the flowers. I told her that it gave me pleasure to send them. Then what do you suppose that brute of a husband did? He threw back his head and roared with laughter. Then he drew out a receipted bill for all the flowers.

"The brute of a man had sent them himself to his wife."—Cor. New York World.

"Punch a Hole for Charity."

"Papa, will you please punch a hole for charity?" said a little girl the other evening at the tea table of one of Brooklyn's homes, at the same time handing her father a piece of pasteboard the size of an ordinary business card. The father took it, and while curiously examining it the little one handed him a pin and told him to go ahead and punch a hole "quick."

On the card was printed a cross composed of fifty asterisks, and papa was instructed to punch a hole in one of the asterisks. He did so; then he punched another and another until he had made five holes. "I don't see any trick about that, my dear," said papa; but the little one had snatched the card from his hand, saying, "You can't punch any more holes till you pay me. You owe me a nickel—a cent for each hole you punched," and as papa fished up a nickel and handed it over he asked his daughter to explain the joke.

"There's no joke about it," said she. "I got this card from my Sunday school teacher, and I'm to get everybody I can to punch a hole in it and pay me a cent a punch. When I have all the holes punched I'll have fifty cents, and I'm to give it to teacher, who will turn it over to the fresh air fund for poor children, and she says that two or three cards will give some poor baby a week at the seaside. All the girls have got them."

Then papa produced another nickel and punched five more holes, and mamma punched five and so did the big brother, and when the little one went to bed it was with the proud consciousness that she had her cross of asterisks punched out, and had collected fifty cents for the poor children.—New York Times.

Summer Drinks.

There are some old time drinks for invalids which are very refreshing and wholesome in warm weather. Tamarinds may now be found in market at ten cents a pound in the pod. Shell a cupful and pour over the pulp a quart of boiling water. Let it stand about twenty minutes at the back of the stove, sweeten it and allow it to get cool. Then strain it, and set it on the ice till very cold, and serve as lemonade. A tamarind whey is made by boiling an ounce of tamarind pulp in a pint of milk and straining it. Serve cold.

The following is a good old English recipe for barley water which may be grateful to invalids suffering in the summer. Wash well two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley. Boil it in a pint of cold water for half an hour. Throw off this water and replace it by two quarts of boiling water. Let the whole boil till the liquid is reduced to one-half. The juice of half a lemon and a little lemon peel should then be added, and sugar to the taste. A pinch of salt will be found an improvement.—New York Tribune.

A Bright Baltimore Woman.

Miss Hester Crawford Dorsey, one of the clever and capable young writers of the south, lives in Baltimore, where she is a society favorite. She is tall, blue eyed and distinguished looking, thoroughly informed upon current topics and a fine conversationalist. Her journalistic work on The Baltimore American and New York Herald has been very successful. Her special talent, however, lies in the direction of story telling—stories full of life and color.

A few years ago she wrote a poem called "Dethroned"—a strong bit of writing on the last days of the Emperor Maximilian. Miss Dorsey has now in her possession an autograph letter from Francis Joseph of Austria thanking her for the pleasure received in reading her production. The Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore, a society that holds the brightest literary lights of the Monumental City, owes its existence to her enthusiastic efforts. She is its vice president and an indefatigable worker for its welfare.—Current Literature.

Two Paris Fashionables.

If a Frenchwoman is informed that the Duchess d'Uzes or Princess de Sagan has had costumes like this, and that they stood without a complaint while they were pinned and basted, then she feels that she has made a success. These two women more than any others in society set the stamp on special fashions, and each is as eccentric as possible. The Duchess d'Uzes is said to be a direct descendant of Louis XIV and Mme. de Montespan, and this may account for some of her eccentricities. She is devoted to hunting, and is said to possess the finest pack of stag hounds in France, while it is announced that she can drive a four in hand with as much art as any man. Princess de Sagan is a little different, being essentially a woman of the world and, what is more, a charming hostess. Her costumes are the delight of Paris, for when she is driving the smallest shopkeeper out for a holiday feels a personal pride in her and her appearance that is as odd as it is admirable.—Paris Letter.

Women Who Play Tennis Well.

The lady champions are the growth and production of the out-of-door annexes to the large athletic and cricket clubs in the vicinity of our large cities, fostered by the judicious coaching of their male friends. Thus we find Miss Adeline K. Robinson, the lady champion of America; Miss Alice Austin, Miss Ward, the two Misses Janssen prominent in tennis circles on Staten Island, where the chief clubs are the S. I. Cricket club, the S. I. Athletic club, the North Shore T. C. and the Clifton T. C. The clubs along the banks of the Hudson river muster strong enough to form an association and hold a championship tournament.

Among this set Mr. E. C. Sands and Clarence Hobart hold the premier honors among the gentlemen. The latter, especially, is showing championship form, and if he continues to improve should work up well into the final rounds at Newport in the All Comers'. Miss Ellen Roosevelt and her sister, Miss Gertrude, are by far the most proficient among the ladies and owe the superiority to the coaching of Mr. Sands chiefly. In Boston and its surroundings much tennis is played, the chief ground being that of the Longwood C. C. Mr. Mansfield is the recognized first man, and Miss Mason, Miss Cummings, Miss Amy Clapp, Miss Wellman, Miss Lane and Miss Boure all play good tennis.—Newport Letter.

Not an Expert in Vegetables.

A lady living near the corner of Park and South streets noticed a peculiar odor coming from her kitchen a few days ago and started downstairs to investigate. She asked the girl what caused the odor, but the servant did not know. The lady found that the odor was issuing from a kettle on the stove. She asked the cook what was boiling in the kettle, and the latter replied, "Beets."

"Why, where did you get the beets, Mary?" was asked.

"Why, ma'am, you brought them home yourself last evening."

"I—brought—home—beets!" and then the lady went into a fit of laughter. As soon as she had recovered herself sufficiently to speak she said: "Well, what have you done? Those 'beets' were the nice big radishes I brought home last night and which I forgot to put on the breakfast table this morning."

The girl did not say a word, but shuffled out of the room with ill disguised chagrin depicted on her features.—New Haven Palladium.

Hungarian Aprons.

The embroidered Hungarian apron bids fair to rival the Turkish saddle bags for novelty in furniture upholstering. The other day we ran across an excellent suit in these goods, covered by a fashionable New York upholsterer. The "apron" itself is woven and embroidered quite elaborately and is about the size for a chair seat. It has a long twisted cord fringe, the warp of about two feet hanging down. When the chair is covered the fringe from the seat hangs to the floor and is trimmed off. On the back another apron is used and the fringe hangs over, giving a stylish corded valance in the rear. The lounge of the suit was covered with two in seat and two in back, one each being on the arms. The long graceful trimming was quite effective.—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Pretty Plush Lambrequin.

A very simple yet effective lambrequin is made of a strip of plush eighteen or twenty inches wide, and long enough to drop twenty inches below the ends of your mantel. Line with canton flannel, wooly side out, and trim on front and ends with a silk fringe about two inches in width. When laid over your mantel the corners will drop gracefully of their own accord, and the effect will be as charming as one could desire. The same lambrequin may be looped at one corner or at the center and fastened with a bow to suit one's own taste. Where the mantel is carved many people prefer to use a simple plush scarf to protect the wood. The ends are then decorated or fringed as one may prefer.—Exchange.

Summer Superstitions.

The ocean at night is full of agreeable episodes as well as pitfalls. You should never by any chance permit an introduction in the hotel at night. If you know some one is going to present a gentleman insist that it be done out of doors. If you can have it in moonlight you will have good luck; if only the stars shine it may be variable. Don't change your companion in the first quarter of the moon on any account. After that you may flirt as much as you like. The full moon is the young women's friend. All that happens under it is of good augury.—New York Press.

Female Photographers.

The detective is becoming quite a useful article of the newspaper woman's stock in trade. Miss Elizabeth Bisland is a clever photographer, and Miss Eta Thackeray, who is a relative of the novelist, has done considerable work with the camera. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell has photographic tastes, though she indulges in them for amusement.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Wild grapes make the most delicious jelly. Its flavor is not to be equaled by that made of the cultivated sort. Cook the grapes in a stone crock in the oven, without the addition of water, before straining. A gentle, continuous heat is necessary. Strain once without pressure; use three-fourths of a cup of sugar to one cup of juice.

Mrs. Custer has the record of never making an acquaintance who does not wish to become her friend. She walks the pavement with a splendidly free step, in which one could almost fancy a reminiscence of the plains. She is devoted to her husband's memory and absorbed in her literary occupations.

Mrs. Jinsiwala, Sanskrit professor at the Wilson college, Bombay, has undertaken to check the vigorous Indian movement for improving woman's status by lecturing to native students against female education and social reforms.

Miss Florence Nightingale celebrated her 70th birthday on the 15th of May. She has lived to see her ideas on the subject of nursing everywhere adopted, and a great profession opened to the activities of English women.

A woman's medical college will be established at Johns Hopkins university if $100,000 is raised for the purpose before June 1, 1891. A Boston lady has offered the first large subscription.

Princess Helen, third daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, is the bride whom the czar destines for the czarevitch. The marriage will, it is said, take place next year.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides
What is the Best Policy
For him to pursue
TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS
A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows
Just What is Best!
and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but
FINDS HIS LABOR
does not produce
GOOD RESULTS,
and he is
Obliged to Fail,
OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,
perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professonal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

TRAPPING MUSKRATS.

How the Fur Hunters in the Maryland Marshes Secure Their Prey.

A visit to a muskratting village, as the scattering cabins of the trappers along the borders of Fishing bay, Maryland, are called, will be a revelation to the stranger. The cabins are rude and have barely a habitable appearance. The occupants are squatters, and the materials of which their cabins are built have been appropriated from the nearest tract of timber land. The trappers and their families are a wild and tattered race of beings, but hardy and good natured. One peculiarity of a muskratting village is the large number of children that belong to each cabin.

Another feature of the community is a species of razor back hog that swells the population with its presence. This nondescript member of the porcine family has an important mission to perform in these settlements, and he performs it with a will. It is the making away with the hundreds of surplus muskrat carcasses that accumulate, although the flesh of the muskrat forms an important article of food with the trapper and his family. As for that, however, eaters of muskrat meat are not confined to the trapping villages of Fishing bay, for it is considered a great delicacy by many an epicure in that land of terrapin and canvas backs.

A remarkable thing about the razor back hogs of the muskrat region is that, though they devour untold pounds of muskrat meat every day, they never show the richness of their keeping by adding a single pound of flesh to their carnivorous bodies.

The muskrat builds its house so that, while it has a couple of stories high and dry on the ground, the entrance to it is always under water. This entrance is a long tunnel running from a point a foot or more below the water at low tide line to the ground floor of the house, which is always flooded. The muskrat's reason for having this subterranean entrance to his dwelling place is that thereby he has an exit or an entrance in time of danger that will not betray him to his enemies, either in his flight from home or in seeking refuge within its walls. But his instinct does not warn him against the trap his most cunning and persistent enemy places at this hidden entrance to his house, changing it from a way to safety into an avenue of certain death. This trap is a wooden box, three feet long and six inches in width and depth.

In each end is a wire door, hung on hinges at the top. These doors rise at the slightest push on the outside, but will not open from the inside. The trap is sunk in the water to the mouth of the muskrat's tunnel and anchored there, and whether the muskrat is going out of his house or returning to it he is sure to walk into the trap. If he had time the captive rodent could gnaw his way out of the box, but before he can free himself he will drown. A whole family of muskrats may be taken in a single night in one of these traps, and, as every trapper has out as many traps as he can attend to, the rat harvest which they reap every night is a rich one.

There are other ways by which the muskrat is pursued. In the daytime the hunters steal over the marshes and jab long handled spears with sharp, barbed tines down through the roofs of the muskrat houses. Sometimes a spear will impale half a dozen rats as they lie cuddled together in their cozy nests. Hunters with guns skirt the marshes at night looking for muskrats with the aid of jack lamps, but that method of hunting is followed more to indulge the sporting inclination of the hunter than to reap profit. Times of extraordinary tides on the marshes are times always welcomed by the muskratter, for the rats are then forced from their houses, in spite of the infallible instinct they are alleged to possess in foreseeing such calamitous happenings, and guarding against them by building their houses higher. They are compelled to flee to the open country and seek places of safety, which they rarely find, for the trappers and hunters have no difficulty in locating them, and so they are given over to a wholesale slaughter.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Rare Formosa Stamps.

Philatelists will be interested in a certain passage of the last official report which is made by the British consul at Tamsui, in Formosa. It is to the effect that the supply of the so called Formosa stamps has come to an end, and that accordingly the value of current stamps must necessarily increase as time goes on. This Formosa stamp is so far a genuine stamp that it was originally produced for postal uses, but, as a matter of fact, the intention was never carried out, so it has been impossible to obtain specimens authenticated by a postmark. As philatelists would say, it has never been more than an "essay." However, these stamps were utilized as railway tickets on the Formosan government railway line, and as fast as used they were destroyed. The supply issued for this purpose has been exhausted. When the stamp was first "essayed" it brought as high as sixpence in London, and of late collectors have been paying $2.50 for single specimens. Of course almost any price can be demanded and will be paid for one of these stamps. Certain Mauritius stamps are exceeding rare, and the stamps of the defunct German principalities are rapidly becoming scarce.—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

Novelist William Black.

One who knows William Black, the novelist, says of him: "I think the best thing about Black is that success has not turned his head. He is still the courtly, pleasant gentleman that he was in the old days before novel writing had made him famous and given him an independent bank account. But he is no longer an ordinary man; he is courted by the big wigs, made much of by lords and ladies, and dines out so often that the wonder is he is not a confirmed dyspeptic. He likes Americans very much, has many warm friends among them, and is well informed about American literature."

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—August 7.

High water at 4.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.43; Sets at 6.56.
Moon rises 11.01.
Last Quarter August 7.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

It was a beautiful morning.

A girl to do second work desires a situation.

John Page advertises one of his horses for sale.

The Swedish camp meeting will break up today.

The store of Ford Bros. will close on the 12th all day.

Hose 4 has been in Badger's repair shop since the Drake fire.

Mr. F. Wesley Fuller and family, of Hall place, are at Nantasket.

Chester Ford, of the firm of Ford Bros., has a fine horse very sick.

This is the 100th issue of the DAILY LEDGER—four months old.

Are you going to have a holiday Aug. 12? That's the question.

Willard street in West Quincy is now watered to the Milton line.

Mr. Frank Flood of Fayette street, Wollaston, is having his house enlarged.

Miss Annie B. Gibson who returned from her vacation last week is quite sick.

Mr. C. Ernest Sanford, of Quincy Point, is spending two weeks at the Weirs, N. H.

Mrs. Thomas W. Lincoln, of Quincy Point, is at the Ridge House, Kearsarge, N. H.

All readers are requested to forward personal items and vacation notes to the DAILY LEDGER.

Mr. Isaac G. Wilbur of Wollaston has leased the house recently occupied by Rev. B. B. Sherman.

The funeral of Mrs. Ann Glennon, of West Quincy, was held this morning from St. Mary's church.

Miss Lucy McGee of Harrison Square is visiting at her friend's, Miss Lucy Donavon, Quincy Point.

A new cable was put in under the Neponset river Wednesday by the New England Telephone Company.

The public library lawn is looking once more green and beautiful. The recent showers have had good effect.

Mr. Lull, of Milford, has not yet accepted the principalship of the Quincy High school, but it is thought he will.

A party of twenty young men, from Wollaston and vicinity, drove to Nantasket, Wednesday evening, in Crane's tally-ho coach.

The Victor cricket club has formed for the season and challenge any eleven whose average is fourteen years. Address, Henry Ring, Quincy Point.

The Trustees of the Thomas Crane Public Library voted last evening to close the library next Tuesday, August 12, the day of the Grand Army parade.

The treasurer of the Hospital Aid Association, acknowledges the receipt of $252.37 from the Greenleaf Private school, towards furnishing the City Hospital.

Brockton's gain in population the last five years was smaller than from 1880 to 1885, and in percentage was smaller than this city. Quincy's gain in five years was 4,522 or 37 per cent. Brockton's gain 6,454 or 31 per cent.

It is surprising how large the traffic is over the Manet street railway. The daily average of passengers has been about 800, and on occasions like last evening it is much larger. On the 7.30 trip was the open car and a tow car, both literally packed.

Mr. John Chamberlain, who owns a very handsome residence near Merry Mount park, has been quite indisposed of late; so much so that he has been confined to the house for several weeks. Yesterday he was able to be out on his piazza enjoying the cool and refreshing breeze and was feeling much encouraged. We hope he will soon feel strong and well, for we need just such men around and among us and we shall all be wiser and better.

STARTED IN BADLY,

And Brooklyn Takes an Exciting Game from Boston.

THE GIANTS WHITEWASHED

In a Game Characterized by Scientific Hitting—Two-Chicago-Cleveland Games—How the Others Panned Out.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 6.—There was a large and enthusiastic gathering at Washington park, to see the Boston and Brooklyn League teams play to-day. The game was close and exciting, especially at the finish. Clarkson was batted hard at the start, but after that was very effective. Terry was a puzzler for eight innings. In the ninth he was hit for three runs. Long's fielding, which was of the phenomenal order, and Foutz's batting were the features. Attendance 1927.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Collins, 2b	5	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
Pinkney, 3b	4	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Burns, rf	3	2	1	2	0	2	0	0
Foutz, 1b	4	1	4	4	0	12	0	0
Terry, p	4	1	1	4	0	1	3	7
Daly, c	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
Smith, ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Caruthers, lf	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Donovan, cf	4	0	2	2	0	3	0	0
Total	35	6	10	14	0	27	13	9

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	1	1	1	3	5	1
Tucker, 1b	3	1	1	1	1	7	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	0	2	2	1	4	0	0
Brodie, rf	5	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Bennett, c	2	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
Smith, 2b	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	1
Clarkson, p	4	1	2	3	0	3	3	2
Totals	35	5	10	12	3	26	13	5

Innings.......... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Brooklyn.......... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—6
Boston.......... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Boston 2. Two-base hits—Burns, Brodie, Clarkson. Home run—Terry. Stolen bases—Brooklyn 1, Boston 2. Base on balls—Brooklyn 2, Boston 5. Struck out—Brooklyn 1, Boston 2. Double plays—Pinkney and Foutz. Umpire—Powers.

Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—The Cleveland and Chicago clubs played two games. Young was in the box for the home team in the first game. The visitors could not touch him, while Hutchinson was hit very hard.

Cleveland.......... 3 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 0--8
Chicago.......... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland 4. Base hits—Cleveland 11, Chicago 3. Errors—Cleveland 3, Chicago 5. Batteries—Young and Zimmer, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

Second Game.

In the second game Garfield was hit pretty hard and the visitors took advantage of his wildness.

Chicago.......... 2 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 —7
Cleveland.......... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Chicago 4. Base hits—Chicago 13, Cleveland 8. Errors—Chicago 2, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Garfield and Zimmer.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—New York defeated Philadelphia in the opening game by hitting Gleason hard and often. With the exception of the first inning Welch was very effective and was superbly supported. The Phillies played a rather loose fielding game.

New York.......... 1 0 0 2 0 1 3 2 —9
Philadelphia.......... 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—5

Earned runs—New York 3, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—New York 14, Philadelphia 10. Errors—New York 1, Philadelphia 5. Batteries—Welch and Clark, Gleason and Clements.

Cincinnati, 16; Pittsburg, 3.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—The Cincinnatis batted the pitching of Hecker terrifically. Hecker was very poorly supported in the field. Harrington was struck in the face with a foul ball and retired in the third inning.

Cincinnati.......... 3 0 1 0 0 2 1 7 2—16
Pittsburg.......... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Base hits—Cincinnati 20, Pittsburg 8. Errors—Cincinnati 5, Pittsburg 8. Batteries—Mulligan, Keenan and Harrington; Hecker and Wilson.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

New Yorkers Get a Coat of Whitewash from the Bostons.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The Bostons played a rocky fielding game to-day, but Gumbert was so effective that the Giants could not approach the home plate. The home team hit Keefe hard, and, with good base running and scientific hitting, piled up seven runs. Attendance 4537. Score:

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	2	1	1	0	2	0	2
Stovey, rf	5	2	2	2	1	2	0	0
Irwin, ss	5	0	2	2	2	1	3	2
Brouthers, 1b	4	1	2	2	0	8	0	1
Richardson, lf	5	1	3	3	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Quinn, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	4	2	0
Murphy, c	4	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Gumbert, p	4	1	2	2	0	0	4	1
Totals	38	7	12	12	4	27	13	6

NEW YORK	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Gore, lf	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Ewing, c	4	0	1	1	0	6	1	0
Connor, 1b	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	0
Richardson, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Johnston, cf	4	0	1	1	0	5	1	0
Hatfield, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Brown, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitney, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Keefe, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	33	0	3	3	0	27	10	3

Innings.......... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston.......... 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 2—7

Earned runs—Boston 3. Two-base hits—Gumbert 2. Three-base hits—Stovey. Ewing. Home run—H. Richardson, Stolen bases—Boston 5, New York 3. Base on balls—Boston 3, New York 3. Base on errors—Boston 2, New York 6. Struck out—Boston 5, New York 6. Double plays—Nash, Quinn and Brouthers; Irwin Quinn and Brouthers; Johnston and Whitney; Richardson and Connors. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Brooklyn, 11; Philadelphia, 9.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 6.—There was an interesting game at Eastern park between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia Players' teams. Ward's men won through superior all-around work. Sanders' delivery was batted hard early in the game. Poor fielding of the visitors marred the game somewhat.

Brooklyn.......... 0 5 3 2 0 0 0 1 0—11
Philadelphia.......... 0 0 0 3 2 0 1 1 2—9

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Philadelphia 9. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Wehying and Kinslow, Sanders and Milligan.

Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Clevelands defeated the home club in a poorly played game. King pitched well for the home club, but could do nothing in the face of his team's errors.

Cleveland.......... 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 2 0—6
Chicago.......... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0—4

Earned runs—Cleveland 2. Base hits—Cleveland 6, Chicago 6. Errors—Cleveland 7, Chicago 4. Batteries—O'Brien and Sutcliff, King and Farrell.

Buffalo, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—The Buffalos defeated the Pittsburgs by good batting.

Buffalo.......... 3 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 —8
Pittsburg.......... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2—4

Earned runs—Buffalo 5, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Buffalo 11, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Buffalo 4, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Cunningham and Mack, Staley and Fields.

Other Games.

At Lebanon—Lebanon, 8; New Haven, 5.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Newark, 3.
At Wilmington—Harrisburg, 4; Wilmington, 2.

BONDED CAR SYSTEM

Abused by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S REPLY

To Senator Cullom's Resolution Regarding Shipment of Merchandise Over Canadian Railways.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The secretary of the treasury sent to the senate his answer to the resolution introduced by Senator Cullom on July 16 last relative to the Canadian railroads. That resolution was very sweeping in its terms and desired particularly to know whether the United States customs agent who is stationed at Vancouver, B. C., seals cars of the Canada Pacific railway containing merchandise in bond to the United States, and from what places that merchandise comes, and which also asks for information as to the manner in which goods imported by the Grand Trunk railroad are bonded, and whether any law is violated on that account.

The answer of the secretary of the treasury sent by the Associated Press will not be satisfactory to the Canadian railroads. The secretary does not give any specific indication as to what he intended to do, but the inferences from his reply are important. The answer shows that it is the purpose of the treasury department to change the existing method of inspecting and sealing cars at Vancouver, B. C., and that the United States customs agent will not hereafter be permitted to bond merchandise imported from China and Japan for transportation to the United States in the cars of the Canadian Pacific under United States treasury seal.

It is understood here that this will be a very important blow at the Canadian Pacific railroad, inasmuch as a considerable portion of the bonded business which it has transacted through the agency of this United States customs inspector at Vancover consists of importations of Chinese and Japanese merchandise. The passage in the letter of the secretary of the treasury referring to the Asiatic goods imported by the Canadian Pacific railroad whose destination in the United States is as follows:

I am informed that since the completion of the Canadian Pacific road goods arriving at Vancouver, B. C., from Asiatic ports destined to the United States have been placed in the cars of that company, which were then sealed by the United States consul at that port and forwarded to their destination in the United States. I find that this practice has been acquiesced in by this department in so far that the customs officers at the frontier ports of arrival have respected the consular seal and allowed the cars to go forward without entry or examination of their contents, if their seals were found intact.

I am of opinion that it was the intent of the law to confine the privilege of the consular seal to cars containing merchandise of the contiguous country, and that such privilege does not extend to cars containing merchandise landed in the contiguous country for trans-shipment through it to the United States. In this view of the law it is in contemplation to restrict the privilege to cars containing merchandise of the contiguous country.

In other words, the Canadian Pacific company will no longer be permitted to receive freight from China and Japan for direct importation into the United States in bond. That trade is said to be a very considerable portion of their direct trade with the United States. The change which is contemplated is to issue a new regulation which shall be an instruction to the customs agent stationed at Vancouver and to all consular agents in British Columbia, forbidding them to accept for sealing and bonding into the United States any merchandise except that which is the product of the Dominion of Canada, of which shall be of United States origin in course of trans-shipment through the Dominion in bond.

This, it is understood will seriously cripple the Canadian Pacific as to one important feature of its commerce. It will effectually stop its acting as the common carrier for the China and Japan trade to the United States and will compel it to cease accepting the consignments of tea from China and silk from China and Japan to the United States ports.

How far the restrictions of the existing regulations proposed by the secretary of the treasury will affect the transportation in bond from San Francisco to Fort Moody under the bond given in the Cleveland administration is not apparent from Secretary Windom's letter, but there are some indications that an attempt will be made to establish the claim that that form is illegal, they base their argument in part upon the assertion that the steamship line from San Francisco to Fort Moody, which has secured this bond, is not in fact an American steamship line, but by far the great majority of its stock is owned by Canadians or Englishmen, in the interests of the Canadian Pacific railroad. That matter will be a subject of investigation.

The senate has secured considerable testimony which tends to show that this steamship line is not an American line, but is practically owned by the Canadian Pacific. If that shall be established to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury, of course the bond which has been granted to it is illegal, as a transportation bond of that character could not originally be granted to a foreign carrying company.

Altogether, it will be seen that while this answer of Secretary Windom does not make any very positive statement as to what the intentions of the treasury department are, it is clear that the conclusions at which he has arrived are such that the Canadian Pacific railroad will not be benefited by them.

The answer of the secretary of the treasury can only be recognized as a preliminary to the general inquiry. All through the letter he states that the subject referred to in the several resolutions of the senate are under investigation. Perhaps the most significant suggestion contained in this answer of Secretary Windom is to the effect that he is not certain whether the abrogation of certain articles of the treaty of Washington tend also to abrogate a very considerable portion of the bonded system which was based upon regulations issued prior to the abrogation of these articles.

That is a very grave question, and one which will undoubtedly receive mature consideration, now that the secretary of the treasury has publicly called attention to it. A considerable number of those Americans who are very hostile to Canada, and are doing what they can, apparently in the interest of the American trunk lines, to disturb the commercial relations between the two countries, have insisted that the articles of the treaty of Washington in question having been abrogated, there can be no doubt that any bonded system based upon them must fall with it.

This theory has been disputed by lawyers of quite as much eminence as those who have advocated it; but it is an open question which lies at the basis of the entire bonded system, and it is one in which the American railroads like the Canada Southern, which is in the control, if not in the absolute ownership, of the Vanderbilt system, have as deep an interest as any Canadian road can have.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Iowa and North Dakota Men Adopt Platforms and Nominate Candidates.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 7.—The Democratic state convention was held here with Judge Phelps as permanent chairman. The platform denounces Speaker Reed and the Republicans in congress for their arbitrary suppression of free speech; favors just and liberal pensions for invalid and dependent soldiers and sailors; favors a tariff for revenue only and reciprocity with all countries whose markets are open to our products; demands the free coinage of silver, and denounces the election bill. The following state ticket was nominated: For secretary of state, W. H. Chamberlain of Independence; treasurer, H. L. White, Wayne county; auditor, George S. Witters, Ida county; judge of supreme court, P. B. Wolf of Clinton; railroad commissioner, Peter A. Dey. Adjourned.

North Dakota Democrats.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 7.—The Democratic state convention adopted a platform declaring for tariff for revenue only, and favoring reciprocity wherever a market for home products will be opened; denouncing the election bill and favoring the free coinage of silver. The following ticket was nominated: Congressman, John D. Benton of Fargo; governor, W. N. Roach of Larimore; lieutenant governor, George R. Garratt; secretary of state, F. A. Wilson; auditor, G. E. Mearch; treasurer, T. N. Baker; attorney general, J. V. Brook. The convention then adjourned.

EUROPE'S PACIFIC ASPECT

Enlarged Upon by Lord Salisbury at a Mansion House Banquet.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—At a banquet at the Mansion house, Lord Salisbury, in a speech, enlarged upon the pacific aspect of Europe during the six years of his government. The power of Europe, he said, never presented so uninteresting an aspect from the war point of view. The tendency to the settlement of disputes on terms of compromise was spreading fast and influencing every power. The African agreements prove the desire of the leading powers to maintain amicable relations. Regarding home affairs, Lord Salisbury claimed that the present government of Ireland had been successful, and that the country was more orderly, more contented and more prosperous than ever before. He trusted that he would never again see those in power who are pledged to support a reign of anarchy.

Original Package Bill Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The house has disposed of the original package bill by accepting the bill of the senate, which was recommended by the conference committee. There can be no doubt that the president will sign it as soon as it shall reach him, and it will go into immediate effect. This will correct the decision of the United States supreme court as to liquors.

John Tiffany's Case.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 7.—John Tiffany was before the district court on two charges of assault on Rosana Cain and Carrie Helberg with a murderous weapon. The case was continued till next Tuesday. Bail was refused. Insanity seems to be a family failing. One of his brothers has only been released from the Brattleboro insane asylum a short time. Both the women are in a critical condition.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A drunken Chicago man murdered his son.

Children and matches caused a fatal fire in Perry, Ia.

Burglars robbed the Winterport, Me., postoffice.

A Gloucester vessel has been seized for smuggling.

Countess Waldstein, daughter of Prince Metternich, is dead.

A Melrose, Mass., boy was killed by falling down an elevator well.

Vice President Morton and Gen. Sherman have arrived at Bar Harbor.

Much damage was done by a cyclone in Madawaska county, New Brunswick.

The Duke of Edinburgh called to Osborne house to meet Emperor William.

Brewers and malsters are attempting to get the duty on Canadian barley cut down.

Mexico is said to have recognized Ezeta's provisional government in San Salvador.

Heavy rains have resulted in floods and caused much damage to railroads in Arizona.

A Nova Scotia woman put a lighted pipe in her pocket and was burned to death.

Almost 400,000 people availed themselves of the privileges of the Boston public baths in July.

The Duchess of Albany visited the poet Tennyson yesterday, to congratulate him upon his birthday.

A poem by Swinburne is one of the latest subjects used to obstruct business in the British parliament.

Speaker Reed says he has become used to attacks on him and if it affords the Democrats any pleasure he is content.

Rev. Dr. Jordon, colored, of Halifax is to sue the proprietors of a railway restaurant for refusing to serve him with dinner.

The castle of Chepultepec which some picturesque romancer says Jay Gould has bought, happens to be the residence of President Diaz and the place where the Mexican military academy is established.

London Irishmen gave a banquet to Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien last evening. The gathering, which was very large, included members of parliament. Mr. Fitzgerald of Boston responded to the toast to Irish-Americans.

The National Bar association elected Charles Marshall of Maryland, president; George W. Chapman of New Hampshire, one of nine vice presidents; William Reynolds of Maryland, secretary; and Judge Pike of Ohio, treasurer.

If all reports are true, the Archduchess Maria Valeria of Austria, who was married last week, is a woman of rare accomplishments. She rides beautifully, swims like an otter, fences and shoots with great skill, and is a sure-footed mountaineer. She knows Latin and Greek, speaks seven or eight modern languages, draws and paints with great talent and sings with a voice of singular richness and power.

FINE JOB PRINTING

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MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.53, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.18, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 101. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A situation to do second work. Apply at the LEDGER office. West Quincy, Aug. 7. 3t

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting. Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One very black Horse. Warranted sound and kind. Sold for no fault, only owner has two. JOHN PAGE, City Boot and Shoe Store, 104 Hancock St. Aug. 7—6t Aug. 9—1w

FOR SALE.—A Bay work horse, weighs about 1400 lbs., 10 years old. Apply to G. W. TUCKERMAN, Washington street. Aug. 6. 6t

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

Rhode Island Clambake

— AT THE —

BIG TENT,

(The first on Sea Street)

HOUGHS NECK, - QUINCY.

Every Sunday full Bill of Fare

— FOR —

50 CENTS.

Clam Chowder by the plate. Fruit, tonic, &c.

MRS. H. H. CONNORS,
Proprietor of Brockton Cafe.

Aug. 5. 6t

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:&w—tf

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

Flour at Wholesale

—IS—

50c. Per Barrel Higher.

Owing to the fact of our having a Large Stock of Flour bought at the Lowest point, we will for a limited time only, offer our **Imperial Bread Flour** at

$6.00 per Barrel,

delivered FREE to any part of the City. We guarantee this Flour to be equal in bread making qualities to any Flour offered in Quincy.

We are the largest direct receivers of Flour south of Boston.

Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.

Boston Branch Grocery,

Durgin & Merrill's Block,

QUINCY.

DUTY ON GRANITE.

The Senate Adopts the House Amendment Making it 40 Per Cent.

THANKS CONGRESSMAN MORSE.

How a Washington Granite Manufacturer Views the Duty—Says Forty Per Cent. is Hardly Sufficient for the Protection of This Great American Industry.

Congressman Morse followed up the victory which he secured for the granite manufacturers and workmen of Quincy, in the House of Representatives, to the Senate Chamber where the McKinley bill is now under consideration, and on Tuesday after violent opposition from the free traders, and after voting down amendments, adopted the same increase in the duty as adopted in the House, and the House bill stands, increasing the present duty of twenty per cent. on finished granite to forty per cent. This will be good news to the granite manufacturers and workmen of Quincy.

Senator Blair had read in the Senate the following letter from a Washington manufacturer and dealer in monuments, which states the case in a nut shell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1890.

SIR:—I carry on an extensive business in the manufacture of marble, granite monumental and other work on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Capitol. In justice to American manufacturers and American workmen, I think the present duty of 20 per cent. upon finished and wrought granite should be largely increased.

I have in my yard foreign manufactured and finished monuments, made of foreign granite, which I can sell, after paying the present duty of 20 per cent., at from 20 to 25 per cent. less than I can sell the same monument made in this country of American granite.

The reason is that the foreign finished granite is brought here at nominal freight ballast, and the present duty of 20 per cent. is nothing like the difference of the cost of labor between this country and Europe.

Thus the American manufacturer and the American workmen are brought into direct competition with the underpaid labor of Europe.

The duty of 40 per cent., as reported in the pending Senate bill, is hardly sufficient for the protection of this great American industry. Very respectfully,

D. MCMENAMIN.

HON. HENRY W. BLAIR,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Senator Vest of Missouri, arraigned Representative Morse in the Senate severely for his speech before the Committee on Ways and Means, in favor of this increased duty but without effect.

His Toes Cut Off.

A brakeman on the night freight had his foot run over and toes cut off early this morning. Dr. Gilbert was summoned and advised the removal of the man to the Quincy hospital, but he preferred to be taken to Boston and thither he went.

Shipping.

Arrived July 29, schooner Iowa, Capt. Leighton, from Calais with 78,000 feet of lumber for B. Johnson.

Cleared August 3, schooner Fannie and Fay, Capt. Mehaffey, with granite for New York.

David Dudley Field says that he remembers hearing Mrs. Fannie Kemble say some years ago of the 1,200,000 people then inhabiting Massachusetts that, taking them all in all, she thought they were the foremost 1,200,000 people living together in the world.

—Dedham rate of taxation is $14.80. The assessors' figures show a valuation of $5,474,629; real, $4,095,498; personal, $1,237.57; bank stock, $141,561.

—Rev. A. J. Aubrey, pastor of the Universalist church at Beverly, has resigned to take effect Oct. 1.

—Matthew Conway of Whitman was struck by a train in that town Thursday, and knocked from a bridge into the river. He was severely injured and was sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

—It is said that there are 7000 vacant houses in Kansas City, Mo., and that it has lost many thousands of population the past two years since its "boom" collapsed.

—The cable road on Broadway in New York is now fully authorized, and will soon be put down.

—A Harlem bride received among her wedding presents a receipted gas bill of $17 from her father. Must have been some courting in the old gentleman's house.

—There is a vacancy in the board of aldermen of Woburn, caused by the death of Mr. Golden.

—The price of a 100-ride ticket between Woburn and Boston is $11.50.

—The Weymouth Citizen of Aug 7 announces that Mr. W. M. Marden of the Herald is now associated with the paper.

DECISION BY JUDGE HOLMES.

Quincy vs. Kennard.

In the case of the inhabitants of Quincy against Frank E. Kennard and others, who kept a piggery near the National Sailors' Home, Judge Holmes gives the following opinion.

It is admitted that the board of health had authority to forbid the exercise of the employment of keeping swine in the town of Quincy. Pub. Sts. c. 80, § 84; *Commonwealth* v. *Young*, 135 Mass. 526; *Taunton* v. *Taylor*, 116 Mass. 254. But it is argued that the order passed was invalid because the prohibition contained in it was qualified by the words "without a permit in writing first obtained from the board of health." We are at a loss to see how it affects the validity of the order, that the board expressly reserved to themselves a power to do what they could have done even if the prohibition had been absolute, or how the defendants are put in a worse position by the order contemplating the possibility that the board of health may grant them a written permit than if it had excluded that possibility. The parties having agreed that the case should be finally disposed of by the decision upon the demurrer, an injuction will issue.

Demurrer overruled.

Injunction to issue.

J. L. Eldridge, for the plaintiff.

A. Russ and D. A. Dorr, for the defendants.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

Mrs. George K. Gannett to Granite Railway Co. $300.

Albert D. S. Bell, et al, trs. to G. H. Field, $486.

John B. Reinhalter to Alphonse Reinhalter, $1.

Peter Reinhalter to Alphonse Reinhalter, $1.

Josiah P. Quincy, et al, trs. to E. M. Hacker, $400.

James Mears to W. S. Wiswell, et al, $200.

Eliza M. Cain to A. M. Keating, $1.

Albion W. Kingsley to G. W. Humphrey, $1,000.

James M. Upton to Charles R. Sherman, et al, $1.

Adams Real Estate Trust to E. C. King, $294.

George S. Dodge, et al to E. W. Bowker, $365.

George S. Dodge, et al to W. F. Bartlett, $730.

Alfred Reed to Peter Reed, $1,700.

Mrs. R. D. Chase, et al to L. M. Hogan, $1.

Walter T. Babcock, et al to D. C. Little, $1.

Samuel Putnam, et ux to C. R. Sherman, $1.

Joseph A. Purington to C. P. Hutchins, et al (2), $2.

Joseph A. Purington to S. E. Hail, $300.

In Braintree.

David Thayer, et al to R. F. Stoddard, $150.

Henry Gardner to L. P. Knight, $1.

In Weymouth.

Charles H. Hemenway to H. A. Aldrich, $1.

In Milton.

James B. Thayer, et al, trs. et al to L. L. Williams, $1,000.

Dudley Talbot to C. S. Oakley, $1.

George A. Fisher to E. W. Lapham, $258.

LAWN PARTY.

Where There's a Will There's a Way—See the Wills.

The grounds at the residence of Mr. Elliott on Granite street were resplendent Thursday evening with chinese lanterns, the occasion being a lawn party given by Miss Lena Elliott. There were games, refreshments, and some fine singing, also a conversation party. The young ladies say they had it all their own way, and they certainly should for there were Wills enough there. Among the guests were:—The Misses Webb, Miss Drake, Miss Graham, Miss Ray, Miss Gray, Miss Waldron, Miss Burns, Miss Tupper, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Wright, Miss Taylor, Miss Sargent, Will Osborne, Will Isaac, Will Tanner, Will Sidelinger, Will Bailey, Frank Perkins, Ezekiel Sampson, Charles Sampson, Frank Pollock and Charles Tanner.

TODAY'S COURT.

Levi Borden of North Weymouth, assault on Mary E. Parow, found guilty and sent to the House of Correction for two months.

Cornelius B. White of Weymouth for being drunk, paid $5 and costs.

MILTON.

The contract has been awarded for lighting the streets by electricity.

Mr. W. C. Parsons took a party of young ladies to the Isle of Shoals on Friday on the steamer New York.

Eugene Gallagher the obliging clerk at T. L. Pearce's, starts on his vacation next week.

Joe Pearce is under the weather on account of overwork. John Sangster takes his place.

The stores will close here Aug. 12.

Eugene Clapp is on a vacation.

Mr. John Graham intends to leave next week for a three weeks' visit in different parts of New York.

Advertised letters at P. O. Aug. 8, Anna D. Pierce, Thomas Browne.

WEYMOUTH.

The current number of the Citizen is red hot for a division of the town, and prints letters from D. M. Easton and "Progress" favoring the scheme.

Ladies' day with the Monatiquot yacht club today.

There will be no regatta of the Monatiquot club on Saturday. It has been postponed one week.

The Weymouth lawn tennis club will hold a tournament Saturday afternoon.

Mr. W. R. Marsh has resigned as assistant teacher of the North high school to accept the position of principal of the Harwich high school.

The Original Package Question.

The vote of the House accepting the conference report on the original package question terminates a very embarrassing and demoralizing situation, says the Boston Journal. In accepting this report, the House adopts the bill which was passed by the Senate, and directs that intoxicating liquors imported into any State, whether in the original packages or not, shall be subject to the laws of the State in precisely the same way as liquors produced within the State. This is the simplest way of meeting the difficulty raised by the Supreme Court decisions in the Iowa and Michigan cases, and it is directly in line with the friendly hint given by the Court itself. We are not sure that it was not worth while to pass through all the perplexities arising out of this complication for the sake of having this principle clearly established. The issue was raised in a tentative way in a Maine case some years ago. In the absence of a definite and authorative adjustment, it was certain to embarrass and impede the exercise of the police functions of the States. It is a good question to have out of the way. The original package saloons which have sprung up in various license and prohibition States will now melt away even more rapidly than they appeared, and the right of each State to deal with this whole matter of the regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic according to the prevailing sentiment of the people will not again be questioned.

TRIED AUSTRALIAN STYLE.

Republicans in a Tennessee County Experience Something Unusual.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The greatest excitement prevails here on account of the result of the election of county officers. This county, which gives ordinarily about 1000 Republican majority, has elected the entire Democratic ticket by majorities ranging as high as 500. The change was brought about by the new registration law and the Australian system of ballot. Quite 50 per cent. of the negro vote was lost by the Republicans in consequence of these laws. The election was very quiet. This is the first time since the war that the entire Democratic ticket was elected in this county.

WHOLESALE DESERTIONS.

Three Hundred Men "Jump" Two Vessels of the White Fleet.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Acting Superintendent of Police Byrnes sent out a general alarm to all the police precincts yesterday, announcing the desertion of 300 sailors and marines from the men-of-war Chicago and Atlanta, and ordering their arrest. By 10 o'clock last night fifty of the deserters had been captured and locked up.

McCaffrey's Neck Was Broken.

BOSTON, Aug 8.—In the water between the North and South ferries was found the body of Charles McCaffrey, the young Canadian who recklessly jumped from the "shears" at the Atlantic works, East Boston, Sunday afternoon. The "shears" are a device for stepping masts into vessels, and are more than 150 feet in height. When the body was found it appeared that McCaffrey's neck was broken when he struck the water.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 7.

Sugar Trust was bid up by the Wormsers and the outlook favored some improvement by reason of overselling by traders in the Wall street stock market. The Boston stock market showed some improvement in tone.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41¼	Nor Pac. pref	81
Central Pacific	30	Oregon Navi	99
Chi & Northwest	109⅞	Oregon Trans	45¼
Del Lack & West	145¼	Pacific Mail	45
Del & Hudson	165½	Reading	42¼
Illinois Central	115	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Lake Shore	108⅛	Union Pacific	59⅞
Missouri Pacific	70½	Wabash St. L. & P.	12
N. J. Central	123	do pref	25¼
N. Y. Central	107	Wheel & Lake Erie	37¾
Northern Pacific	34¼	Western Union	83

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8	Fitchburg pref	90
Frcmn's Bay Land	6⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	152½
West End Land	26¼	Mexican Central	22¾
Atchison	41⅜	N Y & N E	48¼
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	178
Boston & Maine	206½	Union Pacific	59⅝
Boston & Prov	255	Wisconsin Central	25
Chicago, B & Q	103	American Bell	....
Central Mass	20	New England Tel	53
do pref	43	Erie Tel	53¾
Eastern	171½	Mexican Tel	80

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—FLOUR—Held steadily; city mills $4 65 to 5 00; city mills patents $5 15 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, $2 85 to 3 45; do fair to fancy, 3 50 to 5 20; do patents $4 75 to 5 65; Minnesota clear $4 10 to 4 75; do straights 4 15 to 5 25.

WHEAT—Heavy; No 2 red 98⅛ to 99¾c elevator; No 3 red 94½c.

CORN—Lower; No 2, 55 to 56¼c elevator; steamer mixed 58 to 56¼c.

OATS—Steady; No 3 45c; mixed western 44 to 47c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20¼c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined firmer; granulated 6 1-16c, cubes 6⅜c.

POTATOES—Firm; Long Island $1 75 to 1 87; Jersey 1 62 to 1 87; sweets $2 25 to 3 35.

PORK—Firm; mess, $12 50 to $13 50; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams strong; cut meats strong; pickled bellies 5⅝ to 5¾c.

LARD—Lower; Western steam 6 40.

BUTTER—Firm; state dairy 12½ to 16½c.

CHEESE—Easy; state 5 to 7¾.

—It is estimated that there will be 35,000 men in the Grand Army parade on Tuesday.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A Weymouth Man Found Floating in Neponset River Thursday.

About eleven o'clock Thursday morning a gentlman on a wharf at the Neponset river noticed a body floating in the water east of the bridge. The body was recovered and officers of Station 11, Boston, took charge of it.

The Herald says the body is probably that of Mr. I. D. Daggett of Jacksonville, Fla. He was a brother of Mr. J. R. Dagget of Neponset and was coming to spend the warm weather with his wife and sister at Rockland, Mass. It is thought probable that the deceased either attempted to get off a train on the bridge and missed his footing, or was carried to Atlantic and attempted to walk back to Neponset and fell over the bridge. That the body had not been in the water long is evidenced by the watch in the pocket, which was ticking when the body was found. The pocketbook was found with $16 in it and some other papers.

Later intelligence is that the body has been identified as Mr. Isaac D. Dagett, whos daughter is the wife of Capt. Hastings of South Weymouth. For four or five years he has had the care of Mr. Hastings' orange grove in Florida. He was on his way north to visit his relatives, and his mysterious death was a great shock to them.

THE GRAND ARMY PARADE.

It Will Probably Occupy an Entire Day. How the Maimed Veterans Will Be Cared For.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The number of heroes who fought for their country so nobly and well, from '61 to '65, and who lost an arm or a leg or were otherwise crippled, is legion. This band of men to whom our country owes so much, will be well represented in Boston during encampment week, many of them coming thousands of miles to meet their comrades, many of whom, perhaps, they have not seen since they separated on the southern battlefield twenty-five years ago.

It will be a gala week for the disabled veterans in particular, but the parade is most anxiously looked for. The able-bodied men go on foot in the old military style, marching for hours, but this is entirely out of the question with the disabled men.

As many carriages as are necessary to accommodate the disabled soldiers who care to ride will form in line on Beacon street, near Arlington street, and Commonwealth avenue, where the parade starts, and will fall in in the rear of the Grand Army posts in double column, and will keep as close together as possible, so as to lengthen the parade as little as possible. The parade will start at 9 o'clock, and will probably occupy the entire day, the carriages probably not falling in line until noon or after, it being estimated that the head of the line will have disbanded long before the rear is formed.

No definite information can be obtained in regard to the number of crippled soldiers that will be in attendance, for the reason that the management have received no figures in regard to the matter. It is apparent, however, that the men not in condition to walk will be large, and the line of carriages long. Each driver of a carriage containing veterans will be supplied with an appropriate ribbon badge, and no other carriage (except the water carts) will be allowed within the lines of the parade. The parade will be a serious impediment to travel in general, but all business in Boston during the day will be practically suspended.

Open carriages will be used in the parade entirely, but there will be a conglomeration of all kinds. Barouches will be used to a large extent, containing six soldiers, but there will be carriages of every description, from the dog cart to the barge, with a capacity of fifteen or twenty. Each division or post will make arrangements for as many carriages, and of whatever style it chooses, and at its own expense; hence there cannot be that uniformity that would be the result if it were under the management of an individual or a committee. The disabled veterans in carriages will wear the regulation uniform, and many of the vehicles will be elaborately decorated, but this is at the option of the occupants. The division of the carriages will be under the command of an officer who has not yet been named.

The estimates of the number of men in line next Tuesday now places the number at 35,000.

Eight war vessels have been ordered to Boston for encampment week.

Three trains for Boston, carrying Grand Army veterans, start from Milwaukee today

HOUGHS NECK.

There seems to be a desire among the visitors and patrons of the beach, to have the band concert on some other evening than Wednesday, so as not to conflict with the dances. Many who come down would be glad to both dance and enjoy the concert, but are obliged to give up one or the other. Saturday night has been suggested as the proper one on which to hold the concert, but any night with the exception of Wednesday night would be an improvement.

On two of the trips of the Manet car, obstructions were found in the shape of stones on the rail, evidently placed there to cause the car to jump the track On both occasions they were found near the residence of Mr. Joseph W. Dennen. Fortunately the car did not leave the track either time. The officials should see that this is stopped.

Mrs. Urbane Cudworth, Miss Lillie M. Cudworth and Miss Maude Cudworth of Quincy spent Thursday with Mr. John Q. Cudworth.

Mrs. Whittier of Boston, who has been at the Loretto several weeks, returned Wednesday.

The draperies at the McCauley cottage have been taken down.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED

A COMBINATION OF MALT AND CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

TONIC AND STIMULANT

Greatest of Spring Remedies.

RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists

$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00

MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Royal library of Berlin contains 797,974 bound books.

The population of Ireland decreases by over 60,000 a year.

Turkish women eat rose leaves with butter to secure plumpness.

The pearl fishing season in Ceylon only lasts twenty-two days, and during that period 11,000,000 oysters are brought to the surface by fifty divers.

The largest library in the world is that founded by Louis XIV in Paris. There are 1,400,000 volumes, 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts and 150,000 coins and medals.

In the People's Palace of London the class of reading is improving, and great demand is made for technical and scientific works by the borrowers, who are the working classes of the city.

Trade marks were known in ancient Babylon; China had them as early as 1000 B. C.; they were authorized in England in 1300; Guttenberg, the inventor of printing, is said to have had a lawsuit over his trade mark.

A trial has been made at Civita Vecchia of a nautical ball invented by Signor Balsamello. It is seven feet in diameter, and can hold four persons. When closed it sinks, and is steered and propelled under water by rudder and screw.

The Russian saloon for tea drinking is an interesting feature of life in Russian cities. The waiters are attired in white from head to foot, with a large black purse at the waist, and all are men. Tea is drunk alone or with lemon, and the sugar eaten from the hand. Eleven or fifteen cups are not too many for an old tea drinker.

ROYAL FLUSHES.

Queen Victoria is in favor of Sunday music for the people.

It has been discovered that the German empress is descended from Harold I, founder of the kingdom of Norway, and from Hakon V, its last king.

Prince George's full name is George Frederick Ernest Albert. He is the second son of the Prince and Princess of Wales and is just 25 years old. He resembles his father in looks and manners.

The queen of the Belgians is a clever nurse and quite as good as a doctor in emergencies. When one of her servants was stricken with apoplexy recently she applied the correct remedies so promptly and efficaciously as to secure his recovery in a very short time.

—Bluefish have been thrown away by tons in the New York city markets in the last few days. There is a glut in the market, and the extreme hot weather has not permitted of any holding over.

PIERCE'S HOTEL,

HOUGHS NECK, Quincy, now open. Having purchased the hotel on the next lot north from my old stand, I am prepared to furnish good Shore Dinners, Ice Cream, Clam Chowder, &c. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Good Horse keeping. Board by the day or week. Rooms and Cottages to let. Good accommodations for Sabbath Schools at reduced rates. P. O. address, HENRY PIERCE, Box 18, Houghs Neck.

Aug. 5. 6t

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

20 AUTUMN TOURS

Of from five to sixteen days' duration, and including visits to Hudson River, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, the White Mountains, Isles of Shoals, Mount Desert, Moosehead Lake, Poland Spring, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay and St. Lawrence Rivers, Lake Memphremagog, Lehigh Valley, Mauch Chunk, Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay, Adirondack Mountains, Lake Placid, Trenton Falls, Battlefield of Gettysburg, Blue Mountain House, Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Richmond, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, Luray Caverns, Harper's Ferry, Washington, Mount Vernon, etc.

In addition to above, **Tours through the Yellowstone National Park**, August 14, August 28, and September 11.

Two Transcontinental Tours via the Northern Pacific Railroad, September 11 and October 13.

Excursion to Southern California direct—October 13.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞ Send for descriptive circulars, designating whether book of "Twenty Autumn Tours," Yellowstone National Park Trips, or Across the Continent excursions are desired.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington St., opposite School St., Boston.

Aug. 7. 3t

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

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Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

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April 8 1—3m

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TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Persons who long to visit the old world, but cannot persuade themselves to encounter the risks and discomfort of a sea voyage, may be able to see Europe and the East without that drawback if they will wait for twenty years or so. For Mr. William Henry Gilpin, of Colorado, who has investigated the subject and knows more about it than anybody else, says there is no engineering difficulty in building a railroad to and across Behring strait to connect with the Russian railway already under construction across Siberia, and when that has been done, which he is sure will be done within twenty years, railroad travel from any part of the western continent to any part of the eastern, including, probably, Africa, by that time, will be perfectly feasible. It is quite easy, he says, to build a railroad that shall connect the present systems of Pacific railroads with Alaska; the climate is not severe, and the country is worth opening up for its mines and timber. Behring strait is only forty miles wide, with an island in the middle, and is nowhere more than forty feet deep. It would be no trouble to build piers to support the roadway, and there is never any ice in the strait, because the warm current from the Pacific flows constantly through it. The cost is the only difficulty, and that need not cause much delay if the governments of Russia and the United States will undertake it. Mr. Gilpin says that within twenty years it will be possible to go to St. Petersburg by rail. That may depend, however, upon the starting point. If you start from Berlin, you may go to the Russian capital by rail now. If you mean to start from New York, perhaps it would be wise to delay your journey for twenty-five years.—Worcester Spy.

The great and unusual number of accidents by water moves the Boston Journal to say:—"Our news columns on Monday, contained reports of sixteen deaths by drowning in New England on Saturday and Sunday. Bathing and boating accidents were about equally divided in the list, but in every case the deaths were the result of carelessness on the part of the victims or their associates. This seems rather a heavy penalty to pay for the enjoyments and sports of summer. The happy-go-lucky American spirit is continually leading people to take unnecessary risks, with the easy assurance that they will come out all right. So people who cannot swim will plunge carelessly into water of whose depth or the nature of the bottom they know nothing, and people who do not understand how to sail boats or how to row will start out gaily with other people as ignorant as themselves. All this will go on to the end of the chapter. All words of warning are probably futile. They have been often spoken and seem to have no effect. It is with only a faint hope of doing any good that we draw attention to the appalling list of drowning accidents." In conclusion the Journal significantly adds:—"We venture to add the single suggestion that for people who do not know how to swim or to manage a boat, terra firma is about as good a place as any. At this season of the year there are enough unavoidable perils and discomforts without inviting those which are unnecessary."

Whether marriage be a failure or not, there can be no doubt that courtship is a grand success. It is surprising how companionable two persons can be when both are on their good behavior.

EASILY DEFEATED.

Bridegrooms Take Another Game from Beaneaters.

HOT BATTLE OF PITCHERS.

John Ewing Fails to Put Up Curves to Equal Radbourn's — Clevelands Run Against a Snag at Chicago.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 8.—The Brooklyn League team slaughtered the Bostons today, at Washington park. It was ladies' day, and hundreds of the fair ones turned out to see the Bridegrooms play. Nichols was an easy mark for the Brooklyns, and he was hit hard all through the contest. Lovett pitched for four innings and was hit safely five times, including a three-bagger by Charlie Smith and a double by Hines. Then he gave way to Caruthers. Attendance 2310.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Collins, 2b	6	2	2	2	1	2	4	1
Pinkney, 3b	4	3	1	2	0	2	2	0
Burns, rf	5	1	3	6	0	1	1	0
Foutz, 1b	3	1	1	1	1	10	0	0
Terry, lf	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Daly, c	5	0	0	0	0	7	2	0
Smith, ss	4	2	3	3	0	2	8	1
Donovan, cf	5	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Lovett, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Caruthers, p	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	2
Total	41	14	14	18	3	27	22	7

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	1	0	0	0	3	1	2
Tucker, 1b	3	1	2	2	0	7	1	0
Sullivan, lf	5	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf	5	1	3	5	0	3	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Bennett, c	4	0	0	0	1	4	2	1
C. Smith, 2b	4	0	1	3	0	1	3	2
Nichols, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	6	4
Totals	35	5	10	14	1	24	15	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	3	0	4	0	3	4	0		—14
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 7, Boston 1. Two-base hits — Pinkney, Hines 2. Three-base hit—C. Smith. Home run—Burns. Base on balls—Brooklyn 4, Boston 4. Base on errors—Brooklyn 3, Boston 2. Struck out—Brooklyn 2, Boston 3. Double plays—Smith, Collins and Foutz; Pinkney and Foutz. Umpire—Powers.

Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Vickery pitched with excellent effect, holding New York down to six well distributed hits. The Phillies' errors, however, were disastrous and the visitors came within a hair of evening things up in the ninth. Sharrott was hurt while at bat in the seventh and Burkett pitched the game out, Henry going to left.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0		—5
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 9, New York 6. Errors—Philadelphia 4, New York 3. Batteries—Vickery and Clements; Sharrott, Burkett and Clark.

Cincinnati, 23; Pittsburg, 17.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The Cincinnatis and Pittsburgs indulged in a genuine slugging match. The batting of both teams was terrific.

Cincinnati	2	5	4	0	1	4	2	5	0	—23
Pittsburg	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	0	9	—17

Earned runs—Cincinnati 5, Pittsburg 7. Base hits—Cincinnati 18, Pittsburg 20. Errors—Cincinnati 5, Pittsburg 5. Batteries—Foreman and Keenan; Gibson, Osborne and Decker.

Cleveland, 16; Chicago, 4.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—The Cleveland team fell upon Stein, the Chicago pitcher, making a total of twenty five bases.

Cleveland	4	0	3	0	0	1	7	0	1	—16
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland 6. Base hits—Cleveland 18, Chicago 6. Errors—Cleveland 1, Chicago 5. Batteries—Smith and Zimmer, Stein and Nagle.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston Takes Another Game from the New Yorkers.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The game to-day was a pitchers' battle, and the old-timer, Radbourn had the best of it. The Bostons won the game in the eighth inning, when they lit on Brother John for two singles, a double and a triple, earning three runs. A catch by Tom Brown was the only brilliant feature. Attendance 3570. Score:

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Stovey, rf	3	1	2	5	0	1	0	0
Kelly, c	4	0	0	0	1	7	2	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	0	1	2	0	6	0	1
H. Richardson, lf	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Quinn, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	5	1	0
Irwin, ss	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
Radbourn, p	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	0
Totals	32	4	7	12	3	27	9	4

NEW YORK	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Gore, rf	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Ewing, c	4	0	1	1	1	12	1	0
Connor, 1b	4	0	1	3	0	11	1	0
Richardson, 2b	4	1	1	3	0	1	2	0
Slattery, lf	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Johnston, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hatfield, ss	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Whitney, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
J. Ewing, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Total	34	2	16	10	3	27	13	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston 3, New York 1. Two-base hits—Stovey, Brouthers, Radbourn. Three-base hits—Stovey, Connor, D. Richardson. Stolen base—Boston 1. Base on balls—Boston 2, New York 1. Base on errors—New York 3. Struck out—Boston 8, New York 6. Double plays—Hatfield, Connor and Ewing. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Chicago, 18; Cleveland, 4.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Chicagos fairly wiped up the diamond with the Clevelands. Bakeley started to pitch for the visitors but was knocked out the box and Radford took his place, Sutcliffe going to right and Brennan behind the bat. Baldwin pitched four innings for the home club, when he was relieved by Duryea.

Chicago	2	6	2	3	2	0	0	2	0	—18
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Chicago 9, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Chicago 15, Cleveland 8. Errors—Chicago 8, Cleveland 11. Batteries—Duryea, Baldwin and Farrell; Bakeley, Sutcliffe, Radford and Brennan.

Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 3.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 7.—The Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams played an exciting and interesting match. Many brilliant plays were made, the home team doing splendid work and winning on their merits. Van Haltren was struck on the arm in the sixth and forced to retire, Sunday taking his place.

Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 9. Batteries—Sowders and Cook, Knell and Cross.

Buffalo, 10; Pittsburg, 3.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—The Buffalos had no trouble in solving Morris and won an easy victory. Foutz, for the visitors, was very effective.

Buffalo	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	1		—10
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Buffalo 9, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Buffalo 15, Pittsburg 4. Errors—Buffalo 8, Pittsburg 1. Batteries—Faatz and Mack, Morris and Carroll.

Other Games.

At Wilmington—Wilmington, 7; Harrisburg, 5.

At New Haven—New Haven, 9; Lebanon, 4.

At Baltimore—Newark, 8; Baltimore, 8.

The New Haven base ball club signed Cudworth, late of the Worcesters. Cudworth will play in the outfield and probably captain the nine.

AMMONIA AND SUICIDES.

One of the Most Certain Agents for Causing Death by Slow Poisoning.

Of the number of those seeking suicide by swallowing some form of poison, probably there are few who have sought to kill themselves by means of ammonia. Nevertheless ammonia, although it is the active agent in most of the salts sold to women for their gilt decorated and perfumed scent bottles, is poisonous when taken internally in a concentrated form. To attest this there have been recently in New York several cases, the most recent being that of Herman Harowitz, of which Deputy Coroner Jenkins said that death took place in a comparatively short time after the ammonia was taken. In another case, that of a child, Dr. Jenkins said death resulted in five minutes after swallowing the ammonia solution.

There are on record also cases of slow poisoning from ammonia administered with intent to commit murder. Furthermore, the appearance of workmen in guano factories, where ammonia is set free by grinding guano, has been noted, and in every case there is an unmistakable system of poisoning. This is discoloration of the skin of the face, which assumes a blotched, dirty appearance. First to take on this appearance is the skin of the nose and forehead. Autopsies of those who die from ammonia poisoning reveal a dark hue on the mucous membrane lining the stomach and intestines.

As an agent for causing death by slow poisoning ammonia is one of the most certain and most difficult of detection, owing to its volatile nature. This quality has led physicians to believe that some of the mysterious deaths that have taken place in the history of modern and mediæval crime are due to ammonia. It is known now that months have elapsed between the first symptoms of sickness and the death of a person from ammonia poisoning. On the other hand, death has resulted in four minutes from the time a large draught of ammonia has been swallowed. It has been found in cases of gradual absorption of ammonia in the human system that there is a general elimination of healthy oxidation of the blood and a consequent lowering of the bodily strength. In the cases of immediate poisoning death comes with frightful agony, as in the case of Harowitz. Blood gushed from his nose and mouth.

Statistics in England put ammonia thirteenth in frequency in the list of poisons. Alexander Winter Blyth, medical officer of health in the St. Marylebone district, London, cites thirty cases of poisoning by ammonia swallowed for the purpose of committing suicide, or administered with the purpose of committing murder, or absorbed unconsciously in food. Of the suicidal cases six were fatal. Of twenty accidental cases twelve were fatal. Of cases of murder with ammonia Dr. Blyth notes two, both of them children.—New York Sun.

Rents of Stores in Hotel Buildings.

"That interesting period has come in the history of New York real estate," said an architect and builder, "when a judiciously planned building, no matter to what business purpose it is originally dedicated, may be made to contain on its street fronts stores enough, to be devoted to other and distinct businesses, to pay by their rentals the interest on the cost of constructing the entire building. A hotel draws people to its vicinage, and a great hotel would draw people enough even to a new locality to give good custom to the shops to which the ground floor could be appropriated. A single store room under the Fifth Avenue hotel pays a rental of $15,000 annually. The rentals such a hotel might receive would enable it to exist without any guests at all, just as the New York Central Railroad company is said to own enough real, rent paying estate to enable it, out of its income so received, to pay actually a dividend on its bonds, even if it never sent out a train."—New York World.

Facts About Ammonia.

The name of the chemical agent ammonia dates back to remote antiquity. In Europe the chief source of the supply of ammonia up to the latter part of the last century was Egypt. It was made originally from camel's dung collected in the neighborhood of the temple of Jupiter Ammon, hence the name ammonia. The droppings were collected in March and April by Arabs, then dried and burned and the soot collected. This was sold to merchants, and ammonia was collected from the soot by a chemical process. It is now almost entirely made from crude gas liquor in illuminating gas manufactories. Only half as much ammonia is made in summer as in winter. Hence ammonia is always more costly in summer. Furthermore, ammonia is extensively used in the manufacture of artificial ice.—New York Sun.

Lunacy in Berlin.

The number of lunatics in the asylums of the city of Berlin, which was 1,582 in 1882-83, amounted to 2,528 in 1889. This shows a very large increase in the number of insane persons relatively to the growth of the population. In the period referred to the increase in the population was 22.49 per cent., while the increase in the number of lunatics was 59.79 per cent. The number of insane persons in confinement in the whole German empire rose between Jan. 1, 1881, and the same date in 1886, from 34,270 to 42,669, being an increase of 24.5 in the five years, as against an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the general population in the same period.—Chicago Herald.

The French Mother.

A bright man told me the other night, apropos of women all over the world, that if he wanted a companion he would seek an American; if a wife an Englishwoman, and if a mother a Frenchwoman. Certainly they are good mothers, and the love existing between mother and child is invariably strong, while the Frenchman's belief in the rights of a mother is shown in the way laws are framed with due regard for parental opinion.—Paris Letter.

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If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

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FAVORABLE REPORT

On a Substitute for the Lodge Election Bill.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Sixteen Weeks More Before It Will Be Completed — Adjournment Over Encampment Asked For—Fortifications Bill Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The senate committee on privileges and elections held a meeting at which the substitute prepared by the Republican members for what is known as the Lodge election bill, was submitted to the full committee. It was decided, by a party vote, to report the bill to the senate, and done this was by Chairman Hoar. Senator Teller of the majority reserved the right, in voting to report the substitute, to offer amendments thereto on the floor of the senate. The substitute, as has been stated, is seventeen pages shorter than the bill which passed the house. Among the changes which the senate committee made are the following:

All reference to that section of the revised statutes which it was claimed provides for the presence of troops at the polls, was stricken out, so that there is no change from the present law in that respect. The house to house canvass provided for in the house bill was stricken out. The provision for drawing juries by commissioners was omitted, leaving the law as at present on the books. The penal offenses were simplified, and were made misdemeanors, instead of felonies. The punishments were modified, the highest punishment imposed being three years' imprisonment and a fine of $1000 as against imprisonment for five years and a fine of $1000 in the house bill.

The judge of the circuit court, before whom application is made for the appointment of supervisors, is authorized to appoint as supervisor any person he may see fit, not being confined in his selection to the list furnished by the chief supervisor. Provision is made for a careful control and specification of fees that may be charged by the supervisors, which are less in the substitute than those named in the house bill. In cases where ballots are cast in the wrong box they are not to be counted unless the tally sheet shows that the votes for congressmen do not equal the number of names on the poll list, then enough of the votes so wrongly cast shall be added to the tally sheet to make the total equal to the whole number of votes shown to be cast. Where the election officers refuse to administer oaths to voters applying therefor, it is provided in the bill that the supervisors shall administer the oath and keep a record thereof. But no effort shall be made to have the vote thus refused cast, the object being merely to preserve the testimony of the application and refusal.

"The substance of the law proposed in the bill," said Senator Hoar to an Associated Press reporter, "is this: Whenever application is made to a judge of a circuit court for the inspection of the election in any town or city of 20,000 inhabitants or upward, or of any county, township, parish or precinct, officers may be appointed for that purpose, three in each precinct, of whom not more than two shall be of one political party. It is made their duty to supervise, inspect and witness the election, but the registration and the election and the certification of the result thereof, are left in the hands of the local authorities. When inspection is provided for a whole congressional district, however, there shall be three state commissioners appointed by the court, not more than two of whom shall be of one political party, who shall issue a certificate of the election in that district. The certificate thus made shall be used by the clerk of the house in making up his roll of members. Any person who shall make under oath a statement that he believes he is entitled to election, may have the case examined by the judge of a circuit court. If that judge finds that the certificate of the commissioners is not correct, he shall issue a certificate and that certificate shall be final, until the case is acted on by the house of representatives. It shall be prima facie evidence of the right of the person named therein to a seat in the house. The rest of the provisions are merely an extensions of the law which has been enforced in New York state for a number of years."

TWO SESSIONS MAY CONNECT.

Will Take Sixteen Weeks More to Complete the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The senate has now been two weeks and four days on the tariff discussion. It has gotten through with about one-eighth of the bill. At this rate of progress it will take just sixteen weeks longer to complete the bill, assuming that the debate on the metal schedules, sugar and reciprocity, wool and tin plate takes up no more time than has been given to the discussion of the various items in the crockery and glass schedules. Should the consideration of the bill proceed at this rate until the entire 180 pages have been passed upon, the regular day for the opening of the short session will arrive before the long session has been allowed to close. Senator Edmunds and others, who are opposed to limiting debate, are seriously considering the adoption of some plan which the minority will assent to to cut off long discussions.

A RECESS PROPOSED.

House Asked to Adjourn Over the Grand Army Encampment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A number of members called on Speaker Reed, and among them several of the Massachusetts delegation, suggesting that the house take a recess from Monday of next week until Thursday, in order to allow those members who belong to the Grand Army to attend the encampment next week. Over 100 members have signed a paper in favor of such an adjournment, and there are enough other members to sign it to secure a resolution to that effect. The speaker does not look with favor upon the proposition, because there is so much business, he says, that ought to be attended to. Representatives Candler, Lodge, Coggswell, Greenhalge, Randall and Wallace will leave here to-day and to-morrow to participate in the encampment.

A REDUCTION OF $3,000,000.

Conferees on the Fortifications Bill Reach an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The conferees on the fortifications bill have agreed. The house conferees yielded on the appropriation of $750,000 for the enlargement of buildings at Watervliet, but $350,000 is appropriated to continue work at the arsenal. The senate conferees agreed to abandon the $3,000,000 appropriated in the bill for heavy ordnance. The board of ordnance, however, is authorized to make contracts for 100 guns of the caliber proposed in the bill for coast defense, the money for the same to be paid out of the appropriation already existing, amounting to some $6,000,000. This reduces the appropriation in the bill upwards of $3,000,000.

VOLUNTEER IN FIRST.

New York Yacht Club Sails a Race Off Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—When Commodore Gerry's yacht Electra left the mouth of the Acushnet river, the water was so smooth that New Bedford oarsmen were running through the fleet in shells and wherries, but the commodore's confidence in his luck was not abated.

The Volunteer had a walkover in her class, as did the Wayward and Quickstep in theirs. That the Gossoon had fluked out in going offshore, as did other boats which made the same move, was apparent when the Moccasin was seen to have gained six minutes on the Gossoon. At Hen and Chickens the wind died away and a slow finish seemed to be in order as the Electra anchored off Brenton's reef. The Volunteer crossed first, followed by Gracie, Clara, Wayward, Minerva, Moccasin and Gossoon.

Moccasin was out of the race by the club's rules, as she had been assisted by other boats during the race. Merlin, Huron, Quickstep, Œuone and Cinderella was the order of the other boats at the finish. The Mayflower, Liris and the rest of the boats which had no chance of winning in their respective classes, stood in for the shore instead of running for the line. Minerva's good handling in the first part of the run probably saved the race for her since the off-shore boats got in to the doldrums in a streak of calm about eight miles from the finish line. The Liris probably suffered from this, while the Minerva was just far enough ahead to work out of it, and the Gossoon and Moccasin were inshore away from it. The winners were Merlin, Œnone, Quickstep, Volunteer, Gracie, Wayward, Clara and Minerva in their respective classes.

IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Marauders in Salvador Routed—Trouble in Guatemala Increasing.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 8.—A Salvador dispatch says: Gen. Mirande, an accomplice of the traitor Rivas, and commandant of forces, Ayala, who aspires to the presidency of Salvador, have been routed, and Salvador is now free from marauding bands. The diplomatic corps has made no proposition looking to peace, though when asked if offers would be accepted in favor of peace, Gen. Ezeta answered in the affirmative.

A special dispatch from Guatemala says: Revolution is increasing. Gen. Irungary, the revolutionist who captured Chiquinada, has increased his forces by large numbers of deserters from the Salvadorian ranks. Dissatisfaction reigns supreme, and the flight of President Barillas is looked for at any moment. Gen. Barrundia has started a revolution in the northern part of Guatemala, invading Guatemala from San Bentona and taking a large force of Guatemalan refugees who have been in Mexico.

BY A SHORT HEAD.

Firenzi Downs Tenny in the Freehold Stakes at Monmouth Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The grand little racehorse Firenzi had her revenge at Monmouth park, when she defeated Tenny in the historic Freehold stakes. Saturday's conditions were reversed, except that Tenny was more formidable than was Firenzi on the occasion of their last meeting.

When the flag fell Firenzi went to the front and ran there unchallenged until the stretch was entered, when the little sway back colt began to overhaul his adversary. There the fight began in earnest, and it was a magnificent one. Tenny made up considerable ground, but he was not destined to win, for the little bay went under the wire first by a scant head in 2:33 1-4, which is only 1-4 of a second slower than her own best time for the distance.

A DIABOLICAL ACT.

Unknown Miscreant Sprinkles a Young Lady with Powerful Acid.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 8.—Miss Vigeaut, 20 years old, was aroused from sleep at her home, 158 South Main street, at 4 o'clock in the morning, by fumes from the burning bed clothing and by horrible pains in her arms and lower limbs. The family, awakened by her screams, found that some miscreant had crawled along the roof of the veranda and had sprinkled the young lady sleeper with some powerful acid. An empty phial, unlabeled, was found in the room. The young lady was terribly burned, and will be disfigured for life.

Georgia Democrats Nominated.

ATLANTA, Aug. 8.—The Democratic state convention made these nominations: For governor, W. J. Northen; secretary of state, Gen. Phil Cook; treasurer, R. M. Hardeman; comptroller general, Capt. W. A. Wright; attorney general, Judge George N. Lester; commissioner of agriculture, R. T. Nesbitt. There was little excitement. The platform renews the pledges to the political principles set forth in the national Democratic platform of 1888 and promises support to the nominees of the convention.

Grave Charges.

ORANGE, Mass., Aug. 8.—Dr. H. O. Dunbar, for years a well known practitioner in Athol, was arrested by State Detectives Emery and Hayden on a charge of malpractice, the victim being a young girl, Miss Kelley of Pinedale, who turned state's evidence. He was taken before Judge Field, and waiving examination had his case continued till Aug. 21. Bail was fixed at $2000, which is secured. This is the outcome of the finding of the body of an infant in Pinedale pond a few weeks ago.

Argentine's New Cabinet.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 8.—The following cabinet is announced: Gen. Roca, interior; Eduardo Costa, foreign affairs; Gulierrez Lastra, education; Gen. Levalle, war; Vicente Fidel Lopez, finance. Perfect harmony prevails in the new cabinet. Saenz Pena has been elected president of the national bank. The leading citizens have waited upon President Pellegrini. Confidence is reviving. Gold is at 125. The banks are closed, but the bourse will reopen shortly. Exchanges are rising.

Republicans Win in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, I. T., Aug. 8.—Full returns from the elections in Oklahoma territory show that the Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot of the two houses of the first territorial legislature. Milton B. Reynolds, Republican, was elected delegate at large.

A LOST LOVE.

What a poor silly fool am I
To watch your face and try to read it;
To search in vain for old regard,
Or look for love—because I need it!
To grieve because your eyes no more
Seem filled with wishes dear and tender,
Or that your hand seeks mine no more,
Inviting it to quick surrender.

And yet, although the past is past,
And I must wake at once from dreaming,
I will not, no, I cannot think
That all your love was only seeming;
I will believe, by some strange spell,
Some subtle art of necromancy,
Just for a little time I held,
As all my own, your heart and fancy.

I must believe it, for the thought
Is all that comes to me with healing,
Now that the passing time, alas!
Has proved so bitter in its dealing.
Say that I may believe it, dear,
And say, too, that I am forgiven
If I still cling to and recall
Those few faint glimpses into heaven.

For I will make no outward sign;
Like you, I will be cool and quiet;
And so what matter for the pain,
Or how the truant blood runs riot,
And if you vaguely note the change
And wonder at it, oh, remember
How often under ashes gray
Still glows the unextinguished ember!

—Mary L. Ritter.

A Philadelphia Hero.

A man came to the conclusion that it was an act of moral cowardice to tip a waiter in a restaurant. The cowardice lay, he argued, in being afraid of the waiter's scorn at the apparent parsimony. He determined to be morally brave thereafter. The opportunity came. He finished his dessert and the waiter, in the customary manner of solicitude assumed by waiters when the customer looks good for an ample tip, placed his coffee before him. He weakened a trifle, but resolved to brace himself. He drank his coffee somewhat more deliberately than usual, hoping to attain a state of mental composure, but as the time approached for disappointing the attentive negro, who already saw in his mind's eye a big round shining coin, the brave man grew less equal to the deed he had resolved to commit.

He handed the waiter a greenback in payment of his bill and dallied with the finger bowl while the waiter went to get the change. The change came back on the silver plate, two quarter pieces lying, as usual, a bit aloof from the rest of the change. The man's eye sought that of the waiter as he tremblingly reached for the change, and he beheld on the negro's face an expression of expectancy almost realized. With a difficult simulation of calmness he succeeded in grasping all the change, including the two quarter pieces. Daring not to look at the waiter's countenance, he hastened from the room looking as if he had committed a crime. "I felt so, too," he said, as he related the incident afterward, "and I won't subject myself to that feeling again for any consideration. I could feel that waiter's glance of contempt upon my back."

A woman finds it quite easy to be morally brave under such circumstances. Why is it so?—Philadelphia Press.

A Mine of Beeswax.

No one has ever been able to give an authentic account of how such enormous quantities of beeswax came to be deposited on the beach near Nehalem. Specimens are found along the beach in various places, but it is most plentiful near the mouth of Nehalem. As the sea shifts the bars pieces of it are washed ashore, and large quantities are found by plowing in some of the low land near the beach. There are spots where the sea has never reached in the memory of the oldest settlers, and which are covered with a good sized growth of spruce, where deposits of the wax may be found by digging.

Specimens of the wax may be found at the house of any settler on the beach, and to all appearances it is genuine beeswax. Several tons have been unearthed, and one man shipped a large amount to San Francisco once, for which he received $500. In quality it is as good as any in the market, and has retained its familiar odor through all its rough usage and age. It is supposed by some and so stated that it came from the wreck of a Spanish vessel over a century ago. Others say it came from a wrecked Chinese junk. These traditions in regard to the wrecks come from the Indians and are not reliable. It is possible this beeswax is really "lost treasure" which people are digging for on the Nehalem.—Tillamook (Ore.) Headlight.

Put Your Hand Into Hot Metal.

It is more or less true that the naked hand may be plunged with impunity into molten metal. M. Bouligny, who made a special study of what he called the "spheroidal" state of bodies, proved on his own person that it is possible to plunge the hand into molten metal and yet sustain no injury. The theory is this: The hand of the operator having been carefully moistened with a very volatile liquid, such as alcohol or ether, is to be plunged rapidly into the molten metal; for some cases the natural humidity of the skin may do as well. The moisture is thrown by its sudden contact with the metal into the spheroidal state, and there is therefore no actual contact between the hand and the metal, but a thin layer of vapor is interposed between them.—Chatter.

A Fastening for Barn Doors.

To make a secure fastening for the large double doors of the barn bolt a narrow bar of iron to one of the doors at its middle point. Notch the ends of the bars, one on the lower and one on the upper side, to fit over iron hooks that are bolted to the door, one bending upward, the other downward. The bar moves in the arc of a circle when the doors are fastened or unfastened. This makes a secure fastening for large doors which are liable to be blown open if held only by a small hook on the inside of the same.—New York Independent.

Absence Explained.

Chief of Office—Where's Binks?

Clerk—At home, resting.

Chief—Bosh! He's been away on a vacation for two weeks.

Clerk—That's why he has to rest.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Today's Anniversaries.

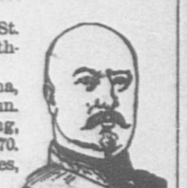
Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 8.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1856—5 68-100 inches of rain fell.
1860—House of Charles N. Hunt on Coddington street struck by lightning.
1878—House of William Shea on Common street struck by lightning.

World Wide.


BAZAINE.

1815—Napoleon sailed for St. Helena on the frigate Northumberland.
1819—Birth of Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun.
1827—Death of George Canning, English statesman; born1770.
1839—Birth of Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A.
1857—Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie formally visited Queen Victoria.
1864—Orange riots in Belfast, Ireland.
1864—Fort Gaines captured by the Union forces.
1866—Empress Charlotte, wife of Maximilian of Mexico, arrived in Paris and subsequently became insane.
1870—Marshal Bazaine appointed to chief command of French army at Metz—Franco-Prussian war.
1873—Steamer Wawassett burned on the Potomac; 70 lives lost.
1878—Women allowed to vote at school meetings by the New Hampshire legislature.
1889—Gen. Boulanger on trial before the high court of the French senate.
1889—Death of Gen. Henry Dupont at Wilmington. Del.

RAILWAY BREVITIES.

It is said in The Financial Chronicle that Jay Gould controls 12,267 miles of railroad.

The average cost of all the railroads in the United States is estimated at $60,000 per mile.

A railroad will probably be built soon from Helena, Mont., to the Castle Mountain mining district.

The Pennsylvania railroad had to drill 220 feet for good water for its passenger station at Toledo, O.

It is estimated that there are more than 200 railroad lines in the United States doing business at a loss.

The London underground railroad is nineteen miles long, was opened in 1868 and cost $3,500,000 a mile.

It has been more than two years since the car works of the United States have been able to keep up with their orders.

In England sixty miles is considered an average run to a ton of coal. In America forty-five miles to a ton is regarded as a fair run.

A contract was recently awarded at St. Johns, N. F., for the construction of 250 miles of railroad on that island at $15,500 per mile.

A scheme to avoid snow blockades by having hollow rails filled with hot water was actually patented in England some twenty years ago.

If consolidation and absorption continue at the present rate, it is estimated that within twenty years 90 per cent. of the railroads will be owned by about a dozen companies.

There are eighteen bridges and twelve tunnels in a single eighty mile stretch of railroad in the Mount Shasta country in Oregon. The bridges all cross the Sacramento.

Over 8,000 policies were issued by the Railway Officials and Conductors' association for the year ending July 1, 1890. It was the biggest business ever done by the association.

It is possible that a road may be built before many years have passed from Norfolk, Va., to Iscitalla, N. M., there to connect with Pacific coast lines. The estimated expense is $70,000,000.

A novelty on Prussian roads is the providing of cars for the transportation of sick people. One of these cars is kept at the six chief railroad centers, and are sent to any station when needed.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Icikawa Danjuro (or Sadangi), Japan's Edwin Booth, says the stage is such a poor field for struggling youth that he habitually declines to take a pupil.

One of the realistic features in the "Limited Mail" is a complete saw mill in operation, sawing out ties and bridge timber. The circular saw used in this scene is four feet in diameter.

One of the scenes in "A Fair Rebel" shows the hero escaping from Libby prison by means of a tunnel. The prison is a revolving scene, and shows four rooms with men in each room.

For his new play, "The Plunger," Oliver Byron is having painted a reproduction of a locality that will recall many incidents connected with the latter part of the life of the late President Garfield.

"The City Directory" has met with tremendous success on the Pacific slope. The profits of the piece during 1889 exceeded $25,000, and it lost a lot of money during the first few weeks it was on the road.

Quite recently in Melbourne, the story runs, a well known variety performer was thrown a parcel of sausages on the stage by an admirer. "Don't do it again," pleaded the actor. "If the manager sees you feeding me he'll reduce my salary."

It is now said Minnie Palmer will probably never go on the road again, but will be seen at the Herrmann Gaiety theatre, New York, in comic operas, perhaps for the next three years. Mr. Louis Harrison is spoken of as the comedian of the company.

M. Jean Richepin's drama, which has been received by the management of the Comedie Francais, is written in five acts and eight tableux. There are twenty-five parts, twenty for men and five for women. The two principal characters will be intrusted to M. Mounet-Sully and M. Paul Monnet.

And the Girls Adore Him.

Bilger—That count is a most imposing personage indeed.

Bloge—Well, he is. He has imposed on all the men with whom he got acquainted since he has been here at Newport.—Detroit Free Press.

A DREAM OF BURIAL AT SEA.

Down through the deep, deep, gray green seas, in sleep,
Plunged my drowsed soul; and ever on and on,
Hurrying at first, then where the faint light shone
Through fathoms twelve, with slackening fall did creep;
Nor touched the bottom of that bottomless steep,
But with a slow, sustained suspension,
Buoyed 'mid the watery wilderness wan,
Like a thin cloud in air, voyaged the deep.
Then all those dreadful faces of the sea,
Horned things abhorred and shapes intolerable,
Fixing glazed lidless eyes swam up to me,
And pushed me with their snouts, and coiled and fell
In spiral volumes, writhing horribly—
Jagged fins grotesque, fanged ghastly jaws of hell.
—J. A. Symonds.

MONTGOMERY PEEL.

I shall never forget the first time I ever saw Montgomery Peel. He was as a justice of the peace presiding at the preliminary trial of Andrew Brukemore, charged with the murder of David C. Cahoon. I was a mere boy at the time, but I remember that Montgomery Peel made a profound impression on me, and I also recollect that when my father, in answer to a question, said that a justice of the peace was not a high officer, I wondered why Peel had taken the peace; wondered why he had not declared himself governor of the state. He was a very tall man, with black, inquiring eyes and a great growth of dark brown whiskers. He presided as my ideal of dignity; his voice was penetrating and his questions were to the point. At first every one appeared to think that Andrew Brukemore was surely the murderer of David C. Cahoon, but as the examination proceeded, as the justice threw the soft light of apparent innocence upon the dark complexion of seeming guilt, it was plainly seen that the prisoner would not be held to await the action of the grand jury.

"Gentlemen," said Montgomery Peel, arising and addressing the assembly, "I have attempted to look with the eye of calmness and wisdom into this case. I have blunted my ears to the whisperings of prejudice, and within myself I have quieted every impulse that sought to jump toward a hasty conclusion. At first the evidence was bold against the man, but what at first seemed to be a wall of evidence now proves to be a fog or deception. Andrew Brukemore," he continued, turning majestically to the prisoner, "there are times, sir, when we are all called upon to face the trials of dark severity. You have faced yours, and now step aside without a stain upon your garments. Gentlemen, it is my desire that you all shake hands with Mr. Brukemore."

The scene was affecting. It that quiet Virginia community murder was of rare occurrence. Indeed many old men who were present had never before seen a prisoner held under so grave a charge. Every one pressed forward and shook hands with Brukemore, and I remember hearing a red headed, freckled faced boy say:

"I reckon the folks air cryin', pap, 'cause they air sorry they ain't goin' to hang him."

This trial seemed to make a different man of Montgomery Peel, for he attended church more regularly, and when his term of office expired he did not announce himself as a candidate for reelection.

One day, several years later, father and I were riding through the woods when we came upon Montgomery Peel cutting down a tree.

"Why, what are you doing here?" my father asked. "You are surely not chopping firewood this hot weather."

"No," said the giant—and he was indeed a giant—"I am going to build a house."

"What, build a house away out here?"

"Yes, for the house I am going to build would be out of place anywhere except in the quiet woods; I am going to build a church."

"It will take a strong preacher, Peel, to draw a congregation away up here."

"If the size of the congregation depends upon the strength of the preacher it is likely to be small, for I am to be the preacher."

"You are joking."

"Did you ever know me to joke?" he asked, standing with one hand resting on the tree and gazing earnestly at my father.

"I don't know that I ever did, Peel, but I can hardly believe that a man of your bright prospects could content himself with preaching in this lonely place. Why, there is not a house within three miles."

"Peter sometimes preached many miles distant from any house, yet thousands of people went to hear him."

"Yes, that is true; but Peter proclaimed a new and interesting gospel, while you can only hope to follow in a well worn path."

He gazed intently at my father and thus answered:

"We have seen a path that was worn, and then we have seen it deserted; have seen the grass and weeds grow where the ground was once made smooth and bare by many feet."

"True enough, Peel. And now let me say that if you are in earnest I hope that you may be instrumental in drawing thousands from the wickedness of the world."

"I dare not hope to draw thousands," said he. "I dare not picture to my mind a multitude flocking to hear me; but I will dare hope to draw one soul away from an awaiting destruction, and if I do even that much I shall feel that my church has been built to some purpose."

As we rode along my father was silent for some time, and then, as though speaking to himself, said:

"The poor fellow has lost his mind."

The report that Montgomery Peel was building a church far away in the woods naturally awakened great interest in the community. Many of the men declared that he must have lost his mind, but the women, with that hopeful sympathy which ever expects a good result from an ostensibly pious action, averred that he was appointed to bring about a great reformation. Wives persuaded their husbands to assist in building the church, and thus aided Peel was soon ready to deliver his first sermon. It was on a Sunday, warm, bright and beautiful, that hundreds of people flocked to see him. I remember hearing one man, a cynical fellow, remark:

"Oh, he has gone off this way for effect. He knows that if he had gone into a regular church nobody would pay any attention to him. He always was a sort of theatrical fellow, anyway."

"Why do you call him a theatrical fellow?" the man's wife spoke up. "I am sure that I never heard of his going to a theatre."

"Mary Ann, you don't know what you are talking about."

"I know enough not to talk about a man that is trying to do good in the world."

"Good in the world!" her husband contemptuously repeated. "There's altogether too much talk these days about men doing good in the world. If a man wants to do good, why don't he plant something and raise stuff for the people to eat?"

"It is quite as important to take care of poor people's souls."

"I don't know about that. The Lord will fix the soul business all right."

The church was crowded. Montgomery Peel stepped forward on a sort of platform, still majestic, but with a sprinkling of gray in his beard. A hymn was sung, a prayer was offered, and then the preacher thus began:

"My friends, I will not explain why I have erected this church other than that I have taken it upon myself to preach the word of God. I do not come before you claiming to have been directly called to deliver the word unto you—that is, I heard no voice telling me to preach, but I did feel that I could do much good, and that it was my duty to spend the rest of my life in this service. I shall attempt no revolution, and those of you that have come expecting to hear a new doctrine, or even a new explanation of an old doctrine, will be disappointed. I believe that immortal fruit grows upon the tree of sincere repentance. I believe that each of us owes to God a life of simple purity and honesty. Our allotted time on earth is but a few days, and what should we gain though we were placed in high position among men, for high positions soon crumble into the dust of forgetfulness and men soon pass away. It is not enough simply to declare that we love the Lord, for love is often selfish; it is not enough simply to praise the Lord, for praise is sometimes the offshoot of fear. While professing to love the Lord, and while showing that we praise him, we must look with tenderness upon the faults of others, we must speak no evil word of a neighbor, neither shall we bear tales, for the man who comes and tells us that some one has spoken in our dispraise may profess that he took our part and hushed the mouth of slander, yet he destroys our happiness for an entire day. Every Sunday hereafter—that is, so long as I am able—I shall preach in this house, urging repentance and kindness of heart. Many people have wondered at the great change that has come over me. This was a natural result of so unexpected an action. Bear with me—come and commune with me, and I do not think that any one will ever regret that this humble house was placed here among the trees."

Many years passed. I grew up and wandered in foreign countries. My father passed away, and still, a letter from an old friend told me, Montgomery Peel continued to preach. I returned home, and on the following Sunday went to the log church, now almost covered with moss. The congregation was singing a hymn when my friend and I entered.

"Where is the preacher?" I asked when we had sat down.

"Hasn't come up yet. He lives in a cellar immediately under the floor, and has grown so old and infirm that we sometimes have to wait for him."

The hymn was finished and still he did not come. Another hymn was sung and then a man arose and said that he would go down and see if anything had happened to the preacher. The man soon returned. "Brethren," said he, "the old man is dead. Those of you who desire to do so may come down and see him."

Nearly every one shrank back, but I went down into the cellar. The old man, shriveled and white with age, lay upon a bed of straw. The place was dark, and when we held a candle near his face we found a paper pinned to the bosom of his shirt. Written on the outside of the paper were these words, "Read this to the congregation."

We went up stairs, and the man that had found the dead preacher thus addressed the awestricken congregation: "Brethren and sisters, we have a communication from the old gentleman whose voice you shall never again hear." He then read as follows:

"The hand of death is upon me, and I feel that it is my duty to say a few words to you, my dear people. You have been so good, so patient and so kind that I love you with all my soul. I have loved you ever since I needed your love. I will tell you when I first needed your love and sympathy: Many years ago I was walking along a lonely road. Night hawks may have cried, but I did not hear them; I could not have heard the voice of an angel had it shouted at me. I met a man; I knew that he was coming that way. 'Hold,' said I. He stopped and asked what I wanted. 'I want you,' said I. 'What do you want with me?' 'I want you to give me something.' 'What do you want me to give?' 'Your life.' 'Why?' 'Because you ruined my home years ago.' I sprang on him there in the moonlight. I cut out his heart and wiped his face with it. That man was David C. Cahoon."—Opie Read in Arkansaw Traveler.

Why Toll the Bells?

The tolling of bells at funerals is a relic of the earliest ages, and originated in the Pagan idea that the sound of bells frightened away evil spirits. It was kept up until watches and clocks became common to apprise the worshipers of the arrival of church time. Why the custom now prevails it is difficult to conjecture.—Chatter.

OLD WHISKEYS,

WINES, &C.

A. HETHERSTON & CO., 44 and 46 Broad, cor. Milk Street, have decided to place their Superior Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes at direct importers' prices from their very large stock both in the Custom House and their Warehouse. These goods have been pronounced by connoisseurs unequalled, have been selected with greatest care. Send for Catalogue. Orders shipped C. O. D. from one gallon up.

Old Whiskeys.

Rock and Rye, $2 per gal. 75 cases, $6.50 a case.
Old Bourbon Whiskey, $2 per gal.
Choice Old Bourbon Whiskey, $3 per gal.
Prime Old Bourbon Whiskey, $4 per gal.
Old Rye Whiskey, $2 per gal.
Very Choice Rye Whiskey, $3 per gal.
Old Rum, $2 per gal.
Very Old Rum, $3 per gal.

A. Hetherston & Co.,
44 & 46 BROAD ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

July 24.

Wines, &c.

London Particular Port Wine, $2 per gal.
Very Choice Port Wine, $3 per gal.
Fine Sherry, $2 per gal.
Full Flavored Sherry, $3 per gal.
Gin, $2 per gal.
Pure Holland Gin, $2.75 per gal.
Old Brandy, $5.50 per gal.
Choicest Brandy, $7 per gal.

Sample Bottles, containing about one quart, at 5 Cents additional for bottle.

A. Hetherston & Co.,
44 & 46 BROAD ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

4t o4w

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides
What is the Best Policy
For him to pursue
TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS
A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows
Just What is Best !
and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but
FINDS HIS LABOR
does not produce
GOOD RESULTS,
and he is
Obliged to Fail,
OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,
perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

OVER A MILE OF CORD

Is used every week in tying up the bundles of the

BOSTON HERALD

That go by train to every part of New England.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

THE DECOLLETE DRESS.

A Well Known Woman Condemns It in Very Pointed Language.

It is a fact, gloss it anyhow as we may, that decent women have never dressed so indecently in our country and our century as they do in fashionable life today.

Would that some enterprising journal might take the moral census of this subject as a substitute for prize baby competitions. We should like to throw down the gauntlet to the women of America: "Defend these immoralities! Speak up for yourselves if you can!" I do not believe that two reputable women in the land would dare publicly to defend the styles of undress which now disgrace our sex. The time has more than come for such a protest against this abomination as will smite women to the dust for shame. What is to be said? Enter any fashionable drawing room and look for yourselves. What is said? Think of it, you high born ladies—think of it!

In the most decorous city in our country a lady representing what may be deservedly called one of the "best" families in the state, herself a middle aged, queenly, home loving matron, the wife of an affectionate husband, the mother of grown sons and daughters, wears her dress—but my pen shrinks from writing what this high bred lady does. This case, which represents scores of others, is of importance, because the offender herself is so unconscious of her offense, and so far in other respects above it. There is no life of concealed dishonor, no intrigue, no shoddy birthright, no fast and loose views of duty. The woman is otherwise immaculate.

How explain this ethical enigma? Are our ladies morally insane, or mentally? Do they know what they are doing? And if not, why not? How shall we characterize the too low corsage with some nothing for a sleeve? The lower bodice with no sleeve at all? Nudity covered by transparency? And what is known as the V-back? They are below excuse, as they are beyond explanation. What moral mania blunts the sensibilities that ought to fix the standards of a nation? What dementia deters the "ever womanly" from "leading us on," at least so far that the simplest instinct of feminine modesty —that which covers nakedness—may keep stroke with the moral development of the age? Let it be said that gay women always have dressed improperly. What of it? Is that any reason why they always should?—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in Forum.

She Wore a Liberty Gown.

Among the young girls who gathered about Celia Thaxter, the authoress, at the seashore was one who wore the most extraordinary gowns. They were from the famous shop in London kept by Liberty, and were of the soft India silk, of subdued, neutral tint, so much affected by high art damoisels of the lily and the asphodel type.

The clinging diaphonous drapery was also a concoction of Liberty, who not only imports the silks, but has them made up into such frocks as the "Maid of Astotal," or, further back, a Greek Hebe might have worn. One of the seashore habitues returned from the Isle of Shoals and was catechized regarding the high art girl.

"I think her dresses are horrid," she chanced to comment.

"How can you think so?" queried the stay at home. "Why, they are Liberty gowns."

"Well," retorted the girl, "if that is 'Liberty' give me death."—Exchange.

A Philanthropic Duchess.

The most conspicuous toilet at the last state ball at Buckingham palace was worn by the duchess of Leinster. It was her night to wear diamonds, and she fairly glittered in them. She wore diamond epaulets, a diamond corselet, coils of lightly mounted diamonds among the laces of her wondrous gown, a diamond tiara, diamond bracelets, a diamond necklace and more diamond brooches and buckles than the dazzled beholder could count. And yet this woman does not live for dress alone. It is related to her credit that at Maynooth, Ireland, she has established an industrial school for women and girls, where the pupils are taught various industries. The duchess herself at times teaches a class in the institution, and the verdict is that she ought to cover herself with diamonds if she wants to.—Exchange.

Newspaper Women in London.

London is said to have no less than 18,000 newspaper women, and the Ladies' School of Journalism, like our Normal college, turns out fresh material at the rate of 200 a term. There are no less than twenty-two press clubs, where the fair scribblers meet to lunch, read, gabble and exchange notes. The successes are few and the salaries lamentably small. Mrs. E. L. Lowe edits The Queen, which is the leading women's paper in England. The English Woman's Review is under the management of Miss Helen Blackburn, and Miss Becker is responsible for The Manchester Journal of Woman's Suffrage.—London Letter.

A Friend of Browning.

Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, who has been a member of the Chicago board of education for the past two years, was a friend of the Brownings, and corresponded with the poet up to the time of his death. Some of the letters she received are in the Fortnightly club, a society composed of a few brilliant women and a lot of purse proud women who are not so literary. But they pay the bills and the blue stockings do the edifying and mystifying.—Chicago Letter.

Work for the Summer.

A young woman who has a dressmaking establishment in East Thirty-first street, New York, makes her rent by storing furs, wraps and winter dresses for her customers during the warm weather. The garment is cleaned, renovated and packed away, and when called for is freshened with new linings, ribbons, buttons or frills, and a sufficient sum charged to cover the bill, including insurance.—Exchange.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 8.

High water at 5.15 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.44; Sets at 6.55.
Moon rises 11.33.
New Moon August 15.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. William Westland is spending two weeks at Fort Point.

Services in the M. E. church Wollaston next Sunday as usual.

Mr. Ora P. Johnson is residing in Wollaston for a few days.

Mr. Lewis Bass and family are at Houghs Neck for a week.

Electrician Wight of the fire department is taking his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Luce of Wollaston have returned home from Oak Bluffs.

George W. Wales has gone to Milford to enjoy a ten days' vacation with relatives.

Mrs. John Shaw and Miss Shaw are at "the Ridge" Kearsarge, N. H., for two weeks.

James Dunstone and son left on Friday for Concord, N. H., to visit sisters and friends.

The Whicher & Emery nine will play the St. Johns Saturday afternoon at South Quincy.

Mr. Chas. S. Morton and Mrs. N. P. Morton of Boston are visiting friends in Wollaston.

Miss Emily Baxter, of East Milton, is visiting her aunt Mrs. M. S. Kittredge, Quincy Point.

The M. E. Society of Wollaston will give a course of entertainments this fall and winter as usual.

Mrs. Wainwright and family who spent June and July at Germantown have returned to the city.

Mr. Frank C. Packard of Chestnut street is improving his house by the addition of a piazza on the north side.

An accomplished graduate of the Girls' Latin school and of Boston University will teach in the Greenleaf Private school the coming year.

At the next regular meeting of the Quincy Associates on Saturday evening the subject of incorporation will be brought before the members for action.

Mr. I. Waterhouse, of Wollaston, by the aid of his stereopticon, took a number of his neighbors and friends through Palestine and Mexico on Monday evening.

A joint meeting of the Council Committees on Lights and Finance will be held at City hall this evening. The order proposing a change in street lighting is before them.

Miss Margaret L. Thomas, of Quincy Point, and Miss Georgianna Field, of Quincy, leave Saturday to spend a couple of weeks at the Gillis House, Bradford, N. H.

Mr. William W. Sheen of Bristol, Va., is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Holden in this city, after an absence of three years. He says there has been a great change in the city in that time.

Dr. Fred C. Merrill and family of Miland, Italy, are the guests of his father, Landlord Merrill of the Wollaston Hotel. Dr. Merrill has been very successful as a dentist in the foreign country.

The hot weather makes a good demand for ice cream, and the excellent quality manufactured by Mr. John H. Wales keeps him very busy. Nothing tastes better these warm evenings than a good ice cream.

A fleet of five vessels each with a tug boat, passed through the Quincy Point bridge to Weymouth on one tide on Wednesday last. The vessels were loaded with coal for A. J. Richards & Sons, Weymouth. It was a very pretty sight on the river as well as a remarkable one. Such a number of vessels going on the same tide, was never known on this river before.

Mr. Alexander Mason of West Quincy died yesterday, aged 57. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to this country twenty-five years ago, since which time he has resided in West Quincy. He leaves two daughters and three sons. The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at 2.30 from his late residence on Copeland street. Clan McGregor, of which he was a member, will have charge of the funeral.

The Brockton Fair has a reputation of always doing well what it undertakes and this year it undertakes a new departure to encourage horse breeders. It offers $1240 for horses and colts and its society stakes Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 close August 15. These stakes are for colts 1, 2, 3, and 4-year-olds and full particulars can be obtained by writing to George Clarence Holmes, Brockton.

The grocery stores in Atlantic will close on Tuesday.

Miss Jennie Maybury of Quincy Point is at Derry, N. H., for a few weeks.

Mr. B. F. Thomas has started on his vacation. He left on Thursday to spend a week in Hanson.

Mr. Briggs and his brother-in-law, who have built new houses on Appleton street, are now moving into them.

A small iron stand pipe has been set on Beal street, near Norfolk street, Wollaston, for the use of the watering carts.

Messrs. David and John Williams and Philip Breckinbridge of Connecticut are registered at the Robertson House.

Miss Eva M. Biganess, the polite and obliging cashier at the Boston Branch grocery, is spending her vacation in Brighton.

The club called the Seven Sisters partook of a dinner at Mrs. John Ramsdell's on Billings street, Wednesday, which was enjoyed immensely.

Master Elmer Ricker and Master Arthur Flowers enjoyed a day's outing at Houghs Neck yesterday, under the care of Mrs. Ricker.

Mrs. H. H. Safford and Mrs. Alex. Marnock of South Quincy left Wednesday afternoon for a pleasure trip to Providence among old friends.

Miss Catherine Meaney who resides on So. Walnut street, has returned home from Medfield, where she has been visiting for the past two weeks.

The Manet road are putting up signs marked danger, and red flags at the entrance of each street which leads off their track, to warn people in carriages.

The National Granite, Mount Wollaston and Quincy Savings Banks will be closed on Tuesday next. Also, the Public Library, the Quincy PATRIOT office and a large number of the stores in this city.

The final deposit of $200 will be made tonight, for the foot race between Powers and Mullane, which will be run on the Brockton track Saturday afternoon. The race will be 100 yards for $500.

Miss M. A. Hall, the operator at the Atlantic depot, has started on a month's vacation. She will travel through Maine and New Hampshire. Miss Sadie Sumner of Stoughton will fill the vacancy during her absence.

Mr. Seth Buckley, an employe of the Electric Light Company, reports having been "held up" on Elm street Wednesday night between 12 and 1 o'clock and relieved of some change. There were four fellows and they were disguised.

Last Monday evening a horse attached to a dog cart, belonging to a resident of Milton Lower Mills, while standing unfastened in Irving place, was frightened by escaping steam of the 9.11 train from Boston and ran away. The animal was captured on Adams street by Mr. H. L. Rice. Fortunately no damage occurred to either horse or cart.

A Fatal Fall.

Thursday night about 11 o'clock Minot Wild an inmate of the Almshouse fell from the third story window killing him instantly. Supt. Jacobs heard the noise and going out found the man and carried him into the house. He then telephoned for a doctor and being unable to obtain one, hitched up his team and drove to the centre and brought Dr. Gilbert back with him. It is thought that he must have came to the window to take the air and losing his balance fell to the ground.

Runaway at Atlantic.

Wednesday evening the horse of Mr. C. W. Hodgkins of Atlantic street, attached to a phaeton buggy which contained Mr. Hodgkins' daughters, ran away throwing both out. One of the ladies was severely injured and the carriage wrecked.

"The only way to stop small boys from smoking cigarettes," remarked a physician to me the other day, "is to have a law passed making it an offence for boys under sixteen to smoke on the public streets, and then, if parents do their duty at home and teachers in the schools, the evil will be abated to a wonderful extent. As it is, our boys are growing up to manhood with weak hearts, disordered stomachs, shattered nerves and weak lungs, because nothing really is done to stamp out the vile cigarette habit. If you go down to the United States training ship Minnesota and ask the commander to assign a cause for the large percentage of boys rejected, he will tell you readily enough that the cigarette is at the bottom of it all. The physical decay of the coming manhood of the country has not, as far as I can see, received the consideration that its vital importance demands."—*New York Star.*

"My wife is fearfully extravagant—she comes to me every day for money."
"What does she do with it?"
"Nothing, for I never give her any."

MARRIED.

DENTON—ARNOLD—In Boston, July 29, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. A. H. Johnson, Mr. John A. Denton to Miss Almira A. Arnold of Lowell.

DIED.

MASON—In West Quincy, Aug. 7, Mr. Alexander Mason, aged 57 years and 6 months.

WILD—At Quincy Home, Aug. 7, Mr. Minot Wild, aged 78 years.

RUMPUS IN PRISON.

Armad Convicts Make Things Lively for Officers.

PROMPTITUDE AND ENERGY

On the Part of the Warden Soon Ends the Trouble—Ringleaders in Solitary Confinement on Bread and Water Diet.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—What for a few minutes threatened to be the most serious riot in its results that ever occurred at the Massachusetts state prison occurred there yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. Only through the very great foresight, coolness and promptitude of Warden Russell, the amazing celerity with which the police responded to the call for aid, and the bravery which they manifested when they arrived, was a serious loss of life and great damage to the state's property prevented.

A serious riot quelled so quickly that within fifteen minutes of its outbreak over 500 convicts had been marched to, and locked up in their cells; a fire started by the maddened convicts extinguished without calling in the fire apparatus; not a prisoner or a public officer seriously injured; but one convict clubbed, and he not very roughly; and not a convict successful in escaping—this is the proud record for which Massachusetts has to thank Warden Russell and his officers and Boston's police force.

When a reporter called on Warden Russell at 9:45 last evening, he found him sitting quietly in his office as though nothing had happened, the master of the situation. It was so quiet that you could almost hear a pin drop; indeed, the silence was almost oppressive to one who had heard the roar and tumult of the afternoon disturbance. The reporter remarked upon the prevailing quietude. "Yes," responded the warden somewhat grimly, "it is very quiet, and I think it will be for some time to come. There is no question but what the riot was preconcerted. I knew we were likely to have it at any time, and should not have been surprised at its happening any time within the last ten days.

"I expected it yesterday, and notified Capt. Gaskin of station 15 that I might want his aid. At dinner time to-day the men were as quiet as usual, but I felt sure that something was going to happen today. It was sort of in the air. So confident was I of it at 2 o'clock that I sent a messenger down to Capt. Gaskin to ask him to have a detail of police ready to start in an instant in case they were wanted. He sent an officer down here. At just 3 o'clock the men in the harness shop began to shout and yell and make all sorts of disorderly noises. One of my officers said, 'The circus has begun.' I was sitting in my office expecting the trouble. I immediately notified the officer from station 15, who rushed to the police signal box and turned in the alarm.

"Then I hurried up into the harness shop and found a portion of them smashing the windows and destroying the property, but not to a very great amount. There are about one hundred men employed there, and I should think about seventy-five of them were not participating actively in the disturbance. I told the men that those who had not done anything wrong I would protect. Seventy-five of them formed in line, and were immediately marched out. The balance of them, about twenty-five, ran down the yard, up into other shops, and began to assist in wrecking them.

"A fire was set in one of the shoe shops about the time the trouble broke out, and I presume the men hoped to escape during the confusion. They probably thought that the gates would be opened to let in the fire apparatus to extinguish the fire, and they would rush out when the engines came in. Evans' idea in firing at the officer on the wall was probably to disable him and allow some of the men to escape over the wall. The keen, cool-headed men hoped to escape during the excitement, while the hoodlums took part in the row simply from a love of the excitement it afforded.

"Almost simultaneously with the trouble in the harness shop some of the men in one of the boot shops began breaking up the machinery. The stock was not very greatly damaged in any of the shops. In the brush shop everything was thrown about on the floor, but the damage was not very great. I suppose forty windows have been broken out of the shops, sashes and all. Perhaps $2000 would cover the damage to property.

"As soon as the rear division—the passive men of whom I have spoken—had marched out of the harness shop, I followed the balance, who had run down into the yard and up into the other shops. They found they couldn't kill Officer Witham, and then the officer at the gate heard some of them say, 'Now let's make a rush for the gate.' No doubt they intended to be at the gate when it was opened if it should be necessary to call in the fire department, but the local officers and the instructors put out the fire themselves. I could smell smoke and burning paper. I think no person was seriously hurt on either side. One convict had an iron in his hand that he intended to use and did not want to drop it when told to by the police. He got a little clubbing.

"I have seventy-eight men under punishment to-night. About twenty of them were put there the other day, when they made a disturbance because of the punishment of 'Chicken' Welch, on account of his attempt to escape. 'Chicken' was locked up. If he had not been he would have been one of the leaders in to-day's affair. These seventy-eight men are down in the cells in the 'strong room.' There are but thirty-two of these cells, and in some of them to-night there are six men. We are not allowed to use irons. Bless your heart, Massachusetts is too tender-hearted for that. Of course we had to iron them to take them down there, but removed the irons after we got them there. It is probably pretty warm in those cells to-night. The men will stay there for a few days—can't say just how many—and they will exist, if they exist at all, on bread and water.

"I don't know what I should have done without the police. They did splendidly. It was amazing the rapidity with which they arrived, and the good work they did. Capt. Gaskins and his detail were here in four minutes from the time they got the word, and the patrol wagons from the city proper just poured the men in here. I cannot be too grateful to the police force. The riot was virtually quelled and the men locked up inside of twenty minutes. The men were all carefully searched, but no weapons have been found upon them."

The trouble at the prison, which prior to the arrival of the police was the most threatening that has arisen for a long time, dates back five or six weeks to the time when the new system of obtaining and recording descriptions of the prisoners was put into force. The prisoners then became noisy and insulting, and during one night kept up a constant clamor in their cells. The locking up in close confinement of about twenty of the ringleaders, and the detention of the remainder of the men in their cells for three or four days put an end to the disturbance for the time.

But the atmosphere remained charged with insubordination and any unusual event was sufficient to excite the men to overt acts. This came in the successful escape of Moore last Sunday and the subsequent unsuccessful effort of "Chicken" Welch, a notorious Boston criminal. At the time Warden Russell read the law bearing on the Bertillon system to the men in the chapel about fifty of them jumped right up on the seats and shouted, "We defy Massachusetts to enforce that law, you can't execute it." He motioned to the officers to march the men out. A few shouted, "Let's not go; let's stay," but they all weakened and went.

Capt. Gaskins left but one man in charge at station 15 and took all the others, two lieutenants and three sergeants, about forty-seven men in all, to the prison, where they were in the thick of the fray. Lieut. Brown had a narrow escape from a flying hammer, and one other officer had his clothes partially torn. No serious injury is reported.

Ten men and a sergeant were dispatched from each of the following stations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12.

At 1:15 a. m. everything at the prison was quiet. Outside a detail of police was stationed.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Forecast for Maine: Fair; cooler in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion; variable winds.

For New Hampshire: Fair; variable winds; slight changes in temperature.

For Vermont: Fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

For Massachusetts: Fair; variable winds; stationary temperature.

For Rhode Island: Fair; slightly cooler; variable winds.

For Connecticut: Generally fair; stationary temperature; southeasterly winds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Cholera has made its appearance in Madrid.

Lord and Lady Dunlo have become reconciled.

Heligoland is to be turned over to Germany on Saturday.

Two British torpedo boats have been ordered to Jamaica.

Finlanders gave the czar and czarina a very cold reception.

Dallas, Hal Pointer and Alfred S. won circuit races at Buffalo.

The State Bank of Wellington, Kas., has gone into liquidation.

Over 170,000 men are idle in Wales on account of the railway strike.

The vice president of San Salvador has organized in opposition to Ezeta.

Emperor William paid a visit of inspection to the arsenal at Plymouth.

E. J. Balwin's filly Los Angeles won the the Merchants stakes at Saratoga.

The Corinthian Yacht club has made changes in its constitution and by-laws.

The Murray Hill, an elegant hotel at Jacksonville, Fla., was burned; loss $225,000.

London is to have a public meeting to protest against Russian persecution of the Jews.

The first house built in Kensington, N. H., for thirty years is now being completed.

King Kalakaua of Hawaii positively announces that he will visit London in the autumn.

Queen Victoria brought out her gold service for a banquet in honor of Emperor William.

The ex-minister of the interior of San Salvador escaped from the soldiers who seized him.

Emperor William barely escaped being knocked down by carriage horses at Portsmouth.

An English syndicate is reported to have made a big purchase in Stewart county, Tenn.

A lively debate is promised, with interesting revelations, on the compound lard bill in congress.

New Brunswick railway stockholders have ratified the lease of the road to the Canadian Pacific.

Ground was broken yesterday for Healy & Brown's large three-story shoe factory in Raymond, N. H.

The Hungarian town of Moor has been almost totally destroyed by fire. Ten persons lost their lives.

Many important personages are said to have been shot in San Salvador in connection with Rivas' revolt.

Adverse weather conditions have reduced the corn prospects in Kansas to 33 per cent. of an average crop.

The population of Epping, N. H., where a change of enumerators delayed the census, is 1729, a gain of 193.

There is great rejoicing in Buenos Ayres over the success of the movement to force President Celman's resignation.

Charles F. Potter of Boston has been appoited chief of statistic agents to collect statistics of manufactures in Boston.

A national association of shippers is to be formed to protect their interests and fight the uniform railroad bill of lading.

Mrs. Neil Burgess and her mother were thrown from their carriage at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and both badly injured.

A report from Guatemala says that only one battle has been fought with Salvadoran troops and the latter were defeated.

Serious trouble threatens on the line of the New York Central railroad over the dismissal of a number of Knights of Labor.

Count de la Miranda, husband of Christine Nilsson, has been appointed under secretary of state to the new Spanish ministry.

The Greek ministry has recently announced that, no matter what happens, Greece will always remain ardently attached to France.

Washington people are discussing whether there was not a breach of treaty stipulations in the recapture of the deserters from the British war vessels at Newport, R. I.

The New York Times revives the story of an agreement between the Atchison and Missouri Pacific roads, by which an end is to be made to the unprofitable competition in the southwest.

Prince George of Wales, now at Halifax, is to return to England in May next, when he will give up command of the Trush on promotion to the rank of commander, and afterward will probably be appointed to one of the royal yachts.

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TELEPHONE 54-3.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13. 7.53, 8.38, 9.10, 9 35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.55, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890.
Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37. 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.2, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.5, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.3, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.3, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.0, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.4, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.5, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.2, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.4, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.1, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M. 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.3, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M. 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.5, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M. 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6,45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.4, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3., 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.5, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.36, 10.3, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.0, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.2 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.3, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3., 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12., 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3., 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

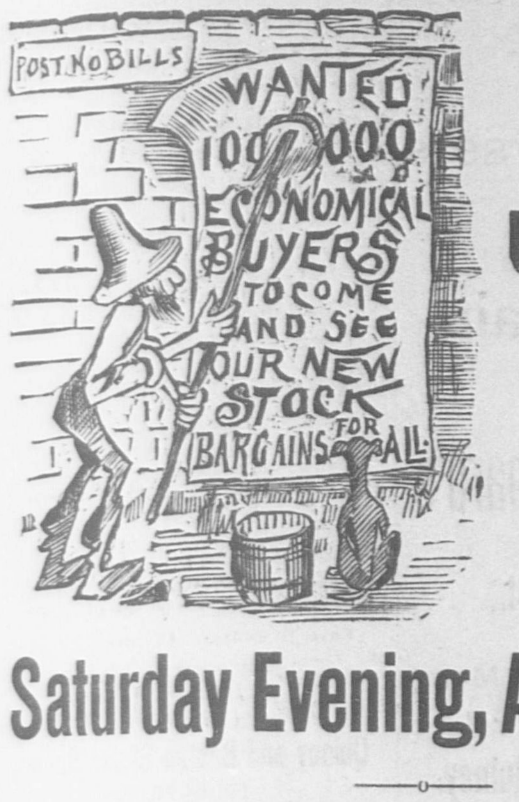
ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 1 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.5 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Ag

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 102. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.


POST NO BILLS
WANTED 100,000 ECONOMICAL BUYERS TO COME AND SEE OUR NEW STOCK BARGAINS FOR ALL

SAVE MONEY!

Saturday Evening, Aug. 9, 1890.

Market Supplies

AT LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

Shell Beans,	50c	Apples,	40c
Butter Beans,	25c	Mellons,	25c
Celery,	10c	Cantelopes,	10 to 20c

Grocery Supplies:

Five Pounds Kennedy's Crackers, 25 cents,
Two Pounds 15 cent Raisins, 25 cents,
Two Pounds of Currants for 15 cents.

—— DRY GOODS: ——

Ladies' Underwear for 10 cents, well worth 20 cents; Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 10 cents; Full line of Challies, 5 cents per yard.

Boots and Shoes!

Any $2.50 Shoe on our shelves for $2.37. In this department you will now find an experienced man to do any kind of Repairing or Custom work at reasonable prices.

All goods enumerated above are given at special prices for this evening, as we believe this to be the most efficient way of advertising. These goods will not be punched on the cash card.

W. H. DOBLE,
Cor. Franklin and Water Streets, Quincy.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

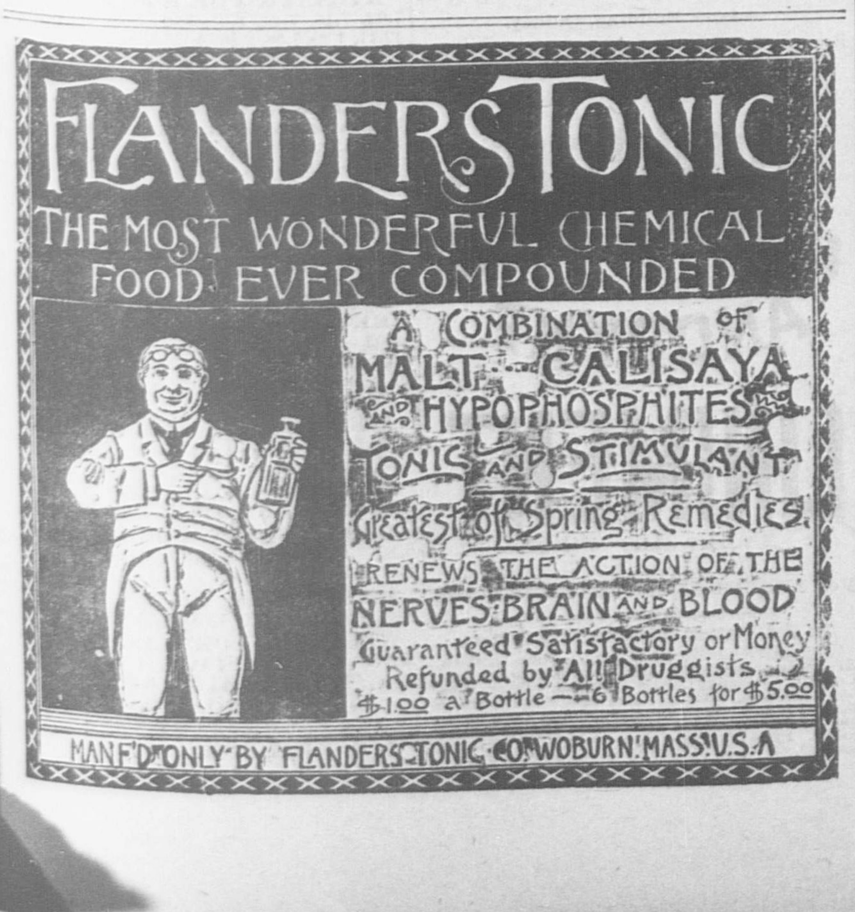
FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf


FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN MASS. U.S.A.

LOST BOTH LEGS.

Shocking Railroad Accident to a Quincy Young Man.

WHICH TERMINATES FATALLY.

He Attempts to Board an Outward Express Train and is Thrown Beneath the Wheels—Promptly Identified by Quincy Men as Carl Gullickson, a Painter—He Dies at the Hospital.

The express train leaving Boston for Quincy at 5.10 P. M. does not stop at South Boston but as is usually the case it slowed up last evening for a train at the station. Carl Gullickson was there and attempted to board the train. He was, however, unfortunate and missing his footing was thrown beneath the wheels. One truck passed over him before the train could be stopped and completely severed both legs below the knees. It was a shocking sight and his cries and groans were terrible. No doctor was at hand and the hemorrhage was great before the flow could be stopped.

On the train were many Quincy gentlemen who recognized the unfortunate young man as Carl Gullickson, a painter, who is twenty-seven years old and has a wife and one child.

He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died at 8.45 P. M.

WILLING TO INCREASE SALARY.

Milford School Committee Loth to Have Mr. Lull Come to Quincy.

The school committee of Milford considered Wednesday evening the intended reignation of Mr. Lull as principal of the high school and it was finally voted that the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Lull that the committee, having heard with regret of his intention to resign, wish to express their desire that he remain as principal of the high school, and to state that if the present salary is not sufficient to retain his services in that capacity, he be requested to notify the committee at once, stating the amount desired.

A Quincy Point Heroine.

The Brockton Enterprise recently offered a prize of $5 in gold for the best 200-word original story. Here is one of those received: Characters, a party of ladies and children at Quincy beach. One little fellow, from whose face disease had stricken every vestige of childhood's bloom, reclined in an invalid chair. Soon the party prepared for a boat ride, a lady remained on shore with the sick boy. With childish persistence, however, he refused to part with a little sister, and cried pitifully for "Nellie" when she started with the others. It was evidently a hard struggle for her to give up the trip, but presently she exclaimed, "Mamma, I'll stay with Frankie, he's so sick," and back went the tiny woman, patiently and even cheerfully, soon banishing her brother's grief by filling his hands with pretty shells and pebbles.

I could not resist joining the lady in attendance, to express my admiration for the child who gave up her anticipated pleasure so readily for another; but when, shortly after, the sick boy slept, I observed Nellie with face turned wistfully seaward, and though not a sob escaped her the big tears were rolling swiftly down her cheeks. I was impressed by the pathos of the incident and shall not soon forget the little heroine of Quincy Point. A. B. H.

Were They From Quincy?

The Brockton Enterprise says: "A party of pleasure seeking bicyclists from Quincy remained in Montello Wednesday night, and very early next morning sped merrily on their way, evidently intending to make a long run ere Old Sol should climb above the surrounding hills. While turning the corner of Howard and Montello streets the 'cycles came into collision resulting in a complete collapse of the entire party, it being for a time difficult to decide which was man and which machine. They at last became disentangled and in a position to take account of injuries received. One young man named Howi had a sprained wrist, and a Mr. Pierce, quite a badly scratched face; otherwise no serious damage was done.

Burglars.

The house of Arthur W. Woodward on Robertson street was entered Thursday and jewelry stolen. The theft was not noticed until Friday. Then it was found that one gold watch and chain, three gold rings, a pair of boots and a silver thimble, all valued at $58 were missing.

Constable Furnald was notified and is working on the case and no doubt will find the guilty party in short order.

Walking Good.

The attractiveness of Cottage City was illustrated last Saturday, when two of our citizens finding that there was no connection by train from East Weymouth, walked to Quincy, took a train there and went to South Braintree, at which place they boarded the cars for their destination.—*Weymouth Gazette.*

—The new valuation of Beverly is $13,142,845, showing a loss of about $700,000 in personal. The rate is $13.60.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

79 Who Pay Over One-Half of Braintree's Taxes.

The following is a list of those residents and non-residents, who pay a tax for the present year in Braintree, of $100 and upwards.

Horace Abercrombie,	$136 40
J. Marcus Arnold,	108 88
Edward Avery,	354 32
Wm. Armory,	1,471 44
John Cavanagh,	171 92
Francis H. Crane,	122 64
Joseph Crane,	109 20
Luther O. Crocker,	110 48
T. Haven Dearing,	165 52
Albion C. Drinkwater,	259 92
Benjamin F. Dyer,	278 48
Joseph Dyer,	119 12
Asa French,	431 76
Hiram A. French,	100 88
Samuel S. French,	202 96
C. Harrison Hobart	163 92
Mrs. Susan A. Hobart,	104 96
Mrs. Susan J. Hollingsworth,	616 32
S. and E. Hollingsworth,	329 28
Ellis Hollingsworth,	379 28
Hollingsworth, Whitney & Co.,	1,175 36
L. Bradford Hollis,	100 24
D. N. Hollis, heirs of	111 68
Samuel W. Hollis,	115 28
J. Webster Hollis, heirs of	101 76
N. E. Hollis,	407 76
Elijah C. Hall,	144 08
Aubray Hilliard,	118 80
Henry A. Johnson,	204 88
Mrs. Eliza Long,	154 88
Alva Morrison, heirs of	130 24
Mrs. Myra S. Morrison,	250 88
Alva S. Morrison,	144 08
Ibrahim Morrison,	129 36
A. S. Morrison, Bros.,	751 68
L. W. Morrison & Co.,	118 40
Rodolphus Porter,	104 08
Mrs. E. F. Perry,	429 12
Edward Reed,	1,026 00
Josephus Sampson,	158 48
Franklin Shaw,	389 20
Josephus Shaw, heirs of	457 60
J. F. Sheppard,	335 76
J. F. Sheppard & Sons,	148 48
Amos W. Stetson,	754 00
Ellen F. Stetson,	110 72
James T. Stevens,	185 04
Stevens & Willis,	227 20
E. F. E. Thayer,	107 92
Elisha N. Thayer, heirs of	114 56
Sylvanus Thayer, trustees,	175 04
Elisha Thayer,	202 32
Noah Torrey,	100 88
Samuel W. Thorndike,	546 64
W. L. Wainwright,	127 76
Peter Wainwright, estate of	126 72
George O. Wales,	325 84
Thomas A. Watson,	494 16
F. O. Wellington & Co.,	104 96
Mrs. Sarah B. Walker,	168 64
Adoniram J. White,	154 64
Austin White, heirs of	127 04
Elihu White, heirs of	130 56
N. L. White, estate of	879 36
Miss Deborah P. White,	245 76
Henry M. White,	203 92
George D. Willis,	121 04
Joshua Wilkins,	130 96
Charles B. Woodsum,	149 20
NON-RESIDENTS.	
Jenkins Manufacturing Co.,	676 48
William Claffin,	120 32
Old Colony R. R. Corporation,	675 20
Sarah W. Glover,	132 48
Joseph S. Kendall,	389 76
George R. Stetson,	147 84
Betsy B. Hobart,	158 08
Quincy Water Supply Co.,	960 00
O. Ames & Sons,	234 24
Total,	$22,833 60

The Swedish Camp Meeting.

Tuesday morning the 6 o'clock meetin was well attended. At 10 A. M., the subject was "Satisfaction;" many took part and the meeting was interesting. At 3 P. M., the meeting was opened by Rev. F. O. B. Vatten of Rockport, who presented an able sermon from Es. 60, 1—2; subject, "Missions and Missionaries." As there were a number of Americans present Rev. H. W. Eklund from Worcester, Mass., spoke at the close of the meeting in their language. and also preached at 7.30, when the tent was well filled.

Wednesday no especial subject was on the programme, but meetings were held at the usual time and with the same interest.

Thursday the people on the camp ground gathered at 6 o'clock in the morning, and they all felt that it was the last day. At 10 o'clock the subject was brought up, "How to live a Christian life," and in the afternoon was a service in a similar character.

The closing services commenced at 7.30. The preacher and the people gave their experience. Since these meetings many had been converted and others resolved to live a better life, and after a large altar meeting the congregation was dismissed.

This camp meeting has been to the Swedish people, and especially to the Methodist churches, a grand success, and probably over 1700 people have attended the meetings.

The expenses have nearly been met by collections, only $135, and it was unanimously voted to come to Quincy for another year. The committee who have had charge of the meetings are very thankful to the American and Swedish people for their presence, help and sympathy.

Speaker Morse

After failing to be recognized by Speaker Reed yesterday when he wished to put a motion to adjourn, was consoled by being allowed to act as speaker while Reed went to luncheon.

LADIES' DAY.

The Monatiquot Yacht Club Entertains the Fair Ones.

THE YACHTS AND OCCUPANTS.

Several Quincy Ladies and Gentlemen Enjoyed the Day—Whitehall Races for Ladies and Gentlemen—Hop in Club House in the Evening.

One of the most enjoyable days in the annals of the Monatiquot Yacht Club of Weymouth was that of yesterday, known as Ladies' day. A goodly number of yachts participated and each carried many fair ones. The wind was a light southwesterly one. The review was at 4 P. M., and when the boats returned an hour or more later there were some interesting features. First a ladies' Whitehall race, which was won by the crew of the Mabel F., viz: Miss Kate Pierce, stroke; Miss Madge Pierce, bow; and Miss Alice Linton, coxswain. The Whitehall race for members was won by George Miller and Arthur Pratt. The hop in the evening was an enjoyable affair and the illuminated yachts off the club house made a pretty sight.

The yachts and occupants were:

Yacht Folly,

Capt. Com. J. F. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Sheppard, Miss Lottie Lovell, Mrs. C. H. Very, Mrs. Charles Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Jordan, Miss Ida Sheppard, Miss Ella Sheppard, Miss Trask, Miss Emma Williams, Miss Florence Stevenson, Miss Alice Jenkins, Alden Bowditch, Henry Gardner, E. F. Worster, Frank Pope.

Steam Yacht Enid.

Vice-Com. E. F. Linton, Mrs. E. C. Pierce, Mrs. S. C. Lane, Miss Jennie Worster, Miss Enid Linton, Miss Fannie Merrill, L. O. Crocker and wife, Miss Abbie Hunt, Miss Helen Dwight.

Steam Yacht Crest.

Capt. F. E. Hayward and wife, Selectman N. F. Hunt and wife.

Yacht Nereid.

Capt. C. P. Brackett, Miss M. F. Hanlon, Miss Katie Hanlon, Miss Brackett, Miss Birmingham, Miss Ellie C. Costello, Miss Sara F. Costello, Miss Kate Costello, J. O'Connell, Charles Jileston, J. Q. Cudworth.

Steam Yacht Bessie B.

Capt. Samuel Henry, Mrs. E. P. Worcester, Mrs. Etta Worcester, Mrs. Granville Bowditch, Miss Henry, Miss Rettie Linton, Mrs. Alden Bowditch, Miss Blossom, George H. Bicknell and wife, J. G. Worster.

Yacht Diadem,

Captain L. A. Hayward and wife, Miss Anna Hayward, Miss Lena Bagley, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Henry Cowing, Mrs. Dr. Virgin, Mrs. D. J. Pierce, Miss Lena Shaw, Miss Maud Tinkham.

Yacht Moondyne.

Captain A. J. Shaw, Elliott Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clapp, Charles W. Hall, C. Eaton Pierce, T. D. Bagley.

Yacht Secret.

Capt. Murray Knights and wife, Louise Worster, Mrs. E. F. Linton, Miss Hattie Reed, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Madge Pierce, Miss Mary Greely, Walter P. Plummer.

Yacht Posy.

Capt. R. G. Hunt, Miss Pierce, Miss Linton, Miss Lane, Mrs. Avery, F. T. Hunt, W. R. Marsh, C. I. Woodman, William Pierce, Royal Lincoln, J. T. B. Hunt.

Yacht Nettie.

Capt. S. F. Whitmarsh, ex-Com. E. S. Hunt, N. F. T. Hunt, E. C. Pierce.

Yacht Sanssouci.

Capt. Herbert E. Pray and wife, Miss Hattie E. Hollis, Jeremiah Gove, John Dwight and wife, Miss Woodruff.

Yacht Alida.

Capt. John Phillips, Miss Emily P. Thayer, Miss Carrie Phillips, Miss Annie Thompson, Miss May Cushing.

Yacht Wasp.

Captain T. P. Willey, Mrs. W. L. Roberts, Mrs. Moorey, Dr. W. L. Roberts.

Yacht Spider.

Captain Arthur Pratt, Mrs. J. B. Jones, Miss Nellie Payne, Mrs. Nellie Kimball, Miss Alice Clapp, Miss Edith Clapp, J. B. Jones, C. A. Clapp, F. O. Sherman, O. T. Miller.

WEYMOUTH.

Blanchard's confectionery team ran away at South Weymouth yesterday, wrecking the wagon and injuring Mr. Blanchard's little daughter who was thrown out.

Delphi Lodge, K. of P., will have its annual outing at Fort Point next Saturday afternoon. There will be sports and a supper.

The outing of the East Weymouth Reform Club at Hockly, will be a week from today.

The funeral of the late Isaac R. Dagget will take place at the residence of Capt. C. W. Hastings at South Weymouth, Sunday at 2 o'clock.

—A reward has been offered by the selectmen of Bellingham for the apprehension of the parties who committed the recent burglaries in that town.

BRAINTREE.

Co. K. has adopted resolutions discharging Hon. F. A. Hobart an honorary member of the company.

Now what Braintree wants, and the citizens ought to be cogitating, are electric cars, electric lights, and a system of sewerage.

A correspondent writes from "West Weymouth," formerly East Braintree, "can you start a town and make *her* go. Apply at "Citizen office, Weymouth."

Rev. E. O. Dyer is having his annual vacation. The church was closed last Sunday and will remain closed for two Sundays longer, and no preaching services held.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fisher, of South Braintree have just returned from a visit of a few days to the Rev. Wm. B. Hood at Fairhaven, Mass., a former pastor of the M. E. church.

Patrick Ryan, belonging in Taunton has been appointed flagman, during the day, at Shaw street crossing on the South Shore line. Patrick having seen a good

Samuel A. Bates, Town Clerk, has received a supply of the Acts and Resolves passed by the Legislature of 1890 for free distribution. Those wishing a copy can have it by calling at his office on Union street.

Last night John Hussey, a young married man, employed as fireman at Hollingsworth, Whitney & Co.'s, paper mill, South Braintree, got caught and crushed, but not seriously, between two hand cars used for the conveying of coal down an incline into the boiler house. Dr. N. Torrey was called and he stated this morning that there are no bones broken, only parts of the body bruised.

Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Post, No. 87, G. A. R., numbers eighty, we believe, and it is expected that at least sixty of that number will attend the encampment, next week in Boston. The post has engaged the City Band of Quincy, and will join in the grand procession on Tuesday. It will be a splendid sight and we expect that Tuesday will be virtually a holiday in Braintre, as many of our citizens, doubtless, will want to see it.

The news from Washington this morning states that William E. Blunt of Haverhal, Mass., was nominated yesterday by the President to be Surveyor of the Port of Boston. This is a great disappointment to the friends of Hon. F. A. Hobart, who had confidently reckoned on the appointment of Mr. Hobart to the position on the ground of services rendered to the republican party and that of common gratitude. It's a shame.

John Eaton has taken a few boarders at the flag-box of the Old Colony road on Union street. Their surname, and only name, is "sparrow." They are of English descent and are so tame they set on his knee go into his dinner pail, help themselves, look up at the clock, take note of time and whistle and are off, when they see a train approaching. John thinks he'll go into the tame-bird-fortune-telling business.

COUNTERFEITING. It has been discovered that a systematic counterfeiting of rare and antique United States coins has been going on for some time, and Chief Bell of the secret service bureau at Washington is at work on the case. A silver dollar bearing the date 1805 was sold at Philadelphia recently for $500, and on being examined by an expert it was found to be an 1815 dollar with the second figure 1 skilfully changed to a cipher.

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15.

PIERCE'S HOTEL,

HOUGHS NECK, Quincy, now open. Having purchased the hotel on the next lot north from my old stand, I am prepared to furnish good Shore Dinners, Ice Cream, Clam Chowder, &c. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Good Horse keeping. Board by the day or week. Rooms and Cottages to let. Good accommodations for Sabbath Schools at reduced rates. P. O. address, HENRY PIERCE, Box 18, Houghs Neck.
Aug. 5. 6t

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,
54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A situation to do housework by two girls who prefer to work in the same family. Apply at the LEDGER office, Quincy. Aug. 9—1t

WANTED.—A situation to do second work. Apply at the LEDGER office. West Quincy, Aug. 7. 3t

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting. Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One very black Horse. Warranted sound and kind. Sold for no fault, only owner has two. JOHN PAGE, City Boot and Shoe Store, 104 Hancock St. Aug. 7—6t Aug. 9—1w

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

FOR SALE.—A Bay work horse, weighs about 1400 lbs., 10 years old. Apply to G. W. TUCKERMAN, Washington street. Aug. 6. 6t

Rhode Island Clambake

— AT THE —

BIG TENT,

(The first on Sea Street)

HOUGHS NECK, - QUINCY.

Every Sunday full Bill of Fare

— FOR —

50 CENTS.

Clam Chowder by the plate. Fruit, tonic, &c.
MRS. H. H. CONNORS,
Proprietor of Brockton Cafe.
Aug. 5. 6t

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

20 AUTUMN TOURS

Of from five to sixteen days' duration, and including visits to Hudson River, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, the White Mountains, Isles of Shoals, Mount Desert, Moosehead Lake, Poland Spring, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay and St. Lawrence Rivers, Lake Memphremagog, Lehigh Valley, Mauch Chunk, Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay, Adirondack Mountains, Lake Placid, Trenton Falls, Battlefield of Gettysburg, Blue Mountain House, Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Richmond, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, Luray Caverns, Harper's Ferry, Washington, Mount Vernon, etc.

In addition to above, **Tours through the Yellowstone National Park**, August 14, August 28, and September 11.

Two Transcontinental Tours via the Northern Pacific Railroad, September 11 and October 13.

Excursion to Southern California direct—October 13.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞ Send for descriptive circulars, designating whether book of "Twenty Autumn Tours," Yellowstone National Park Trips, or Across the Continent excursions are desired.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington St., opposite School St., Boston.
Aug. 7. 3t

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
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CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

It will not be Congressman Morse's fault if the duty on imported granite is not increased. He took up the work willingly and has fought for its passage at every step, until now it has arrived at that stage when if the McKinley bill passes his efforts will be crowned with success. Yesterday's news from Washington announcing that the Senate had accepted the House amendment was gratifying to Quincy quarrymen and manufacturers. It is said to have cost Congressman Morse a good deal of work with the Senators. The communication of the Washington manufacturer was quite timely. The competition which Quincy granite experiences with other New England stone is sharp enough without being obliged to compete with the low wages of Europe.

There will be a very big time in Boston next week, and her resources for food and lodging will be subjected to a severe strain. Still she is doing a great deal to meet the demands of the occasion. Every available structure is being provided with means of repose for the visitors, and in one building alone 10,000 persons will be provided with cots. A million or two of pies have been baked; also several tons of beans, while the gingerbread would make a stack as high as Bunker Hill monument. It is gratifying to read that extra pains have been taken with the scaffoldings on which the spectators are to be seated, so as to avoid any break down. The presence of the President will lend additional eclat to the occasion. We hope the Hub will enjoy fine weather without excessive heat during the whole of the week, and that no casualties will mar the enjoyment of the occasion.

It would seem that someone connected with the World's Fair project in Chicago has made a blunder. It is said that the bill lately passed by the Illinois state legislature is open to grave coustitutional objections which may compel the governor to veto it. In that case it will have to go over to the next session of the legislature to be rectified. It may transpire after all that Chicago has been too previous and that it would do her officials good to observe the motto of Davy Crockett. “Be sure you're right, then go ahead.” If Chicago had been as industrious in having things correct as she was to rush the matter through congress there would not have been this trouble.—Fall River Tribune.

It costs $10,000 merely for the “spring cleaning” of a great hotel like Fifth Avenue. To take up the carpets, cleanse and repair them, and put them down again; to wash the paint, repaint, repaper, and all the thousand and one things which a great house needs with each new year, costs the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue $10,000.—New York Star.

The Newburyport Herald sees cause for congratulation in the fact that young men are scrace at the watering places, so much so, that at Narraganset and Newport balls, the girls have to dance with each other. The Herald says: “All this shows that the dude is becoming extinct, and that the young men have something better to do than dandy round with society girls.

The Hingham Journal of the 8th inst. says:—

“The amount of the tax bill committed to the tax collector this year was $47,940.39; out of that amount there remains to be collected but $12,345.95, the collector having collected $35,594.44 up to the first day of August. Few towns can make a better showing for thus early in the season, we will wager.”

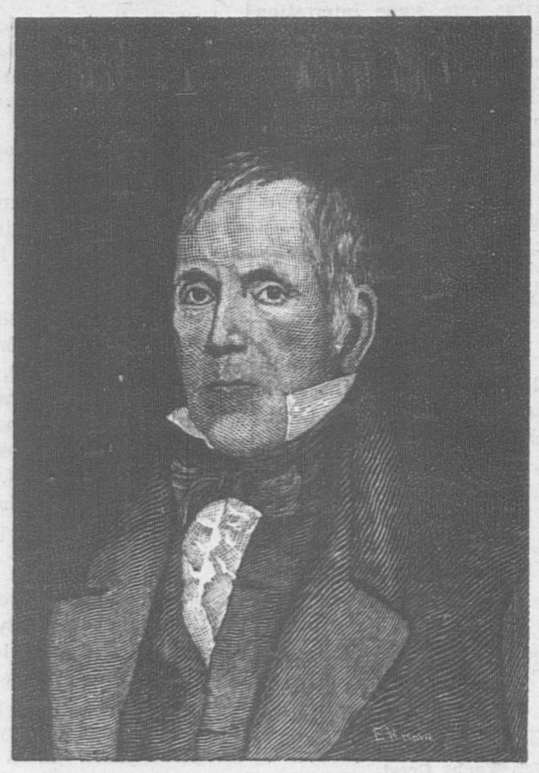
FOUR GENERATIONS.

Sketch of the Well Known Curtis Family of Quincy.

SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURERS.

The Wonderful History of the Curtis Family as Shoe Manufacturers Begun Over 100 Years Ago—The Style of the Firm is now N. Curtis & Co.

The following brief sketch of the late Noah Curtis, and his son Benjamin, and grandson Noah 2d, and his great grand son Walter B., with illustrations, was recently published in the Boot and and Shoe Reporter, and as the families were all natives of this city, and so well known among our citizens, we are pleased to give the sketch a place in the PATRIOT, more especially as the first mentioned gentlemen were subscribers to the LEDGER from its first issue until their deaths. Mr. Noah Curtis, 2d, is still enrolled on its list, he being a liberal minded man, believes in contributing to the support of the local paper of his boyhood home, although residing in Boston.—[Eds.]



NOAH CURTIS.

Mercantile enterprises are the most precarious and uncertain of any that mankind undertakes. The history of trade shows that there are greater and more frequent changes and revolutions in business methods and conditions than in those of professional callings or political systems. The records show that less than five per cent. of our so-called successful business men die possessed of a competence, and a great majority of those business houses that arrive at that stage where they are considered leaders in the mercantile or manufacturing world are usually unable to hold their position of advantage. Financial disaster frequently occurs just at the time when the fame of the firm is at its height. The death of the principal of a house frequently weakens it to such a degree that it loses prestige, and its affairs are eventually wound up from that cause. It is very seldom indeed that the son of a successful merchant takes his place and continues to conduct with equal success a business which has been established by his father. Still less frequently do we find a grandson succeeding the son, and still further adding to the fame and prosperity of the business; and when we add that his son, the great grandson of the founder of the business, has arrived at maturity and is trained and qualified to perpetuate the good name and success of the house, the record is almost unparalled.

The wonderful history of the Curtis family of Quincy, Mass., as shoe manufacturers for 100 years, begins in June, 1790, a little over 100 years ago, when Noah Curtis, then eighteen years old, opened a shop for shoe making on Penn's hill, Quincy, Mass. For three years previous to this he had served as an apprentice to an Englishman named Ripley, who taught him the trade of boot and shoe making.

The shop was a small one in which Noah Curtis essayed to make a name and a living on his own account, but his works were of such a character that he soon attained both these objects and something more. Within a few years from the time of entering into business we learn of him as a manufacturer for the trade with an establishment capable of not only filling near-by orders but of making an extra stock of goods which he loaded into a two-horse wagon and sold, a few pairs at a time, along the route between Boston and Savannah, Ga., returning with Southern merchandise, realizing a profit from his journey, as well as making trade acquaintances which in after years were very valuable in his business.

Up to 1833, a period of forty-three years, the firm style was Noah Curtis. As Mr. Curtis was then sixty-one years old he was inclined to relinquish some of the active duties of his enlarged business, and as his son Benjamin had learned the trade and been associated with him for some time he was admitted as a partner, and the business continued to flourish, so that in 1840 Noah Curtis retired with a competence, and the firm style was changed to Benjamin Curtis & Co.

During the seven years preceding this change the sign on the Noah Curtis factory had read thus:

NOAH CURTIS,
BOOT MANUFACTURER.

but when his son became a partner the sign was changed by adding a line underneath so that it read:

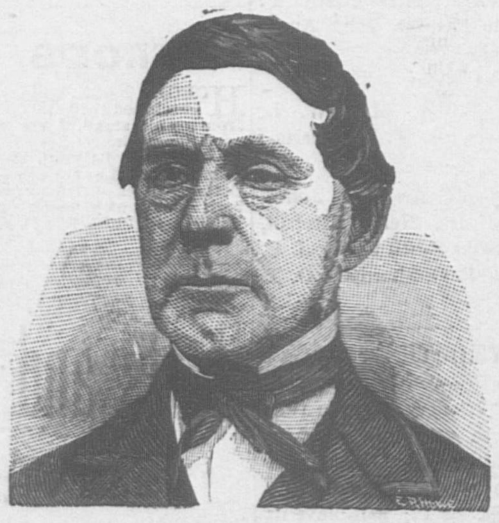
NOAH CURTIS,
BOOT MANUFACTURER.
[AND BEN, TOO.]

This sign illustrated a quaint humor that existed in the elder Curtis and used to cause many a broad smile on the faces of strangers whose amusement was probably much enjoyed by the senior proprietor. When Benjamin Curtis & Co., took the business in 1840, this sign came down and a new and conventional one succeeded it. At this time Benjamin Curtis was 30 years old and he conducted the business of the firm alone until 1859, when he admitted his two sons, Benjamin F. Curtis and Noah Curtis, 2d, and his brother Thomas Curtis, into partnership.

The new firm was organized to do a wholesale and retail business in Boston, as well as the manufacturing business in Quincy. The former branch of the business was established at 108 Hanover street, by buying out C. T. P. Appleton, a well known retailer of boots and shoes whose store was reputed to be the finest of any in the country at that time. It was 125 feet deep and the wonder of the trade. The two sons, Benjamin F. Curtis and Noah Curtis managed this store and the father Benjamin Curtis, and his brother Thomas, conducted the Quincy shop.

Business increased in both branches and new and larger factory soon had to be built at the corner of Summer and Gay streets, Quincy, in order to accommodate the demand upon the firm, which continued to enlarge its operations up to 1865. At this time the Boston wholesale business assumed such proportions that it was deemed good policy to sell the retail business at 108 Hanover street and remove the wholesale branch to more commodious quarters which were secured at 62 Milk street. The trade of the Boston store at this time was principally with New England retailers, although there were a good many customers scattered through the Western and Southern sections of the country. The present Noah Curtis was the traveler for the house and was reputed to have no superior as a salesman of boots and shoes.

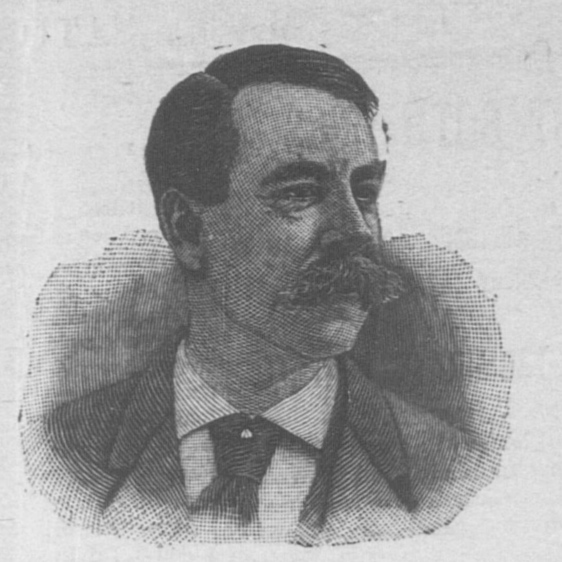
In 1872 the Boston branch of the firm was burned out by the great fire of that year which swept so many millions of dollars out of Boston's accumulated business wealth and ruined so many firms. The house of Curtis & Co., was not seriously crippled by this disaster, however, and soon renewed the wholesale business at 147 Federal street, where it prospered under the same management and firm name until 1886; when Noah Curtis, the head of the present house of N. Curtis & Co., bought the entire business, and his father, Benjamin Curtis, retired at the age of sixty-six years. Benjamin F. Curtis, the other son, also withdrew, to engage in the lumber business, and Thomas Curtis, uncle of the purchasing partner, started a shop in Quincy to manufacture boots and shoes on his own account.



BENJAMIN CURTIS.

The business of manufacturing at Quincy, and the wholesaling branch in Boston, were now under the sole charge of Mr. Noah Curtis, and consequently he was obliged to give up travelling. The business at this time required the services of two other salesmen, one of whom, Olin B. Paine, began service with the house in 1865, and is still engaged as traveller for the present firm.

The firm was N. Curtis from 1876 up to 1884, when Walter B. Curtis, son of the principal, was admitted as a partner. His services have been valuable as a salesman, and he is well and favorably known to many retailers of the country, upon whom he periodically calls with samples.



NOAH CURTIS, 2D.

The house of N. Curtis & Co., is now situated at 171 Congress street, where it located in 1887, having for a few years previous occupied the premises 74 Federal street, which proved inadequate, and were relinquished for the present quarters.

The record of the business is remarkable, not only for its having been for 100 years handed down from father to son, but equally note-worthy is the fact that never since the grandfather of the present Noah Curtis began business has there been a business obligation unfulfilled, or a single smirch upon the integrity of those who have managed its affairs. Its history is one of industry, enterprise, ability and honesty. Its aim has always been to furnish the best, and quality was always the first consideration in its productions. No goods were ever made to appear what they were not, and no temptation could induce a lowering of the standard of excellence in its lines. It is said that not a piece of leather board or shoddy stock was ever seen inside of this firm's factory, and instead of trying to buy stock cheaper it has always had the reputation of continually trying to buy better materials and add to the value of its goods. As a result, the name of Curtis in the shoe trade is a synonym of the best in boots and shoes.

In this age when the cry is “cheap, cheap,” and the manufacturers are sacrificing durability and real excellence for catchpenny appearances, it is refreshing to find a firm that holds to the motto, “The best is the cheapest,” and a business which has for a hundred years prospered under that wise maxim.

We append brief personal sketches of the gentlemen whose portraits appear in connection with this article:

Noah Curtis.

Noah Curtis, the founder of the house of N. Curtis & Co., was born in Quincy in 1772, was twice married, and had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. He was for many years a selectman of the town. Beside his son Benjamin, who was his partner in the business, he had five other sons in the shoe manufacturing business. Adam and Samuel, under the name of Adam Curtis & Co., were one of the most prominent manufacturing shoe firms of their time; Charles and Lewis were also prominent shoe manufacturers, and Thomas was of the firm of Benj. Curtis & Co., shoe manufacturers of Quincy, and T. Curtis & Co., shoe jobbers in Boston.

Benjamin Curtis.

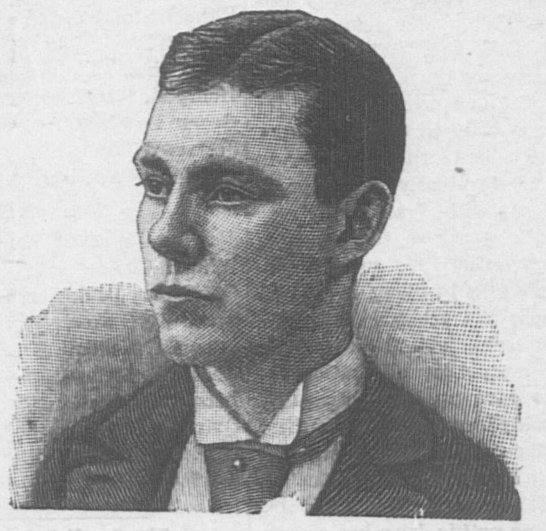
The father of the present senior member of N. Curtis & Co., died at Quincy, Mass., July 18, 1889, at the age of seventy-nine years and three months. The Boston Post of July 20th 1889, published the following:

“In the death of Mr. Benjamin Curtis, which took place on Thursday, the city of Quincy is deprived of one of its best known citizens—a native and continuous resident—a shoe manufacturer for nearly half a century, and a business man whose word was never questioned and who leaves a record for honesty and integrity that is beyond price. Mr. Curtis in early life identified himself with the Democratic party, and for many years he served as town treasurer. He was one of the earliest patrons of the Post, and he enjoyed the personal friendship of Colonel Greene, its founder, for many years. He retired from active business in 1876, being succeeded by his son, Noah Curtis. He leaves a widow and two sons. His age was seventy-nine years and three months.”

Noah Curtis, senior of the present firm, is now nearly fifty-one years old, in the possession of sound health and a thoroughly wide-a-wake business man. He was the first of his family to go into business outside of Quincy, and relates with relish the fact that when his father proposed sending him to Boston with his brother, to take charge of the Boston store, he overheard one of his uncles remonstrating with his father upon such a foolish proceeding, and prophesying that the end would be disastrous to the boys and to the business. The result has hardly justified the prophecy. Socially Mr. Curtis makes many friends. His fiftieth birthday was celebrated by a reception at the Suffolk Club, one of Boston's oldest and most select clubs, of which he has long been a member, and a popular one. On this occasion many of the most prominent of Boston's citizens, his fellow members in the club, took occasion to wish him many happy returns of the day. He “lives by the way,” and while a keen business man does not forget to thoroughly cultivate his social side as well as his commercial faculties. Mr. Curtis has always been prominently and actively identified with sports and out-of-door life. He is a member of several yacht clubs, was one of the organizers of the Monkey Island Sporting Club of North Carolina, and is one of the most active members of the Castle Harmony Club of Harmony, Me., in the Moosehead Lake region. This is a fishing club, and its premises are said to be the best equipped of any in the country. Mr. Curtis is also a member of the Suffolk, Central and Algonquin clubs of Boston.

Walter B. Curtis.

Walter B. Curtis, junior partner of N. Curtis & Co., was born in Quincy, May 8th, 1863, and graduated as first diploma scholar at the Rice School, Boston. He then entered the employ of a well known retail shoe dealer of Boston, and was very successful as a salesman in that line. At the age of sixteen years he became a partner with his father, and now is actively in charge of the sales department of the business, traveling in New York and Pennsylvania part of the time. He is a most genial and popular young man, and as a traveling salesman for the firm, makes many friends and patrons. His ambition is to perpetuate the good name and prosperity of the house which hie great grandfatner founded 100 years ago, and he probaply will achieve it.



WALTER B. CURTIS.

The factory of the firm of N. Curtis & Co., at Quincy, is completely equipped for making men's fine goods in hand made, hand welt, Goodyear welt and McKay sewed work. In each grade the aim is to make the best possible shoe. Porpois Cafe Kangaroo Cordovan, Patent Leather and Goat are the materials that are used, and every kind of boot or shoe that refined taste demands is produced in their factory.

A quick piece of work was done by the census office clerks one evening. A circular was printed for distribution to the enumerators. It was set up at 2 o'clock and about 90,000 copies were printed. These were placed in about 43,000 envelopes, addressed to the enumerators and by 3 o'clock in the morning the entire number, distributed by states and counties, were in the city post-office. A large force of clerks worked all night to complete the work.—*Washington Star.*

The Republican State convention will be held at Boston September 17th, with Congressman Greenhalge as chairman, Lawyer Goulding of Worcester at the head of the commitee on resolution.

Cheap in Price.
Good in Quality.
Ecru in Color.
SIZES 18 TO 30.
WHAT ?
Ladies' Corsets
—FOR—
39c. a Pair
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.
Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other,
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.
[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 “	1.30 “	8.00 “	2.00 “
9.30 “	2.30 “	9.00 “	3.00 “
10.30 “	3.30 “	10.00 “	4.00 “
11.30 “	4.30 “	11.00 “	5.00 “
	5.30 “	12.00 M.	6.00 “
	6.3 “		7.00 “
	7.30 “		8.00 “
	8.30 “		9.00 “
	9.30 “		10.00 “
	10.30 “		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1. P.M
10.00 “	1.30 “	9.30 “	2.00 “
11.00 “	2.30 “	10.30 “	3.00 “
12.00 M.	3.30 “	11.30 “	4.00 “
	4.30 “		5.00 “
	5.30 “		6.00 “
	6.30 “		7.00 “
	7.30 “		8.00 “
	8.30 “		9.00 “
	9.30 “		10.00 “
	10.30 “		

Subject to change without notice.
Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.
Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.
GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.
(ELECTRIC.)
Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8 55, 9.50 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13. 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9 35, 10.00. 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.
At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.
Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.
JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.
On and after June 16, 1890.
Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.19, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 9.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1845—Mt. Wollaston Lodge, I. O. O. F., first organized.

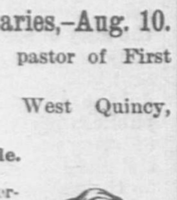
World Wide.

1593—Birth of Izaak Walton, the father of angling; died 1683.
1631—Birth of John Dryden, poet; died 1701.
1757—Fort William Henry capitulated to the French under Gen. Montcalm. The savages, inflamed with liquor, massacred many of the prisoners.
1830—Louis Philippe proclaimed king of the French.
1842—The Maine boundary settled by Ashburton treaty between Great Britain and United States; American negotiations conducted by Daniel Webster.
1849—The Hungarians defeated by Gen. Haynau, known as "the Austrian butcher."
1856—Death of Mme. Vestris, comic actress, wife of Charles Mathews; born 1797.
1862—Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.; Union forces defeated.
1874—Destructive typhoon at Nagasaki, Japan.
1874—Marshal Bazaine escaped from the island of St. Marguerite, assisted by his wife and nephew, landing in Genoa.
1880—Ex-Governor William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, died, aged 66.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—Aug. 10.

1708—Rev. Moses Fiske, pastor of First church, Quincy, died.
1876—Willard House at West Quincy, burned.

World Wide.



DAGUERRE.

1498—Continent of South America discovered by Columbus.
1675—Greenwich Observatory founded.
1782—Birth of Sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde; died 1852.
1792—Paris first heard the music of the "Marseillaise." It was composed by Rouget de l'Isle, a young officer stationed at Strasburg. The Tuilleries were stormed by the French revolutionists, the royal Swiss guards cut to pieces and the king and his family imprisoned.
1821—The remains of Maj. Andre, British spy hanged by order of Washington, removed to England and interred in Westminster abbey.
1821—Missouri admitted into the Union.
1851—Death of Daguerre, inventor of the daguerreotype; born 1789.
1861—Battle of Wilson's Creek at Springfield, Mo.: Confederates defeated.
1866—John H. Surratt tried for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. Jury failed to agree.
1870—Strasburg invested by the Germans.
1878—Tornado at Wallingford, Conn.; demolished 50 buildings; 30 lives lost.
1888—Salomon, president of Hayti, abdicated.
1889—The Sioux lands in Dakota ceded to the government by the Indians.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

A printing out paper, which can be printed by gas light with an exposure of about forty-five minutes, is said to have been invented in England.

In handling sensitive paper in hot weather if the fingers be at all moist with perspiration, a little French chalk rubbed over them will prevent the paper becoming marked.

A grand turning copula eight meters in diameter is to be erected in the Vatican garden for covering the photographic equatorial instrument which is to be used in connection with mapping out the stars.

India rubber focussing cloths, the bellows of cameras, etc., sometimes have an inclination to become tacky or adherent, but if some French chalk be applied to them occasionally this tendency will be entirely obviated.

In the process of photographing colors, lately discovered, the photographs are taken on glass and paper, and the tints range from a deep red, through yellow, to bright blue; but green is absent in all the positives. Very long exposure is required.

One of the most valuable additions to the fixing bath is one ounce of acid sulphite of soda in solution to five ounces of hypo. This lessens the time of fixing one-half, and acts as a clearing solution, also doing away with the necessity of an alum bath.

SCIENTIFIC SQUIBS.

Electric cabs have been successfully introduced in Germany.

The cause of sun spots is held to be the result of increased electric activity on the sun.

In some portions of the world, at the time of full moon, there is said to be a tendency toward a diminition of clouds.

Experiments made in Austria show that the addition of soda to Portland cement enables it to withstand the action of frost.

Apiarists maintain that bees do not injure growing or fair fruit. The juice of the sound fruit is inimical to their welfare; but though they will not attack sound fruit, they settle upon bruised and blemished fruit.—New York Times.

The perfected target for firing at the small arm ranges is worked by electricity. By means of contact and a battery there is communication with the indicating apparatus at the firing end of the range showing which section of the target has been struck.

A Trotter's Wild Break.

A strange and exciting runaway of a horse through a Penn street business place occurred at Reading, Pa. Charles W. Bechtel owned a $600 spirited trotter, which was standing in front of his clothing house, hitched to a trotting buggy. The animal shied at a bicycle and dashed on the pavement. He dashed into De Witt & Hillegass' leaf tobacco warehouse, a building 200 feet long. He entered by the front door while the place was crowded, and made a mad break for the rear. About the middle of the building he tore loose from the vehicle, cleared an elevator shaft twenty-two feet wide and dashed through the rear door into the street below, a distance of some twenty feet. His progress was only stopped by striking a brick house on the opposite side of the street, crushing in a wall. The animal died three hours later.—Baltimore American.

EVERYTHING IN READINESS.

Commandant Hastings Issues Orders Respecting Proceedings at Camp Philip H. Sheridan.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The following order has been issued.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP SHERIDAN,
MECHANICS' BUILDING, Aug. 8, 1890.
General Orders No. 2:

Church call will be sounded at 7:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., at which time the chaplain will conduct services in the hall over headquarters. It is hoped comrades will avail themselves of this privilege.

The staff will report in citizen's dress on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., to familiarize themselves with the camp and the duties assigned them.

The entire staff, with the orderlies and musicians, will report for duty on Monday, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock a. m., at which time the tour of duty will commence, and after which time no member of the staff will absent himself without permission from these headquarters.

The commandant is pleased to announce that, through the thoughtfulness of Maj. O. H. Marion, surgeon-in-chief, a complete medical staff, in charge of Assistant Surgeon H. S. Dearing, First infantry, has been detailed for duty at the camp, and the sick will be provided with proper remedies without leaving the building.

Through the courtesy of Gen. Thomas Sherwin, president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company, complete telephonic communication has been made with the camp.

To guard against the possibilities of fire the board of fire commissioners have placed a chemical engine, with an ample force of firemen, in the camp.

All the arrangements for the rapid and comfortable establishment of the comrades in quarters as fast as they arrive are believed to have been made, and the indications point to a successful tour of duty.

By command of
CHAS. E. HAPGOOD, Commandant.
WM. E. LONG, Adjutant.

CORPORATIONS IN JERSEY.

Legislature's Action Gives a Thriving Business a Decided Setback.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The business of organizing trust companies in New Jersey, which only nominally maintain an office there, while in reality their business is transacted in another state or states, has received a decided set-back. At the instance of the New Jersey banks a law was passed by the last legislature, under which all new corporations, having the same powers as banks and trust companies, are required, upon their organization, to have a paid-up capital of $100,000, to deposit $30,000 in the state treasury to obtain the consent of the bank commissioners.

The law governing the organization of corporations in New Jersey is much more favorable than the law of New York, and it has proved very profitable to the state; hence thousands of corporations have been organized there only to do business in some other state. They save taxation, etc., by doing so. The New Jersey law requires such corporations to maintain an office somewhere in the state, and to pay to the state 1-10th of 1 per cent. on their paid-up capital every year. Under this law thousands of what are really foreign corporations have been organized, and have nominal offices in Jersey City, Newark and East Orange. In the latter town a single firm has organized more than 100 such corporations.

AN UNSUSPICIOUS PRIEST.

Italian Clergyman Swindled Out of $3000 by Fellow Countrymen.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 9.—Rev. Fr. Peter Saponari, pastor of the Italian Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, this city, has been swindled out of $3000 by two of his fellow countrymen. One of the men came to him a few days ago and said he had a nephew, an orphan, whom he desired to put in his charge, saying that the boy's father had left $10,000 in cash for him, and he knew of no better man to assume the care of the orphan than the priest. He asked the pastor to meet him and a friend at Delmonico's to get the $10,000, and told him to bring $3000 with him as security. The pastor drew $3000 from the bank, met the two men at Delmonico's and gave them the money, receiving in return a tin box which the sharpers told him contained $10,000. The men said they would call at the priest's house that evening. As they did not come, the priest opened the box yesterday and found that it only contained a small book. The $3000 was Fr. Saponari's savings for fifteen years. The police are looking for the swindlers.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Thousands of Jews are leaving Russia.

Germany is to make no change in her sugar tax.

Severe hail storms in Minnesota cut down crops.

Alexander Clark of Iowa has been nominated minister to Liberia.

The canoeists at Lake Two Mountains have closed their encampment.

The steamers City of New York and Teutonic are racing across the Atlantic.

A saw mill at St. Cloud, Minn., was struck by lightning and damaged $65,000.

Gen. Badeau's name has been dropped from the rolls of the army, to date from May 19, 1869.

The steamer Brockton run down a Newport sailboat. Two men were drowned and four rescued.

The monster at Providence who poured kerosene over his wife and set fire to her has confessed his crime.

Emperor William bade the queen farewell last night and departed for Heligoland, amid cheers and salutes.

A sub-committee of the house is to investigate the offices of the United States marshal and clerk of courts in Boston.

William K. Blount of Massachusetts was nominated by the president to be surveyor of customs in the district of Boston.

Farmers at Warwick Plains, R. I., will seek indemnity for damage done their farms during the sham battle of state troops.

A New York police justice found nothing objectionable in Tolstoi's book, and discharged street venders arrested for selling copies.

Joseph Chamberlain expresses the opinion that Lord Salisbury's government is safe for its full parliamentary term of seven years.

Strong winds, big hailstones and heavy rains have caused immense damage to crops in the region about St. Giles Lotbiniere, P. Q.

A strike by switchmen in the Mackay yards at Evansville, Ind., tied up seven passenger trains, and 500 excursionists had to spend the night there.

The senate passed the concurrent resolution providing for the transfer, with Mrs. Grant's consent, of Gen. Grant's remains to Arlington cemetery.

Perry county deserves to be blotted from the map of Kentucky. Judge Lilly is holding the first court in two years, surrounded by militia, and with 400 armed outlaws encamped about. A bloody mountain war is imminent.

GIANTS TAKE ONE.

Their Tremendous Batting Leads to Boston's Defeat.

FAST TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

Sunol and Belle Hamlin Attempt to Lower Their Records Over a Hard Track—Gossoon and Quickstep Win Cups at Newport.

Rain prevented the National League games which were to have been played yesterday in Brooklyn and New York. Chicago defeated Cleveland, and Cincinnati Pittsburg. Following is the complete record to date:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	88	59	29	.670
Philadelphia	89	57	32	.640
Boston	90	56	34	.622
Cincinnati	88	54	34	.613
Chicago	89	46	43	.517
New York	89	38	51	.427
Cleveland	88	26	62	.295
Pittsburg	87	18	69	.206

The Players' League.

Following is the record of the Players' league, yesterday's games having been won by New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg and Cleveland:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	85	51	34	.600
Brooklyn	93	53	40	.569
New York	88	48	40	.545
Chicago	89	48	41	.539
Philadelphia	90	48	42	.533
Pittsburg	85	38	47	.447
Cleveland	85	37	48	.435
Buffalo	83	24	59	.289

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

New Yorkers Capture a Game from the Boston Men.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The first part of the game was dull, but after the seventh inning, when Boston earned four runs and tied the score, to the conclusion it was very exciting. New York won the game by tremendous batting, as Boston's fielding was nearly perfect. Attendance 3325.

NEW YORK	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Gore, lf	5	1	2	3	0	3	0	0
Ewing, c	5	1	2	2	1	5	6	1
Connor, 1b	5	0	1	1	1	8	0	0
Richardson, ss	4	2	1	4	1	2	2	1
Slattery, rf	3	2	1	4	0	3	0	0
Johnston, cf	5	1	2	3	0	2	0	0
Hatfield, 3b, p	4	1	2	3	0	0	3	1
Vaughn, 3b	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Shannon, 2b	5	2	1	2	0	4	2	1
Crane, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Day, p	4	1	2	5	0	0	1	0
Total	41	11	15	28	3	27	14	5
BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Stovey, rf	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Kelly, c	4	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	0	1	1	1	10	0	0
H. Richardson, lf	5	1	1	1	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	2	1	1	0	3	2	1
Quinn, 2b	5	2	2	5	0	4	1	0
Irwin, ss	3	2	1	1	0	1	7	0
Gumbert, p	4	1	2	3	0	0	4	0
Totals	36	10	12	16	1	26	15	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	—11
Boston	1	2	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	—10

Earned runs—New York 7, Boston 4. Two-base hits—Johnston, Hatfield, Shannon, Gore, Quinn, Gumbert. Three-base hit—Quinn. Stolen bases—New York 3, Boston 3. Base on balls—New York 2, Boston 11. Base on errors—New York 1, Boston 2. Struckout—New York 2, Boston 4. Home runs—O'Day, D. Richardson, Slattery. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 8.—The home team played in fine form and won rather easily. Hemming, Ward's young pitcher, did excellent work until the eighth inning, when the visitors made all their runs. Buffinton pitched well after the first inning.

Brooklyn	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 6. Errors—Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Hemming and Cook, Buffinton and Hallman.

Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Clevelands took the last game of the present series from Chicago. The home team played miserably. O'Brien pitched well for the visitors.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1		—5
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Cleveland 13, Chicago 7. Errors—Cleveland 1, Chicago 6. Batteries—O'Brien, Sutcliffe and Brennan; Barston and Farrell.

Pittsburg, 18; Buffalo, 5.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The home team succeeded in taking the final game from the Bisons by heavy hitting and loose play of their opponents.

Pittsburg	2	0	0	1	4	6	3	0	2	—18
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg 13, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 13, Buffalo 8. Errors—Pittsburg 5, Buffalo 7. Batteries—Maul and Quinn; Keefe, Mack, Cunningham and Halligan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati and Chicago Victorious Over Pittsburg and Cleveland.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Latham contributed great deal to Cincinnati's victory, as his timely batting and good base running scored a majority of the runs. Pittsburg batted Duryea hard but their hits were not well bunched.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	—9
Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati 6, Pittsburg 4. Base hits—Cincinnati 10, Pittsburg 14. Errors—Cincinnati 3, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Duryea and Keenan, Osborne and Wilson.

Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 0.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—Hutchinson was in the box for Chicago and did great work shutting out the Clevelands with one hit.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0		—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago 3. Base hits—Chicago 10, Cleveland 1. Errors—Chicago 1, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Wadsworth and Zimmer.

Ball Games Postponed.

National—At Philadelphia, New York and Philadelphia. At Brooklyn, Boston and Brooklyn.

Atlantic—At Newark, New Haven and Newark. At Wilmington, Hartford and Wilmington. At Harrisburg, Baltimore and Harrisburg.

SUNOL AND BELLE HAMLIN.

They Make a Mile in 2:11 1-4 and 2:14 1-4 Under Difficulties.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Fifteen thousand people went to the driving park, attracted by the announcement that Sunol and Belle Hamlin would attempt to lower the records of 2:10 1-2 and 2:12 1-4, made by them, respectively. The track was dry and in seemingly good condition, but it lacked elasticity. Both the mares received a warm reception from the thousands that filled the grand stand and lined the track. After some preliminary warming-up the judges announced that the horses would be sent to beat 2:15. This was for the purpose of giving Sunol a record as a 4-year-old, the best record up to date being 2:16.

Belle Hamlin was sent first. She flew to the quarter in 33 1-4, and to the half in 1:06. The running mate joined her on the next quarter and she reached the three-quarters in 1:40. Coming into the stretch the wind blew straight in her face and she did not make the finish that was expected. She came steady, but at the distance pole she was perceptibly tiring. She made her own pace and passed under the wire in 2:14 1-4.

The California wonder, Sunol, was then called up. As she passed up the stretch for the start she received a salvo of applause. Turning just above the distance pole, she got under headway and passed under the wire in full motion. She reached the quarter in 33 3-4, slow time for her, but she made up for it in the distance to the half, which was reached in 1:05 1-4, or 31 1-4 for the quarter. To the three-quarters, where the track was poorest she lost again, reaching the third pole in 1:38 1-2. At the head of the stretch the runner was waiting for her, but before he got turned around Sunol had passed him and was away ahead. The runner did not catch her until well down the stretch and when she heard him on her wheel the gallant little mare flew onward and passed under the wire in 2:11 1-4, just 3-4 seconds slower than her Californian record. As the time was hung out the crowd burst into applause, long continued.

Considering the track and the fact that the wind on the stretch made a difference of a full second, Sunol's performance more than equals that which ranked her next to the queen of trotters, Maud S.

RACING OFF NEWPORT.

Gossoon Wins in the Forty-Footers, the Quickstep in the Schooner Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—A light wind and shore flood tide made the prospect of a race look doubtful, but the preparatory gun was fired, and the forties began their little play for a start. Iroquois, Quickstep and Ænone were the only schooners entering, and they came in the same class, and no sloops raced but the seventh class, notwithstanding $1000 worth of cups were offered by the New York club. This shows quite conclusively that the yachtsmen are out for rest and recreation rather than for the hard strain which racing entails on every one aboard a racing yacht.

A compass course was signaled southeast and at 11:58 the start was signaled for the big classes. Merlin asked for leave of absence and Volunteer, Clara and the large sloops left the forties to themselves. Iroquois, Quickstep, Œnone was the order, and at 12:08 the handicap gun for schooners and the start for the forties was fired. In the latter Minerva, Marquita, Liris, Gossoon and Moccassin was the order, with Moccassin handicaped by 15 minutes 2 seconds. The two first Burgess forties made short tack right under the bow of the flagship, while Minerva and Liris stood out farther and Moccassin made a still longer leg before tacking.

The sloops crossed as follows: Gossoon, Minerva, Marquita, Liris; schooners, Quickstep, Œnone, Iroquois. Edward Burgess sailed on the Gossoon, and as she crossed the line a winner he did his famous somersault act. Gossoon wins the $200 cup and Quickstep the $300 cup.

The Electra left Brenton's Reef after taking the Quickstep's time, and steamed up to Newport to signal for the disbandment of the squadron.

SINGLE TAX ADVOCATES

Make Arrangements for Holding a National Convention in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—At a meeting of the Single Tax club arrangements were made for the first national convention of single tax advocates at Cooper Union, Monday, Sept. 1. Twenty-three states will be represented and about 300 delegates will be present. The convention will be coincident with the arrival of Henry George from his tour to Australia and around the world. There will be a great welcoming demonstration down the bay, and on Monday, Sept. 1, in addition to the convention, there will be a big mass meeting of single tax people. On the following evening a free trade mass meeting will be held. On Wednesday a dinner will be given at Coney Island, at which leading single tax speakers of the country will be present.

ON THE ROAD TO SIBERIA.

Monotony of a Long Journey Relieved by a Fierce Fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Advices from Siberia say that a body of 180 prisoners on foot, escorted by fifty-three soldiers, on arriving at Tiumen, demanded carts for their conveyance. Their demand being refused, they attacked the soldiers of the escort with ferocity and smashed the rifles of four of the soldiers. The escort made use of their bayonets and wounded ten of the prisoners before the disturbance was quelled.

Maine's Population.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 9.—Supervisor Wright of the western Maine district has completed his examination and correction of census returns and forwarded the last box of schedules of the census to Washington this morning. The footings make up the population of Maine 647,420 in 1890 against 648,639 in 1880. At the time the returns from the eastern district were footed in the supervisor's office several back towns and plantations were missing. The complete returns will increase the totals for several counties. The complete returns will probably show a small gain.

On the Road to Boston.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—Gen. Alger, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, has left to attend the national encampment in Boston.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 8.

New York and New England was the prominent Wall street feature—indeed, it furnished about the only approach to anything like interest in the trading. Boston had a dull day, which is nothing new, but Boston's copper stocks recovered and showed strength, which is something new—this month at least.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41⅞	Nor Pac. pref	81
Central Pacific	31⅞	Oregon Navi	....
Chi & Northwest	110	Oregon Trans	46
Del Lack & West	145¼	Pacific Mail	44¼
Del & Hudson	....	Reading	43⅞
Illinois Central	115⅞	Texas Pacific	19¼
Lake Shore	108⅞	Union Pacific	60¼
Missouri Pacific	70¼	Wabash St. L. & P.	12
N. J. Central	....	do pref	25¼
N. Y. Central	....	Wheel & Lake Erie	36⅞
Northern Pacific	34	Western Union	83

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	6¾	Flint & Pere Mar	94
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	152½
West End Land	....	Mexican Central	23
Atchison	41⅞	N Y & N E	49
Atlantic & Pacific	6⅞	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	178
Boston & Maine	207	Union Pacific	60
Boston & Prov	255	Wisconsin Central	25¼
Chicago, B & Q	103	American Bell	....
Central Mass	20¾	New England Tel	53
do pref	48	Erie Tel	18½
Eastern	172	Mexican Tel	80

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—FLOUR—Dull: city mills $4 65 to 5 00; city mills patents $5 15 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, $2 85 to 3 45; do fair to fancy, 3 50 to 5 20; do patents $4 75 to 5 65; Minnesota clear $4 10 to 4 75; do straights 4 15 to 5 25.

WHEAT—Weak; No 2 red 98 to 99c elevator; No 3 red 94c.

CORN—Heavy; No 2, 54⅝ to 55¼c elevator; steamer mixed 55⅝ to 56⅛c.

COFFEE—Rio firmer; fair cargoes 20½c.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

DIVES AND LAZARUS.

LESSON VI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 10.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xvi, 19-31—Commit Verses, 25-26—Golden Text, Mark x, 24—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

19. "There was a certain rich man, which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day." In the margin of the R. V. "faring sumptuously" is translated as "living in mirth and splendor." So that we have before us one who had all that heart could wish, as far as this world is concerned, and he made the most of it, and was no doubt envied and sought after by many. An invitation to his house was something desirable, and perhaps never refused. But in all the wealth and mirth and splendor of his home there was nothing pleasing to God.

20, 21. "And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate, full of sores, and desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table; moreover the dogs came and licked his sores." Perhaps there could not be a greater contrast than the rich man in his luxury and this poor beggar in his poverty and affliction, and no ordinary person would hesitate a moment if asked to choose for themselves the position of one or the other.

But when we consider the whole lesson in the light of here and hereafter, we shall see that it might well be called "The story of the two beggars." The one was a beggar during the short time of his earthly pilgrimage, the other became a beggar for all eternity.

22. "And it came to pass that the beggar died and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom." Those who call this parable take it upon themselves to assume the responsibility of so doing. I am not willing to do so, having no authority, and prefer to accept it as a plain statement of facts by one who knew whereof He affirmed, and was capable of giving us a glimpse of the unseen, with which He was perfectly familiar.

"The rich man also died, and was buried." His wealth could not prolong his life, nor could his many friends and admirers detain him. He, too, has gone from present things, leaving all his mirth and splendor behind him.

23. "And in hell (R. V., hades) he lifts up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom." No escort of holy angels awaited him, nor does he find himself in rest and peace, much less in mirth and splendor. Even while they are weeping over his body, and tenderly caring for it, he is in torment, in that portion of Hades, or the place of departed spirits, where the lost await the resurrection of the body, the great white throne, and their everlasting punishment in the lake of fire (Rev. xx, 5, 11-15; xxi, 8). The word "hell" is found in the New Testament about twenty-three times; twelve times it is Gehenna, or the place of everlasting burnings, and eleven times it is Hades, or the place of departed spirits between death and resurrection. The R. V. makes the distinction. This is a difficult lesson for those who believe that there is no consciousness between death and resurrection, for the facts as stated by the Lord Jesus completely upset such a notion.

25. "Son, remember." Does not this seem to imply that at least part of the agony of the lost will be the unceasing remembrance of past sins, past opportunities forever gone, past ingratitude to God which can never be remedied? Those who in this life give themselves up to pleasure, saying unto God, "Depart from us; for we desire not the knowledge of Thy ways," will in due time know the meaning of these words, "Woe unto you that are rich! for ye have received your consolation" (Job xxi, 13; Luke vi, 24).

26. "Between us and you there is a great gulf fixed." Taking this verse as we find it, the doctrine of probation after death is swept away; for according to this there is no passing from the place of the lost to the place of the blest. Heaven is above all fear, hell is below all hope. Jesus said to the unbelieving of His day, "Ye shall die in your sins! whither I go, ye cannot come" (John viii, 21). "These shall go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal" (Matt. xxv, 46). The punishment is the same length as the life; for it is precisely the same word in the Greek which is applied to each.

27, 28. "Send him to my father's house, for I have five brethren; that he may testify unto them lest they also come into this place of torment." Here is a lost soul anxious for the salvation of those on earth who are, like he was, indifferent to their eternal welfare. What a wonder this is when saved souls on earth manifest so little anxiety for the salvation of others. Or is it a wonder when we consider that this lost soul knew what it meant to be lost, for he was experiencing their torment; while saved ones on earth too often seem not to believe that it means anything very bad not to be saved.

29. "Abraham saith unto him, They have Moses and the prophets; let them hear them." The word of God, even the Scriptures of the Old Testament, are all sufficient to guide us into the way of peace, for there is but one way of salvation revealed in the whole Word of God, and that is salvation by a substitute, the innocent taking the place of the guilty. Whether we consider the coats of skins for Adam and Eve, or Abel's sacrifice, or the ram offered in the stead of Isaac, or the constant sacrifices of Israel, all point to Him who was led as a lamb to the slaughter, on whom the Lord laid the iniquity of us all, who was wounded for our transgressions, bruised for our iniquities, on whom was laid the chastisement which purchased our peace, and with whose stripes we are healed (Isa. liii, 1-7). For further light on salvation in the Old Testament see the ark of Noah, the Passover Lamb in Egypt, the cities of refuge, and such passages as Isa. i, 18; xliii, 25; Mic. vi, 8; Zech. iii, etc.

30. "And he said, Nay, father Abraham: but if one went unto them from the dead, they will repent." So many think today and say, How do we know? What evidence have we? Has any one ever come back to tell us? All who talk thus set aside these words of our Lord as of no value, and despise Him who came from Heaven to Calvary to redeem us. The words of Moses and the prophets are the words of the Holy Spirit of God through Moses and the prophets, yea, the words of God Himself (Acts xxviii, 25; Heb. i, 1). So that if any think they would be convinced by one from the dead rather than by the Word of God, it requires no argument to prove that all such are guilty of despising the Word of God.

31. "And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." We are apt to think that seeing is believing, but Jesus says, "Blessed are they that have not seen, yet have believed" (John xx, 29). And Peter says by the Spirit, "Whom having not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory" (I Peter i, 8). We have no proof that this rich man was a murderer or a blasphemer, a drunkard or a dishonest man; he may have been moral, upright and a good citizen; but he evidently was an unbeliever, a rejecter of God and His word, and this caused him to become a lost man.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 9.

High water at 6.15 A. M. and 6.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.45; Sets at 6.54.
Moon rises 11.42.
New Moon August 15.

LEDGER TO CELEBRATE TUESDAY.

That the employes of the Daily Ledger office may witness the Grand Army parade, no paper will be published on Tuesday. The issue of Wednesday will contain a good report of the great day, and tell how the visiting Post was entertained. GREEN & PRESCOTT.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Let everybody who has a national flag fly it all next week.

G. F. Wilson & Co., will close their store on Tuesday at noon.

The Quincy Water Company pays a tax of $960 in Braintree this year.

Mrs. P. C. Ilsley and daughter are the guests of her sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Taylor.

Mrs. Alexander wife of the Commissioner of Public Works continues seriously ill.

Don't grumble at the rain. It may interfere with your plans, but it is very much needed.

The Quincy Monitor is out today in a new dress, but with much less local matter than usual.

Although Quincy went from July 10 to 18 inclusive without a death, there have been 36 in the 22 days since.

The City Band of Quincy has been engaged by Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Post of Braintree for next Tuesday.

W. H. Doble wants economical buyers to come and see his stock. He has bargains for all. See today's "ad."

The city stone breaker which is situated on Mr. Terrance Keenan's land on South street, shut down last night for an indefinite period.

The new Odell block in Salem, a large and substantial three-story structure, is to be of pressed brick with trimmings of Quincy granite.

The following stores will be closed all day Tuesday: Saville & Jones, D. E. Wadsworth & Co., Granite Clothing Co., Quincy One Price Clothing Co.

The organ at Christ's church which has been undergoing extensive repairs for the past three weeks is now in good condition. The work was done by Messrs. Cole & Woodbury of Boston.

The "Purcell controversy" has not subsided yet. The OBSERVER of today prints a column article from Mr. F. A. Hobart in reply to those of last week. It makes a demand for the Observer.

The Victor cricket club has arranged a game with the Northern Stars of South Quincy for next Wednesday, on the former's grounds at Quincy Point.

For the second time the joint committees on Light and Finance failed last night to get a quorum, and the important order proposing a change in street light was not even discussed.

The Manchester Mirror says Florence, the nine months old daughter of Mr. Howard L. Halstead of Quincy, Mass., died at Amoskeag on Tuesday of cholera infantum. They were on a visit to Mrs. Halstead's parents. The interment was at Amoskeag.

Taxpayers will have to wait a week or two longer to learn what their assessment is this year. The Assessors say, however, that any anxious to pay may forward the amount of last year's bill now and the balance later. The bill will be at least twenty-five per cent larger than in 1889.

The electric cars on the Manet Street Railway to Manet Beach and Houghs Neck are now running on time, and giving the best of accommodations to its patrons. On Sunday, cars will run every half hour from 8 A. M., to 10.30 P. M. Over two thousand people rode over this popular road last Sunday to get the sea air and a good fish dinner.

A Burglar Thrashed.

James Fennessey of Hyde Park states that he found a stranger rummaging about his rooms at his home on the Summit at 3 o'clock Friday morning, and that he chased him out of the house, caught him on Williams avenue, gave him a good thrashing and let him go. Fennessey is a laboring man, six feet in height, and perfectly able to handle the average housebreaker.—*Herald.*

HOUGHS NECK.

Beginning to Talk Illumination—Will Attempt to Beat the Record.

As the end of the season here draws near considerable interest is shown, as to how illumination night shall be observed. The illumination night of last year was a grand success, exceeding the expectations of the committee who had charge. That it can and should be equalled, if not eclipsed this year, is the opinion of everyone who has been spoken to on the subject. The committee who had charge of the affair last year, expended in the vicinity of $250 to make the day and evening what it was—one of the most eventful in the annals of Houghs Neck.

With the increased accommodations to and from Quincy, a greater number would avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the beach. Hundreds were unable to reach Houghs Neck's last illumination, especially in the afternoon, when the barges were crowded to their utmost, and other conveyances were at a premium. The same amount of money could be collected fully as easily as last year. The Manet road would undoubtedly help the fund with a good sized contribution. Last year the illumination was held earlier than usual, August 28 being the date. Three weeks are now left before that date, ample time to make all arrangements. Let the gentlemen who so successfully arranged the affair of last year call a meeting and start the ball rolling. Last year's record can and should be beaten.

Mr. A. D. S. Bell, president of the Manet Railroad & Land Company, has the beautiful cottage of Mr. John O. Holden of Quincy, Cedar Bluffs.

Mr. J. T. Nelson of Campello, Mr. H. H. Brooks and Mr. D. C. Brooks of Cambridge, are at the Linden.

Mr. J. D. Taber had the misfortune to sprain his ankle quite badly. He is about his business as usual however.

The Odd Fellows of Randolph have thus early secured the Casino for Labor day. The party will probably number in the vicinity of two hundred.

Miss Julia Monyihan of Quincy Neck is a guest of the McCauley cottagers.

Mrs. J. A. Murphy of Canton, Mrs. C. H. Prescott, Master C. A. Prescott of Fitchburg and Master Ralph S. Blake of Stoughton, are the latest arrivals at the Linden.

Mr. L. Ray Taber spent yesterday at the Point of Pines.

A party of twenty from Norwood will spend Sunday in one of the Linden cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stoddard and Mr. Hiram French of Braintree, are enjoying camp life on the shore at Quincy Woods.

A large party enjoyed a row on the smooth water of west side last night and listened to the singing from one of the cottages on the bluff.

Mr. Waldo Perry Withington and family and Mr. Daniel R. Beckford, Jr., and family of Oakdale, Dedham, are at the Seaweed cottage for a week.

The Misses Jennie and Flossie Keltie of Roxbury and Mr. Elmer Strout were visitors at the Seaweed last Sunday.

Mr. George Cartright and family went home to Dedham Thursday, after a two weeks' stay on east side.

Mr. Edward Burbeck of Boston and brother of Quincy were visitors at the Seaweed Wednesday night.

Quite a large party from Dedham is expected Sunday.

Mrs. Richard Cartwright and Miss Mary A. Danner were guests at the Linden the last few days, both of Dedham.

Quite a number of merchants doing business in Boston go up on the 7 and 8 o'clock cars every morning and enjoy the stiff sea breezes.

TODAY'S COURT.

Everett Willis of Brockton, for an assault on Mrs. Alice Flannagan of Randolph. Willis works for a furniture house in Brockton, and came to Randolph to see about some leased goods. When he entered the house he claimed the woman assaulted him and pointed a revolvor at him, threatening to shoot. His helper testified to the same, and that he witnessed him. A looker-on took the stand, and testified that Willis' helper was on the sidewalk all the time, and could not swear to seeing anything. Willis was fined $15 and costs, For disturbing the peace he was discharged.

Lewis L. Wheelwright of Cohasset, for being drunk, paid $5 and costs.

Sunday Services.

Christadelphian Services.

At French's hall, at 7.30 P. M., there will be a lecture delivered by Mr. H. H. Rich of Boston. Subject: "To whom we gave no such Commandment." (Application to modern teaching.) All are welcome.

M. E. Church, West Quincy.

Rev. W. F. Lawford, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 by Rev. Luther Freeman of Wollaston. Sunday school at 11.45. Epworth League at 6. General prayer service at 7. All invited.

MARRIED.

KIRTON—SUMMERS—In Weymouth, Aug. 2, by Rev. William Hyde, Mr. Benjamin Kirton to Miss Maria V. Summers, both of Braintree.

DIED.

WRIGHT—In West Quincy, Aug 8, Everett E. son of Mr. Frederick and Mrs. Delvina M. Wright aged 1 month and 14 days.

GULLICKSON—In Boston, Aug 8, Carl A. Gullickson of this city, aged 27 years.

ROACH—In Quincy, Aug. 8, John, son of Mr. Richard and Mrs. Bridget Roach, aged 7 months and 16 days.

EVERYTHING TIED UP

Knights of Labor Leave Work on the New York Central

WITHOUT A WORD OF WARNING

Not a Train Has Left New York City Since 7:30 Last Evening — Railroad Will Fight It Out—Violence at Albany. May Prove the Biggest Strike Ever Seen in the East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The strike of the employes on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad was begun at 7:30 o'clock last evening. Not a train has left the depot at Forty-second street since that hour. The Grand Union hotel is crowded with people who expected to leave the city and engaged passage for various points. At 8:30 o'clock a gentleman reached the hotel and announced that the engineer and men employed in running an in-coming train had deserted their posts in the tunnel at Eighty-sixth street and left the train standing there. He, as well as the other passengers, had to get out and make their way to Forty-second street as best they could.

The strike was ordered on account of certain employes. Under the orders every train was abandoned, no matter where it might be. The 7:10 train for Montreal was waiting the signal at the Grand Central depot, when engineer, fireman and brakemen left it and walked out of the depot. Efforts to secure men to fill their places were without avail. The men on other trains also left them. Two passenger trains, one going each way, were deserted by their crews in the tunnel at Eighty-sixth street. Travel was thus not only blocked on the Central road, but also on the New York and New Haven and New York and Harlem roads, which use tracks of the Central road as far as Melrose.

There was great excitement at the depot, where great crowds of people were gathered who expected to take the train out of the city. The hotels in the neighborhood are crowded with disappointed travelers.

In an interview Vice President Webb of the Central road said: "At the nearest calculation there are about 850 men out. Every man who has struck may consider himself discharged. We have advertised for men and the places of the strikers are being rapidly filled. Not one of the men through whom this trouble has come about will ever be taken back, and we have positively declined to have anything to do with the Knights of Labor. We expect no trouble, but if there is any, we will have the police to protect us."

Mr. Webb announced that the fast mail had pulled out of the depot at 9 o'clock with four mail cars, but no passenger cars were attached to the train. No attempt was made to run any trains last night. Everything would be left at a standstill just where the men left off. There were no means to get to Albany or New England last night. But the opening up of the great avenues of trade may be begun to-day. When Acting Superintendent of Police Byrnes was notified of the strike, he at once ordered the entire police reserve to be in readiness for duty. Police Captain McElvaine of the Grand Central station with his men took possession of the depot as soon as the strike commenced, and did his best to maintain order.

Police were sent out to guard the tracks as far north as Spuyten Duyvil and as far south as St. John's Park, where the great freight depot is located. Central office detectives were sent to guard all the signal stations and switch houses as far as Spuyten Duyvil. Shortly before 8 o'clock the detectives at the switch house at Fifty-seventh street and Fourth avenue sent for assistance, which was promptly rendered, The police reserves are all in waiting and patrol wagons are placed at convenient points. Thus far no violence has been done.

The Big Depot Closed.

At 11 o'clock last night the Grand Central depot was closed to the traveling public, and the following official notice was posted at all the ticket offices:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The sale of tickets has been discontinued temporarily. The ticket agent will refund, if called upon to do so.

THEODORE VOORHEES,
General Superintendent.

The crowd soon dispersed and quiet reigned around the big depot. The general opinion among the strikers is that the trouble would not have arisen if Mr. Depew had been in this country. Their grievances seem to be personally directed against Vice President Webb and General Manager Toucey. They claim that before it is over the strike will prove to be the biggest ever seen in the east.

At a late hour last night Vice President Webb reiterated his statement that trains would surely be running in the morning. J. J. Holland of the executive board Knights of Labor, was just as positive that they would not run.

While there is as yet no strike on the West Shore, it is claimed that things are in a shaky condition over there.

No one seems to know how the strike was ordered or who gave the signal to strike. J. J. Holland, a member of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, when seen by a reporter, denied that he had ordered it or even knew that a strike had been ordered.

THE SITUATION AT ALBANY.

Strikers Commit Acts of Violence—Freight Trains Stalled.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The New York Central and Hudson River trains are tied up here. The men in the West Albany shops of the railroad company were ordered out at 8 o'clock. This will cripple the road and little business can be done.

The road is tied up from Buffalo to New York. All switchmen have deserted their posts. Trains are allowed to proceed to the termini of divisions and then switch service is refused.

At the headquarters of Superintendent Bissell, at the Union depot, a stalwart policeman guarded the door and kept back a crowd of ugly looking men demanding to see the chief of the division. To a reporter Mr. Bissell said: "My first intimation of the strike was at 7 o'clock, when the men left the yard and the local Troy trains were stopped for want of brakemen. The strike, I found, extended over the yardmen and trainmen, but over none of the conductors or engineers. We have received a message from Third Vice President Webb saying that the road will fight the strike, and unless the men return at once they will be dropped and their places filled. I have sent Mr. Webb's message to every station above, and we will abide the result."

While the reporter was talking, a detective came in and reported that the north express and mail train which left New York at 4:30 and Albany at 10 p. m., two hours late, was stalled within the city limits. The platform swarmed with men who would apply the air brakes each time the engineer took them off. The engineer was threatened but stuck to his post. The 6 o'clock train out of New York arrived here at 10:50 o'clock and started west with a police guard to try and clear the platforms of the mail train. Later Mr. Bissell told the reporter that it looked as if the road, at least from Albany to Buffalo, would be entirely closed. Asked to give his version of the strike, he said:

"The men have no money grievance. The strike is simply to find out if they can dictate to us whom we shall hire or discharge. The cause direct was the discharge of several labor agitators belonging to the Knights of Labor, and who were causing trouble on our line. We intend to do our own business."

The depots were filled with people, and many, after finding no trains, left for hotels or homes. The strike has not as yet extended to the West Shore, and officials say it will not. Labor men say that if the road does not succumb the West Shore men will be ordered out.

Getting Riotous.

At 10:15 the 4:50 train from New York, which was stalled at Vanwoert street, was started with the aid of the helper, but the engineer and fireman of the latter were badly stoned and the cab windows broken. The fast express which leaves New York city at 6 o'clock and is due here at 9:50, and which usually arrives in two sections, did not get in until 12:15. The orders were to rush this train through even if no others were started out. At 12:45 this morning this train was started with three engines, and consisted of two baggage cars, two passenger coaches and ten sleepers. The 6:30 train out of New York arrived about 12:20 a. m. and did not leave here at all, the majority of her passengers being taken by the fast express.

The freight department running west is at a complete standstill, there being no less than five long freight trains stalled at the freight bridge. Between here and Schenectady there are about six freight trains. The depot is guarded by police and detectives and a posse of police are watching the switches. The Tenth battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., has been ordered to be in rediness to respond to a call, and there is an extra force of police ready for any emergency. Trouble is expected at the West Albany shops when the men go to work.

Explanation Asked For.

New York Central and Hudson River railroad employes are indignant at the unsatisfactory treatment of the Knights of Labor committee at New York. The general executive board are at the Delavan hotel in this city and have notified the Central Hudson authorities that they will receive any explanation offered for the dismissal of the Knight of Labor men.

Men at Utica Quit Work.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In and about the Utica station and yards of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, about 150 men are employed. The yardmen went out about 8:35 o'clock last evening. There are on duty only the baggage master, yardmaster, gate tender, ticket seller and the telegraph operator, five in all. The freight handlers went out this morning. The men say they go out, not from any local grievance, but because they are Knights of Labor.

It Strikes Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The New York Central railroad strike has reached here. Those trainmen whose homes are in this city, are leaving their trains as fast as they arrive here. As far as known at this time, the strike has not affected the employes in the yards at East Rochester.

CAN EDISON EXPLAIN?

A Man Receives a Shock of 2000 Volts and Recovers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—William Ross, an employe of the United States Electric Light company, while changing carbons in one of the city electric lights, received a shock of 2000 volts. He was almost instantly rendered insensible, but soon recovered, although the flesh of the right hand, where the current entered, and on his left arm where it passed off, was badly burned. He said that for four or five seconds before he became insensible he suffered great pain.

Anti-Lottery People Mean Business.

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 9.—The anti lottery convention reconvened yesterday. A number of speeches were made and resolutions adopted, among the resolutions being one to boycott The Times-Democrat and Daily States of New Orleans on account of their pro-lottery sentiments. The newspaper committee reported $30,800 guaranteed for a morning daily newspaper to be published in the city of New Orleans in opposition to rechartering the lottery. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Depredations by Outlaws.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The public is becoming alarmed over the frequent outrages committed by Garcia's band of robbers. Yesterday the band surprised a number of hands at work on the railroad between Havana and Matanzas and compelled them to tear up the rails. The result was a freight train was thrown from the track. The robbers proceeded to help themselves and shot Conductor Rodriguez dead. Troops have started from Matanzas for the scene.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet' number 151 in the United States this week, against 131 last week and 173 this week last year. Canada had 25 this week against 28 last week. The total number of failures in the United States, Jan. 1 to date, is 6355, against 7032 in 1889.

Second Adventists Elect Officers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9.—The Second Advent Camp Meeting association elected these officers: President, Dr. James Hemerway of Athol, Mass.; vice president, Rev. J. C. St. John of Westfield, Mass.; secretary, Miles Grant of Boston; treasurer, Dr. D. Matthewson of Putnam, Conn.

Big Plant Destroyed.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 9.—The plant at White's steel works, covering five acres of ground, with costly machinery and considerable stock, was burned. Loss $150,000; insured for $50,000.

Drowning Accidents.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 9.—Leander Cheese, 19 years old, fell off a raft to-day into Benedict pond and was drowned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9.—Charles Rettie, 21 years old, was drowned while bathing in the Agawam river.

Charles M. King of Boston and Clarence E. Perkins of Kennebunk, Me., were drowned off Old Orchard Beach by the upsetting of their yacht. Neither could swim.

FINE JOB PRINTING

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Neatness and Despatch

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Quincy Patriot Office,

115 Hancock Street.

Billheads,

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Etc., Etc.,

Everything in the Printing Line

at 115 Hancock Street,

Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

TELEPHONE 54-3.

PLEA FOR HARMONY.

The President Gives Advice to Callers Concerning

TARIFF AND ELECTION BILLS.

House Opponents of Blaine's Reciprocity Scheme Converted—Congressmen Decide to Take Leave of Absence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The president availed himself of the presence of a number of senators and representatives calling at the executive mansion as a favorable opportunity for impressing upon them his views upon the situation of affairs in the two houses of congress. He was outspoken and frank in his utterances. He expressed great surprise at the course of Senators Plumb, Teller, Manderson and others of their body in reference to the tariff. He thought that it was of the utmost importance for the Republicans to stand together on that important measure, and it was very inopportune to undertake to create divisions in the party on a subject which was a conspicuous feature of the platform of 1888. To the senators he said that if the Republican party expected to carry the elections in 1892, they should get together and act in harmony.

The tariff bill should be pressed with as much expedition as possible, and as soon as that was done the election bill should be taken up and disposed of at this session. On this subject he said that the government is in possession of sufficient information from its own officers to render legislation concerning fair elections in the south imperative. He added that it was the duty of the leaders in both houses to come together and pass those two important bills in the same manner that they did the silver bill, in order that the Republican party might have the credit of enacting the most vital measures of financial and industrial interest which will go on the statute books at least for the next fifteen years.

The senators and members left the president deeply impressed with his suggestions, and have since been busy conveying his views to their political friends in both houses of congress. It is evident already that the president's suggestions will have great weight and will stimulate the party managers to vigorous and prompt action upon pending legislation, including the proposed reciprocity scheme, which he also urged upon the conference in strong terms. The president added that he was perfectly willing to remain here until all these measures were disposed of. He made no mention of any intention to send a special message to congress on this or any of the other subjects mentioned.

THE RECIPROCITY OUTLOOK.

Maj. McKinley and Other Opponents Brought Into Line.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The conferences which have been going on for several days between members of the finance committee and Republican members of the ways and means committee, concerning the reciprocity proposition, have had the effect of altering the attitude of the members of the latter committee respecting it. Maj. McKinley and others of the committee now express a willingness to adopt any plan that will secure reciprocity with equality. It will thus be seen that the president's course in this matter has had considerable effect on those Republicans in the house who have heretofore strongly antagonized Secretary Blaine's scheme.

"If the president," remarked one of the members, "can show us how the tariff bill can be amended so as to open foreign markets, as well as to create a home market for the farm products of the United States, I, for one, will be only too glad to join with others in enacting such legislation."

It looks now as though the scheme would succeed.

NO RECESS.

Leave of Absence is, However, Granted to Many Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The committee on rules did not consider the question of a recess of the house, which has been asked for by about 130 members who want to attend the Grand Army encampment at Boston. The understanding is that there will be no recess taken, but that there will be no objection to requests for leaves of absence for those who want to go. It is expected that from Monday until Thursday there will be no quorum in the house. An effort will probably be made to secure the attendence of a quorum on Monday to dispose of the pending vote on the motion to table the reconsideration of the recommittal of the Atkinson bill. Mr. Morse attempted to get the resolution before the house for a recess from Saturday until over Thursday, but the speaker refused to recognize him.

Population by States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The population bureau of the census office has completed the preliminary rough counts of the following states: New York, 5,998,693; Indiana, 2,224,822; Nevada, 1,042,212; Iowa, 1,458,300; Montana, 128,163; South Dakota, 336,942; North Dakota, 181,600.

Is Now a Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The president yesterday afternoon approved the original package bill.

Cash Forthcoming.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 9.—It is rumored that an internal loan of $20,000,000 in paper will be issued by a syndicate of bankers. Donovan, the chief of police, and Alocar, the lord mayor, have resigned their seats in the directorate of the national bank. Gold is at 145.

Boston's Valuation.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The assessors of Boston announce the tax rate at $13.30 on $1000. The total real and personal property is placed at $822,026,100, an increase (for the most part on real estate) of $26,592,400 over last year.

For Advocating Boycott.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—Mr. Powell, editor of The Midland Tribune, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Tullamore jail for publishing a boycott resolution.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. — Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts: Warmer; generally fair; southerly winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, except showers along the coast; southerly winds; stationary temperature in Rhode Island; warmer in Connecticut.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 103. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOUND.

FOUND—A Bunch of Keys, which the owner can have by applying to the LEDGER OFFICE and paying for advertisement. Aug. 11—1t

WANTS.

WANTED,—A situation to do housework by two girls who prefer to work in the same family. Apply at the LEDGER office, Quincy. Aug. 9—2t

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One very black Horse. Warranted sound and kind. Sold for no fault, only owner has two. JOHN PAGE, City Boot and Shoe Store, 104 Hancock St.
Aug. 7—6t Aug. 9—1w

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

FOR SALE.—A Bay work horse, weighs about 1400 lbs., 10 years old. Apply to G. W. TUCKERMAN, Washington street.
Aug. 6. 6t

Rhode Island Clambake
— AT THE —
BIG TENT,
(The first on Sea Street)
HOUGHS NECK, - QUINCY.
Every Sunday full Bill of Fare
— FOR —
50 CENTS.
Clam Chowder by the plate. Fruit, tonic, &c.
MRS. H. H. CONNORS,
Proprietor of Brockton Cafe.
Aug. 5. 6t

PIERCE'S HOTEL,

HOUGHS NECK, Quincy, now open. Having purchased the hotel on the next lot north from my old stand, I am prepared to furnish good Shore Dinners, Ice Cream, Clam Chowder, &c. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Good Horse keeping. Board by the day or week. Rooms and Cottages to let. Good accommodations for Sabbath Schools at reduced rates. P. O. address, HENRY PIERCE, Box 18, Houghs Neck.
Aug. 5. 6t

COLTS $1,240
If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.
SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

VISITORS ARRIVE.

Met at the Quincy Depot by a Committee.

FORMAL RECEPTION TONIGHT.

A Short March—Exercises at Camp J. B. Bass Where the Comrades Will be Entertained—Welcome by Mayor Porter and President Fairbanks.

Upon invitation of Paul Revere Post, Robert G. Shaw Post No. 112, of Staten Island, N. Y. will be their guests this week. The visitors were not expected untill late this afternoon, but a telegram this morning announced that they would arrive from Fall River by special train at 12.20. There was not time to change the arrangement made, and therefore the comrades were received at the station by a committee and taken to the Robertson House, where dinner was served. The committee were Commander Williams, Past Commander Souther, and Holt, and Comrades Litchfield, Gardner and Prouty. In the party are:

Edward Openshaw, Commander; 156th Regiment, Company C.

Thos. Burk Senior Vice Commander U. S. Marine Corps Company D Battalion.

Thomas Doran, 15th Regiment, Company F., N. Y. Eng.

William Bambar, 15th Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, Company 3.

James Caffrey, 31st Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, Company B.

E. Kateer Osborn, 3d Regiment, N. Y. Infantry, Company H—also of the U. S. Navy, quoted to Mass. 1861, E. N. Y. 63.

William Baldwin, 1st Regiment, U. S. Artillery, Company F.

Peter Dimler, Adjutant; 5th Regiment, New York, Company B.

Peter Esterbrook, 4th Regiment, N. Y. Artillery, Company B.

M. T. Burke, 9th N. Y. S. M., Signal Corps, Company I.

Bernard Kiegan, 175th N. Y. S. V., Company B.

S. Alfred Steigg, chaplain, U. S. Navy, acting Ensign.

Patrick D. Kinney, 15th Mass. Volunteers, Company E.

Griffin Everett, U. S. Navy, Stea. Talapoosa.

James McCarthy, 175th N. Y., Company B.

Tunis O. Deeker, 175 N. Y., Company E.

John H. Eadie 175th New York, Company B.

Eugene Burke, 79th Regiment, New York Volunteers, Company K.

Charles C. Fox, 127th New York Volunteers, Company I.

James McCarthy, 69th Regiment, New York Volunteers, Company B.

John Bowen, 1st Veteran Calvary, New York Volunteers.

Charles Parritt, U. S. Steamer Corwin.

Edward Twyfood, 1st Brigade Band, 2d Division, 6th Corps.

Thomas Banks, Jr., Guide Boy.

Oscar T. Stroud, Company A, 1st Ct. Harty.

Louis Siedinger, 1st Regiment, U. S. Artillery, Company A, 1st U. S. Artillery.

Theodore B. Sands, Company H, 74th New York Volunteers.

Michael McDonough, Man of War State of Georgia.

Edward S. McClony, 83d Regiment, New York.

George Bowman, Monitor Keokuk, guest of Robert G. Shaw Post.

Daniel Campbell, guest of Robert G. Shaw Post, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

James E. Mulligan, guest of Robert G. Shaw Post, Staten Island, N. Y.

James Kinlock, Regt, Vanderbuilt.
John N. Dewhurst, S. O. V.
James J. Santry,
James Fetherston,
John H. Seage,
G. S. Jno. Holtkamp,
J. A. Kinlock, Jr.,
John J. Blake,
Michael Doran,
P. McGarry,
James Dondiccue,
I. T. Ellett.

The local post will assemble at headquarters at 4 o'clock and march to the Robertson House, where the visiting comrades will be formerly received. The Post will be escorted by the American Band of South Weymouth and Francis L. Souther camp, Sons of Veterans. They will march over the following route: Hancock street to Adams, coutermarching to Washington street, to Canal, to Chestnut, to Hancock to "Camp J. B. Bass."

At the camp a welcome will be given by Commander Williams, Mayor Porter, and President Fairbanks of the City Council, and remarks will probably be made by the visiting comrades. Supper will be served by the Woman's Relief Corps. The camp will be the headquarters of the visitors during their stay in the city.

Decorations.

Hancock hall which is known this week as "Camp J. B. Bass," is prettily decorated. The front of the building is trimmed with large and small flags, a large G. A. R. badge with the word "Welcome," beneath, and smaller badges of the G. A. R., W. R. C. and S. of V. The interior is festooned with red, white and blue, flags, corp badges and pictures of General Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan and others in star frames. Over the platform is a picture of Paul Revere. "Welcome Comrades Post 112," the shields of New York and Massachusetts, a foul anchor, crossed cannons and other designs.

The residence of Comrade D. F. French is one of the most prettily decorated in the city. It is festooned with streamers, and the G. A. R. badge and his corp badge are conspicuous.

Among the other decorations are G. F. Wilson & Co., Durgin & Merrill block, Safford & Very, Quincy post-office, A. P. Wentworth, Quincy Savings Bank, P. H. Gavin, E. B. Souther, Saville & Jones, Rogers Bros., National Granite Bank, D. E. Wadsworth, C. C. Mueller, F.F. Crane Quincy Hotel and others.

On the Picket.

"Camp J. B. Bass."

The visiting comrades number about 45.

Sixty mattresses and blankets have been provided at Camp J. B. Bass.

Everybody is going to Boston tomorrow.

Hope it don't rain.

Why is not City Hall decorated.

GERMAN HALL BURNED.

Thought to Have Been of Incendiary Origin —Scarcity of Water.

The alarm from Box 46 at 2.10 this morning was for a fire in German hall on West street. The fire department responded very promptly. The blaze was not discovered until it had gained considerable headway and when the Steamer arrived, the building was burning furiously. The Steamer was put in position near a reservoir off West street and two lines of hose laid. After they started the water they fought the fire until they had it well under control. The supply in the reservoir gave out, but luckily not before they had the blaze extinguished. It is supposed it was the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by the German Society and was damaged to the extent of $500. Insured for $800.

COUNTY POPULATION.

Gain of 16,000 in Five Years, and 22,000 in Ten Years.

The unofficial returns of the population of Norfolk county, with the exception of the town of Walpole, are complete, and the gain on the whole is very satisfactory, being over 16,000 in five years and 22,000 in ten years. Over one-half of this gain was in Quincy, Brookline and Hyde Park, and over one-fourth in Quincy. The following towns are not as large as they were ten years ago: Canton, Foxborough, Norfolk, and Randolph. The following have lost in five years: Braintree, Medfield, and Wrentham.

Below is given the census of each city and town both in 1880, 1885, and 1890, and the present rank of each:

No.	Town.	1880.	1885.	1890.
22	Avon,	....	....	1,456
24	Bellingham,	1,223	1,198	1,334
6	Braintree,	3,855	4,940	4,845
2	Brookline,	8,057	9,196	11,715
9	Canton,	4,516	4,380	4,499
19	Cohasset,	2,182	2,216	2,452
5	Dedham,	6,233	6,641	7,119
27	Dover,	653	664	726
16	Foxboro,	2,950	2,814	2,918
7	Franklin,	4,057	3,983	4,838
18	Holbrook,	2,130	2,334	2,473
4	Hyde Park,	7,088	8,376	10,279
23	Medfield,	1,371	1,594	1,450
15	Medway,	3,956	2,777	2,989
26	Millis,	....	683	781
10	Milton,	3,206	3,555	4,263
14	Needham,	5,252	2,586	3,033
25	Norfolk,	950	825	910
12	Norwood,	2,345	2,921	3,782
1	QUINCY,	10,570	12,145	16,666
11	Randolph,	4,027	3,807	3,963
21	Sharon,	1,492	1,328	1,626
8	Stoughton,	4,875	5,178	4,836
20	Walpole,	2,494	2,443	*2,443
13	Wellesley,	....	3,013	3,596
3	Weymouth,	10,570	10,740	10,891
17	Wrentham,	2,481	2,710	2,566
	Total,	96,507	102,142	118,402

*Estimated.

Quarrymen's Convention.

The Quarrymen's convention is being held in Doble's hall. Delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and a number of the Southern and Western States are attending.

About fity delgates are present representing in the neighborhood of 8000 Drillers and quarrymen.

They have met for the purpose of forming a National Union. A committee on Constitution was appointed today. They will meet again tomorrow in the same hall at 10 o'clock.

The Boston Herald Says.

Another lesson in punctuation. The people of East Hartford are going to be deprived of a proposed horse railroad there this year because the engrossing clerk in the last Legislature inserted in the enabling act a semicolon where but a comma should have been. It brings the enterprise to a full stop, so to speak.

☞ The citizens of Portland felt aggrieved over the result of the census there, but instead of parleying with the government officials, took a more practical way, by a "supplemental count" at their own expense. The result is the discovery that more than 2000 people were not enumerated in the government count. If a hundredth part the census inaccuracies charged throughout the country, have any basis in fact, census taking is sadly lacking in truth and anthenticity.

FAXON ON LEMONADE.

Exterminate the Rumsellers and Lemonade Will Do Good.

Some time ago Mr. Henry H. Faxon of this city received a communication from Mrs. A. C. Morgan of Springfield, asking his opinion relative to the furnishing of lemonade to the Grand Army veterans by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during Monday and Tuesday, August 11 and 12. Mr. Faxon has forwarded the following characteristic reply:

Mrs. A. C. Morgan, Springfield—Dear friend: Your favor of the 15th inst. at hand. If you had solicited a contribution for the purpose of fighting the liquor dealers I should have responded with alacrity. My experience has convinced me that much more can be accomplished by applying the law to the rumseller than by serving lemonade to his patrons. I have tried almost every experiment in moral suasion that ingenuity could devise, and the results have not been satisfactory. As soon as I turned my attention to the wielding of the law club, every blow struck told in the fight. Remove temptation by exterminating the rumsellers and lemonade will do good; but not until the alluring, pernicious saloons are banished from our midst, shall we see the millennium of reform. If the members of the G. A. R. would unite with the friends of law and order, and battle the liquor interest politically, with the same vigor they displayed in fighting for the Union, a curse greater than that crushed by the civil war would be speedily removed. Very truly yours,

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, July 19.

Peculiar Predicament.

A story too good to keep long this warm weather has just leaked out, and is as follows: Last week two of Dedham's most popular young men hired a horse and carriage and drove up the Charles river to a well-known place on the banks much resorted to for bathing purposes. Undressing, they carefully deposited their clothing in the carriage and together made a dash for the cooling waves. Each instructed the other to hitch the horse, and as a result neither did so. Once in the water the splashing frightened the animal and away he dashed down the highway leading to Dedham village. This runaway left the bathers in a peculiar predicament, and one of much embarrassment. They, however, soon recovered from the shock and started after their vanishing team and garments. The sprinting contest lasted from Jenny's Lane, "Spider Village," up to a point near Cart Bridge, where they overhauled their steed, stopped him, and grabbing their suits jumped into them.—*Journal.*

John Quincy Adams' Prayer.

The statement has often been made that John Quincy Adams, "the old man eloquent," repeated every night the simple child's prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep." Mr. J. C. Davis of Athens, Ga., sends to the Churchman (Episcopal) the following interesting letter confirmatory of this statement:

I was living in Washington from the last part of 1846 to the close of 1848. Mr. Adams had been a member of the House for fourteen or sixteen years, perhaps. In 1847 I became well acquainted with him, and frequently met with him, and talked with him in the House of Representatives. I remember one morning in 1847 that I met him before the House was called to order. He was very feeble. It was not long before the subject of religion was introduced by Mr. Adams. Among other things I remember him saying: "There are two prayers of love to say; the first is the Lord's Prayer, and because the Lord taught it; and the other is what seems to be a child's prayer, 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' etc., and I love to say this because it suits me. And," he added, "I love this prayer so much that I have been repeating it every night for many years past, and I say it yet, and I expect to say it my last night on earth if I am conscious. But," said he, "I have added a few words to the prayer, so as to express my trust in Christ, and also to acknowledge what I ask, for I ask as a favor, and not because I deserve it. This is it," said he, and then he repeated it, as he was in the habit of saying it:

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take,
For Jesus' sake. Amen.

This was in 1847. He died in 1848, while I was living in Washington, and I have no doubt but that the "child's prayer that just suited" him was reverently repeated every night until he died.

Uncertainty of Boating.

A jolly party of young people sailed from Quincy Point yesterday morning expecting to leave Quincy a score or more miles astern, but they got ashore on the flats off Houghs Neck about 11 A. M. and as the tide was going out the boat could not be floated until 4 P. M. The genial and generous captain however, made it interesting for his guests and the time sped swiftly, alleviating the disappointment. A calm, a light rain and a glorious sunset added a variety.

Challenge.

William Mullane hereby challenges Micheal Barry to run him 100 yards for any amount from $100 up, on any track named. Further particulars may be obtained from Mullane or his backer, Mr. Ford.

REPAIRS EXPENSIVE.

A Suggestion to Fill in a Part of the Quincy Point Bridge.

The Weymouth Gazette says: "The Board of Selectmen viewed the Quincy bridge Thursday, for the purpose of making repairs which will cost about $2,500, of which Weymouth will pay one-half. The maintainance of this bridge, requiring repairs every two or three years, is a large expense, and it would be a measure of economy to make it a solid causeway to the draw when the improvement of the river is commenced, as the dredged material could be utilized for the purpose.

Artificial Ice for Newton.

There is a movement on foot to establish in Newton a plant for the manufacture and sale of artificial ice, and a stock company is being organized for the purpose with ample capital to prosecute the enterprise. It is expected that all the stock will be taken in Newton, and $50,000 has already been pledged. The concern will be known as the Consumers' Ice Company, and those interested state that, while Newtonians are paying $14 per ton for ice as at present sold, under the proposed method of manufacture it will be sold for about $3 per ton, and even then with large profit. It is stated that this will be the only concern in New England manufacturing ice by this method and selling it directly to private consumers. A meeting of parties interested will be held this week.—*Journal.*

HOUGHS NECK.

The Episcopal Society of Canton will picnic at Houghs Neck next Saturday.

The threatening weather of yesterday kept many away from the beach, who would otherwise have spent the day here.

What promised to be the best Sunday of the year, proved one of the poorest.

Of course hundreds of people came, but only about half what would have been here had the weather been perfect.

At the hotels large crowds were at dinner, though considerably less than last week.

Eleven barges came with parties from the surrounding towns.

A delegation from the Oliver Ames Assembly Royal Society of Good Fellows, of Boston, with their ladies visited the beach yesterday. They made the Loretto their stopping place.

The party consisted of Ruler,—A. B. Canning; Instructor,—L. A. Hovy; Counseller,—William H. McMahon; Financial Secretary,—J. J. Hickman; Sentry,—H. W. J. McLaughlin: Guard,—Hugh J. Tracy, James E. Wilson. They had for their guests, Connonier J. F. Chase, 5th Maine Battery and Mr. John J. Day. The party had a very enjoyable time, and will make another visit before the season is over.

Mr. Thomas A. Mahoney of the Boston post office, was a guest of the Quincy young ladies, stopping at the McCauley cottage Saturday. Mr. Mahoney is a photographer of considerable merit, and in the afternoon took the picture of the group and their cottage.

Mr. William Sheen, a Quincy boy who has been south for some time, was at the beach Saturday.

The happy family at the Loretto has been badly broken up by the departure today of many of the regular guests.

The Boston people who returned are Mrs. Soloman Sugarman, Miss Rose K. Sugarman, Miss Jennie Sugarman, Miss Miriam Sugarman, Master Harry Sugarman, Mr. John W. Saladine, Miss Katie B. Saladine, Miss Hannah G. Ratigan, Miss Katie L. Ratigan, Miss Anna I. Madden and Miss Jennie C. Madden.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Mannes and child of New York city, returned today.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gardner Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Woodbury, returned to Quincy today. They have had a most enjoyable time the two weeks they have spent here.

The electric cars carried large loads and gave general satisfaction.

The Loretto cottage has been taken by by storm by a bevy of beautiful young ladies from Malden. The party is composed of Miss Delia Shaughnessy, Miss Jane Shea, Miss Rose A. Geary, Miss Belle Appleyard, Miss Mary L. Geary, Miss Tessie Geary, and Miss Mary E. Shaughnessy. They are to stop two weeks and are to be reinforced the last of this week.

The Casino has been engaged for an all night party tonight by a company from Boston. About twenty couple are expected.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised August 9:

Burns, H. A.
Bent, Wm.
Clark, Ethel
Clark, Churchill
Choyonier, Joseph
Daley, Thomas J.
Dunbar, Mrs. W. H.
Dutton, John W.
Ellis, Mrs.
Fletcher, Charles
Foster, Benjamin
Hardwick, Miss T.
Howes Express
Johansen, Nils F.
Jansson, John
Kenney, John
Kelley, Josie
Keyes, Ephraim E.
King, F. M.
Law, J. B.
Mahoney, Jerry
Maritana, John
Mitchell, Arthur A.
Morrison, Duncan R.
Moran, Wm. T.
Morrison, Miss M. J.
McKie, Miss Katie
McKay, Daniel R.
Moray, Larry
Parker, Henry
Pierce, J. F.
Phipps, D. W.
Rankin, Dr. W. M.
Raymond, Geo. E.
Roach, Thomas
Rosenboom, S.
Richards, Frank C.
Scott, O. T.
Schmidt, M. H.
Spence, Mrs.
Spear, Mrs. Mary M.
Thomas Annie E.
Thompson, D. W.
Walsh, Miss Bridget
Walsh, Mrs. Ellen M.
Wendell, Annette,
Welsh, Mrs. Catherine
Welsh, Miss Elsie V.
West, W. F.
Whitney, Mrs. C. G.
Whidden, Elmer W.

—Cohasset's valuation is $3,760,338, and its tax rates $7.10 per $1000. The total yearly gain in valuation is $180,100.

Wollaston Park.
—§§—
Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.
A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.
WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.
Send for Plans and Circulars.
May 31. 2mosM&W

—Hon. F. A. Hobart thinks there] has been some sharp practice somewhere in the surveyorship fight. The Boston Herald thinks it looks less sharp than Blunt.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
Friday, Aug. 15th, 1890,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the residence of Mrs. John Benzie, No. 22 School street, nearly opposite the apothecary store of Mr. S. F. Willard, the following articles of Household Furniture, namely:

One Breeze Range, in good order; 1 Lounge; 1 Kitchen Table; Straw Mattings; 1 Chamber Set; 1 Extension Table; Wire Springs; Soft Top Mattresses; 1 Fancy Rocker, and other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods have been on storage for the last seven months at Mrs. Benzie's residence, and will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, Friday, Aug. 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Aug. 11—3t

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.

20 AUTUMN TOURS

Of from five to sixteen days' duration, and including visits to Hudson River, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, the White Mountains, Isles of Shoals, Mount Desert, Moosehead Lake, Poland Spring, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay and St. Lawrence Rivers, Lake Memphremagog, Lehigh Valley, Mauch Chunk, Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay, Adirondack Mountains, Lake Placid, Trenton Falls, Battlefield of Gettysburg, Blue Mountain House, Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Richmond, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, Luray Caverns, Harper's Ferry, Washington, Mount Vernon, etc.

In addition to above, **Tours through the Yellowstone National Park**, August 14, August 28, and September 11.

Two Transcontinental Tours via the Northern Pacific Railroad, September 11 and October 13.

Excursion to Southern California direct —October 13.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞ Send for descriptive circulars, designating whether book of "Twenty Autumn Tours," Yellowstone National Park Trips, or Across the Continent excursions are desired.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington St., opposite School St., Boston.
Aug. 7. 3t

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

French Roof Cottage
— AND ABOUT —
13,000 feet of Land, at Auction
At 125 Water St., South Quincy.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, **Saturday, Aug. 16th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.,** one French Roof Cottage and about 13,000 feet of land, situated at No. 125 Water street, now owned and occupied by Charles Bouchard, Esq.

The house was thoroughly built by the day, is in perfect order, and finished in every respect. There are nine rooms, all finished, which can be easily arranged for two families if desired. There is an excellent well of water upon the premises. This property is situated on the main street from South Quincy to West Quincy, and within three minutes' walk of the South Quincy depot where forty-two (42) trains run daily. Electric cars run every half-hour directly in front of the residence. And it is within three minutes' walk of the John Hancock school. In the immediate vicinity there are stores of every description, and churches are also handy. This is just the piece of property for those who work at the stone business to purchase. The reason for this property being sold is that Mr. Bouchard's health has failed him, and he is obliged to leave to go to his former home.

This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and the terms will be liberal.

Be on hand SATURDAY, Aug. 16th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Aug. 11, 13, 15. Aug. 16—1w

Boots and Shoes.
BOOTS AND SHOES!
FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,
54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

BEST IN THE MARKET!
FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.
C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONICS AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN MASS. U.S.A

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
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Six months,	3.00
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CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Hammocks are more popular than ever this season. The manufacturers are making all of them just large enough for two.

What is fame! Lynn, the city of boots and shoes, sought to give the visiting G. A. R. veterans a momento of their visit to Lynn, but the Herald says: "Post 5 of Lynn will distribute a beautiful little souvenir to its friends during the week. It is a silver boat, suspended from a neat gold bar, with a tri-color ribbon."

President Harrison signed the Wilson Original Package act on Friday, and that measure is now a law of the land. Serious as may be the misgivings in regard to the principle of this legislation, its practical value consists in the fact that it will at once put an end to the scandalous evasions of the liquor laws in many of the states. By this act the police power of the several states over the liquor traffic is fully recognized. It subjects to these laws all imports of liquor into a state, whether consgned to dealers for sale or for private consumption. In this respect the law conflicts with the sound principles of personal liberty. But should any imports of liquor into a state for private use be seized by the agents of acquarian fanaticism the effect of this would be to strengthen the movement against Prohibition itself.—Philadelphia Record.

An incident occurred at Nantasket beach recently which we have good authority for, and which will prove a barrier perhaps to the comfort of many who indulge in surf bathing. Last Thursday night a Mr. Beach, who lives in the vicinity of Hotel Standish, took to the beach for bathing. Upon entering the water he felt something touch both his legs and looking beheld a jelly-fish. He presently experienced pain and he could feel it steal all over him. Alarmed he left the water and hastened to his cottage only to experience a pain of greater intensity and a numbness that was slowly depriving him of his senses. He hastily swallowed some whiskey, but insensibility overcome him and his frightened family sought medical assistance from Hingham. Mr. Beach lay unconscious for over an hour, but finely rallied and came out of it. Whether the whiskey furnished the antidote or not, whether he was sufficiently poisoned to have died, does not appear; but certain it was, he was poisoned by coming in contact with the jelly-fish. And now someone says: Does not this furnish a possible explanation to some of the deaths in the water which are mistaken for cramps? Perhaps so.—Hingham Journal.

The Record says: Citizen Hobart of Braintree is mad clear through, and I do not know as I blame him very much. He says he is going to let the light in on the way in which he has been bamboozled, for that is just what it amounts to. The very men who signed this petition, at least some of them, but of course none of the distinguished men we have named, told the senators that his candidacy was regarded as almost hurmorous, and that he was not expected to be appointed. Of course, he thought the names were given in good faith, but that is where even such an old politition as he made a mistake. There are only a few men in prominent public office in the State who did not sign his petition, and while he felt angry with them at the time, I am inclined to think that he will have more respect for them than for some of those who did.

He was the only real candidate in the field for the surveyorship and if ever a man had a political indorsement which ought to give him a place like that, he had it. But it is Surveyor Blunt.

GETTING INTO SHAPE.

New York Central Running Trains Once More.

STRIKERS ARE DISAPPOINTED.

Not Receiving Aid Expected From the Firemens' and Engineers' Brotherhood —Riotous Demonstrations at Syracuse —Trouble Expected at Albany.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The complete paralysis of all traffic on the New York Central railroad, caused by the Knights of Labor when they struck their first blow Friday night, led them to believe that they could maintain the stoppage of business on the roads of the company. This they have not succeeded in doing, and it is evident that a general feeling of disappointment prevails among the strikers, though they will not admit this. They placed strong reliance upon the assistance of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who, according to many of the knights, were to have taken a hand in the fight. Mr. Holland himself told a reporter that there was an understanding to that effect, but yesterday he said he had heard nothing further about the matter and could not tell what the brotherhood would do.

A prominent member of the brotherhood said that the locomotive engineers were not in this. It was not their fight, but of course, he added, should they be ordered out they would go. He did not think such an order would be given. The regular schedule passenger service of the Hudson River and New York Central and the Harlem roads was resumed, the only change being the consolidation of certain out-going western trains. All the trains left on schedule time and the local trains ran as usual

A tie-up on the West Shore road was inaugurated, but did not affect passenger traffic. The freight business was brought to a standstill.

The through Boston trains on the New Haven road left as usual. Police Officer McIlvain, who is on duty at the Grand Central depot, reported everything exceedingly quiet. Not an arrest had been made and none of the strikers had been seen around the depot or along the line of the road.

The following notice was posted in conspicuous places in the vicinity of the Grand Central depot:

Persons seeking employment on the New York Central and Hudson River road will please make application at the office of the Wagner Palace Car company.

It was signed by Theodore Voorhees.

The result was that applications were received by the score. By one of the officials it was said 150 men had been taken on. He also declared that all the men engaged were experienced railroad men. Mr. Voorhees said that he had received a number of applications from railroad men living around New York, among whom were some employed on the elevated railroads, others from Pittsburg, and from men employed in the Erie yards. Some even came from as far west as Chicago. The company had not engaged them, as they found they could obtain all they required in the city.

Late in the afternoon the following circular was issued by Third Vice President Webb, and was the result of the long deliberation of the conference held by the road officials:

The position of the company is this: We shall select our own men, and we do not propose that they be designated by the Knights of Labor or its committees. When men are dismissed we shall get rid of the inefficient, the most vicious, and those least in accord with our interests.

When promotions are to be made we will not be bound by the seniority rules promulgated by the Knights of Labor. A due consideration will always be given to length of service, but the first and most important rule will be the qualification of the men for the place.

If our men have grievances the proper officers will be willing to grant hearings and see that consideration is given, but we will not allow outsiders to intervene or interfere between the employer and employe. For this reason alone I refuse to allow Mr. Holland to discuss any differences alleged to exist between the company and its men, and not for the reason, as stated, that we object to our employes being members of the labor organizations.

These are my views, and I am satisfied that they are concurred in and approved by every official of the company, by its board of directors and by the gentlemen who are most interested in its securities. The strike is ill-advised, cannot succeed, and we will put it down and maintain the position we have taken.

Master Workman Lee arrived from Albany and attended a meeting of the Knights at Wendell's assembly room in Forty-fourth street. More than 3000 were present. Lee was most enthusiastically received. Reports were received from the various local assemblies along the line of the road, but what they were could not be learned.

New orders were issued to the police, made necessary by the attempt to run freight trains, which will be made to-day. The main body of the police will be stationed in the vicinity of Spuyten Duyvel, which is considered the key to the position. Trouble is not anticipated, but Acting Superintendent Byrnes considered precautionary measures should be taken.

LOOKS SERIOUS AT ALBANY.

Three Thousand Cars Stalled—Big Crowd of Pinkerton Men On Hand.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—The situation here becomes more serious every minute, and the intense quietness which pervades among the men and at the railroad yards is viewed with alarm by the railroad officials. At West Albany not a man was visible, but the 3000 cars laden with merchandise were still, and the tracks already beginning to rust. The yard is guarded by Pinkerton men, who watch the oil trains and lumber piles very closely. What few men of the Knights of Labor could be seen were almost jubilant, and yet would not say why.

Secretary Proutley said, when asked about the progress made: "The strike is yet in its infancy, and its extent and power, if our demands are not met, will surprise people. The men are remaining quietly away from the yards and will avoid trouble if it is possible. We are not interfering with passenger trains and shall not attempt to stop them, but the road must not attempt to move a pound of freight or there will be trouble."

Superintendent Bissell said, when interviewed: "We are making good time with our passenger trains and are satisfied that they will be on schedule time to-morrow. The road on Tuesday may make the attempt to run trains. That the railroad people are greatly alarmed is evident from the fact that 300 Pinkerton men are here and Robert Pinkerton himself is in command. Each man is armed and they are spread out over the tracks between Albany and West Albany. The draw of the freight bridge is still open and will probably remain so."

ALMOST A CONFLICT.

Strikers Prevent Militiamen from Attempting to Move a Train.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 11.—Passenger trains arriving from the east and west have been passed through the yards at East Syracuse by the aid of the state militia. Freight trains are standing on the main tracks in the yards, but passenger trains are passed around them. An attempt was made to move a freight train under military escort, but met much resistance from the strikers. At one time a conflict seemed imminent. Deputy Sheriff Kratz had his revolver at one time pointing into the face of a striker, and four or five soldiers were surrounded by about thirty strikers, who pressed them into quarters so close that they could not use their bayonets. The trains were finally moved up into the yard, where they now stand.

Arrangements were made late in the afternoon to transfer all the New York Central passenger trains over the West Shore road at Oswego Junction. Three trains that were held up at the central station were backed up to Oswego Junction and then sent over the West Shore road. All the other trains from the west after 5 o'clock were sent over the West Shore. The New York Central has refused to sell tickets for points east.

Violence at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—The first case of violence in the strike occurred at the east end of the depot about 10 o'clock last night. As one of the trains was pulling out of the depot it was boarded by two men who attempted to get the brakemen to desert the train. On their refusal they tried to drag them from it, but without success. The policemen on duty gave chase, but were unable to capture the men. It is not known who they were.

No freight trains were moved Sunday from East Buffalo, the road being left clear for passenger trains on both the West Shore and New York Central roads. Sunday is a very light day, the roads doing as little Sunday work as possible. The strikers held two meetings and initiated a number of new members, how many they would not say.

Arbitration Suggested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Mr. Florence M. Donovan, a member of the state board of arbitration, received a dispatch from District Master Workman Lee, stating that the employes of the New York Central and Hudson River road were desirous of submitting the questions at issue between them and the company to the state board of arbitration for settlement. Mr. Donovan has submitted the dispatch to the other members of the board.

They Won't Interfere.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 11.—Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen received many telegrams from the New York Central strike asking him to come east, but he declines to take any official action in regard to the strike, saying that the brotherhood was not called upon to use its usual means of settling grievances with railroad companies.

BASE BALL.

Boston Wins After a Hard Fight with the Quaker City Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—A crowd of 5407 people saw the Bostons defeat the Philadelphias in a very sharply-fought game. Gleason was very effective for five innings, but was hit hard during the latter part of the contest. Getzein, on the other hand, was, with the exception of the eighth inning, in which the Phillies earned two runs, more and more effective as the game progressed. The fielding of the visitors was much superior to that shown by the home team.

Boston.............. 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 3 —9
Philadelphia...... 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0— 6

Base hits—Boston 13, Philadelphia 11. Errors—Boston 2, Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Getzein and Bennett, Gleason and Clements.

Brooklyn, 5; New York, 0.

Brooklyn..... ..... 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 —5
New York........... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Brooklyn 10, New York 5. Errors—Brooklyn 1, New York 3. Batteries—Terry and Daly, Rusie and Clark.

Cleveland, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

Cleveland ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—5
Cincinnati.........0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—4

Base hits—Cleveland 10, Cincinnati 8. Errors—Cleveland 4, Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Young and Zimmer, Rhines and Harrington.

Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 4.

Chicago............ 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 —6
Pittsburg........... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4

Base hits—Chicago 9, Pittsburg 9. Errors—Chicago 1, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Gumbert and Wilson.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The Boston Brotherhood team, crippled by the absence of Nash and Stovey, and handicapped by Daley's unsteadiness and their inability to hit Weyhing, were easily defeated by the Brooklyns in the presence of 1779 people.

Brooklyn.... ....0 0 1 0 3 0 0 2 —6
Boston ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Boston 8. Errors—Brooklyn 4, Boston 11. Batteries—Wehying and Kinslow, Daley and Swett.

Philadelphia, 7; New York, 3.

Philadelphia..........1 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 —7
New York.............1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Philadelphia 7, New York 8. Errors—Philadelphia 4, New York 6. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, Keefe and Ewing.

Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 1.

Cleveland........... 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0—6
Pittsburg........... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Cleveland 9, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Cleveland 1, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Bakeley and Sutcliffe, Staley and Quinn.

Chicago, 10; Buffalo, 7.

Chicago.............. 1 0 1 4 0 3 0 1 0—10
Buffalo .... 1 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 0—7

Base hits—Chicago 13, Buffalo 10. Errors—Chicago 2, Buffalo 7. Batteries—King and Farrell, Keefe and Mack.

The End.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—"I have notified the Atlantic association that I do not feel justified in going away and trying to finish the season with such a team as I can get," said Manager Sullivan of the Washington Base Ball club, "and I've concluded to withdraw. I cannot, in justice to myself and the city, meet the other clubs."

Yeast Boycotted by Bakers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Bakers' union of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut held a special convention here. The matter discussed was the boycott of Fleischmann's yeast. It was ordered that no member of the union shall use the yeast until the Fleischmann Yeast company has settled with the New York Bakers union.

A Man-of-War Disaster.

SEBASTOPOL, Aug. 11.—Seven persons were killed by the bursting of the steam pipe on the Russian man-of-war Tchesma. Among the victims was Prince Khilkoff.

Cheap in Price.

Good in Quality.

Ecru in Color.

SIZES 18 TO 30.

WHAT?

Ladies' Corsets

—FOR—

39c. a Pair

—AT—

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures **Diphtheria, Croup,** Asthma, **Bronchitis,** Neuralgia, **Rheumatism,** Hoarseness, **Coughs,** Whooping Cough, **Catarrh,** Cholera Morbus, **Diarrhœa,** Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

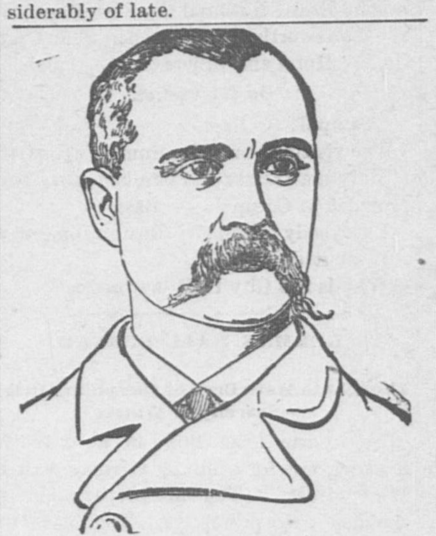
JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY

Draws His Last Breath While Seated at a Table.

POET, PATRIOT AND EDITOR.

The End of a Life That Reads Like a Romance—Death Was Unexpected, He Being Apparently in the Best of Health.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—John Boyle O'Reilly died suddenly Sunday morning at his summer residence at Hull, and his death is attributed to heart failure. The announcement was a great shock to his many friends, who had not suspected that he was not otherwise than in the best of health. His only apparent trouble was insomnia, from which he had suffered considerably of late.



THE LATE JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Fire Commissioner John R. Murphy, whose sister is Mrs. John Boyle O'Reilly, related to a reporter the circumstances of the sad death as follows:

"Mr. O'Reilly was apparently in his usual health and spirits yesterday. I spent the evening with him and his family at their residence, and at about 10:30 o'clock started to return to Hotel Pemberton, where I have been stopping. John arose as I prepared to go and said, 'I'll walk home with you, John, and see if I can't walk myself into a condition to sleep.'

He left me at the hotel and went home, his last words being a reminder that I was to accompany him and the children on a carriage ride in the morning. About 5 o'clock in the morning I was called up and was told that he was dying. I hurried over, and learned that after returning home he had prepared for retiring, putting on his night clothes and a dressing gown over it. He then went into the sitting room, off the bedroom, and lighting a cigar seated himself at the table to read, no doubt with the hope that a desire to sleep would come.

"About 3 o'clock Mrs. O'Reilly awoke to find him sitting at the table, on which was a book, with his left hand resting upon it. He was leaning forward, his right elbow resting on his knee and his hand to his mouth, holding a cigar. Mrs. O'Reilly, thinking him asleep, tried to arouse him, but finding her efforts unavailing sent a servant for Dr. Litchfield, the family physician, who responded immediately. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but after uttering a few inarticulate words he expired."

Mrs. O'Reilly, who has not been well for years and had been confined to her bed for three days, was so prostrated by the shock that it was deemed advisable to remove her to the city by the first boat in the morning. She went with her two daughters, to the residence of her mother in Charlestown. The body was taken to the city residence of the deceased, Winthrop street, Charlestown. The body will lie in state all Tuesday night in St. Mary's church, corner Winthrop and Warren streets, Charlestown, and the funeral services will be held Wednesday morning.

In the death of John Boyle O'Reilly an eventual life is ended. A poet of whom his countrymen could well be proud has passed away. The tale of his career reads as a romance, and yet those who personally knew him could not but see embodied in his vigorous, stalwart form and classic feature the picturesque physique that could so well befit, at the same time, a soldier and a scholar.

In the midst of his journalistic work—and for twenty years he was widely known as the editor of The Pilot—he has brought out four volumes of poems, a novel that has passed through seven editions, besides editing a number of works. As an athlete he was noted, as a speaker at public gatherings he was always pleasing, and his personal characteristics have ever been of that serious and patriotic stamp which could gain the esteem even of opponents.

Very soon poems glowing with romantic color and throbbing with realistic life, called the attention of the literary world to this young author. He became a contributor to the Galaxy, Scribner's, The Atlantic Monthly and Harper's, and was even a welcome contributor to the exclusive Dark Blue, the magazine of Oxford university, England, until the publishers discovered that he was a Fenian, an ex-political convict. His frank, earnest personality secured the friendship of Wendell Phillips, John G. Whittier, William Lloyd Garrison and other stanch Americans. His countrymen have seemed to put more faith in him than in any one else, not alone for poetry or his patriotism, although both count for much with Irishmen, but for his unselfishnesss and generous consideration for the interests of others.

In 1876 Mr. O'Reilly, already editor of The Pilot, became its proprietor with Archbishop Williams. His books were brought out after 1873, the first being "Songs of the Southern Seas," the second "Songs Legends and Ballads," the third "Statues in the Block," and the fourth "In Bohemia." His novel, based on Australian experiences, was entitled "Moondyne." Among his noted orations was that on "The Common Citizen Soldier," delivered in Boston on Memorial day, 1886.

On the 28th of June, 1844, John Boyle O'Reilly was born at Dowth Castle, county Meath, Ireland. His father, William David O'Reilly, was a distinguished mathematician and scholar, and was for thirty-five years master of the Netterville institution, Dowth Castle, a British charitable institution; and his mother, Eliza Boyle, was a lady of fine literary attainments, and a very near relative of Col. John Allen, the patriotic soldier of 1798. It was but natural, then, that the son should re-exhibit the talents of these parents, and the passionate patriotism of his mother has found an echo in many of his verses, while her memory has been perpetuated by some of the sweetest poems that have come from John Boyle O'Reilly's pen. She died while he was in prison.

Mr. O'Reilly was from early youth a revolutionist, and his restless disposition caused him to leave home early. He went to England, became a printer and reporter on papers in the manufacturing districts; here he acquired that sympathy for the workman that clung to him. At the age of 19 he enlisted in the British army, not to fight for England, but to learn to fight for Ireland.

For three years he drilled and plotted, until at last he was suspected, tried and condemned to imprisonment for life. This sentence was afterward commuted to twenty years. The prisons in England being full, he was transported to Australia, that land, as Mr. O'Reilly has said: "Blessed by God and blighted by man." Here he planned escape, attempted it and was caught several times. Finally he succeeded in getting to sea in an open boat. After days of privation he was picked up by an American whaler and devoted himself heartily for the next six months to the pursuit of whale catching.

He had made such warm friends of every one on board that the captain to further his plans transferred him to a ship bound for Liverpool, giving him papers of a shipwrecked sailor and 21 guineas for pocket money. Finding it dangerous to remain in Liverpool he came to America, wrote a few magazine articles and drifted to Boston without knowing a friend in the New England states. His poems, which were eagerly purchased by the magazines, soon brought him friends and made him famous.

As president of the Papyrus and Press clubs of Boston, he had drawn around him many of the most brilliant young writers of the time, a favorite resort of theirs being his home, which, owing to his wife, is a model of good taste and comfort. Mr. Reilly was a lover of manly sports and through his magnificent physique was able to excel in many of them.

In 1873 he married Miss Mary Murphy of Charlestown, of whom he wrote in the dedication to his "Songs, Legends and Ballads," "Her rare and loving judgment has been a standard I have tried to reach." His first book was dedicated to the captain who rescued him from Australia, but the volume came too late to meet the eye of the kind-hearted old Yankee skipper. The news of his death in August reached Boston the very week the book was issued. Mr. O'Reilly's third volume was dedicated to his loved mother and his fourth to his four daughters. The vigor and beauty of his poems will long make them literary friends of all who have had the lines before their eyes, and his death will be felt by all who deplore the loss of a manly man. Besides his widow he leaves four young daughters.

DULL WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Grand Army Encampment Has Drawn Members to Boston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Owing to the fact that many members have gone to Boston to attend the Grand Army encampment, it is probable that little or no business will be transacted in the house before the latter part of the week. It was the intention of the leaders to assign the week to the agricultural committee, which seeks action on the compound lard and wheat inspection bills, and the committee on education, which is ready to call up the bill to extend aid to agricultural colleges. But it is feared that no quorum will be present or that, if there is, it will include a majority of Democrats who might by their action derange the plans of the committees. The proceedings, therefore, will probably be confined to action upon the conference reports and fortification and sundry civil appropriation bills, possibly interspersed with recesses for a day or two.

In the senate the tariff bill will be discussed until Friday, when it is expected that the river and harbor bill will be taken up. But this is not altogether certain, as several senators are opposed to the tariff bill being displaced by any bill. The discussion of the tariff bill will probably be interrupted by the presentation of the conference reports on the sundry civil appropriation bill and the land grant forfeiture bill.

Saturday's Work in Congress.

In the senate, Mr. Hoar offered a resolution on the previous question. Mr. Butler's amendment to reduce the duty on cotton ties was defeated.

In the house, a resolution was passed accepting the Grand Army statue of Gen. Grant. Mr. Enloe was not allowed to leave the house and the subject was referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. perkins of Kansas criticised the Democratic party and eulogized Speaker Reed. Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Business is reviving in Buenos Ayres.

Everything is quiet on the Salvadorian frontier.

Prorogation of parliament is likely to shortly occur.

A scheme is on foot to bridge the North river at New York.

Kaiser Wilhelm was much pleased with his visit to England.

Mrs. Ellen E. Peck, the famous confidence woman, is again under arrest.

The Pullman oatmeal mill and elevator at Kensington, Ills., was burned. Loss, $45,000.

Commissioner Lyman denies that foolish questions are asked by civil service examiners.

There has been a saving of $75,451,744 in the purchase of bonds by the treasury department.

"Green goods" men, who tried to entrap President Harrison's son, were arrested in New York.

There are prospects of much suffering in Ireland on account of the failure of the potato crop.

Ex-Minister Foster thinks it would be an easy matter to renew the Spanish treaty of 1884.

The Arnold block, 145 to 151 Randolph street, Chicago, was badly damaged by fire. Loss, $125,000; fully insured.

The King of Holland is in a feeble condition and is confined to his room, but the alarmist reports current are without foundation.

Convicts at the Charlestown state prison are determined to arouse a feeling that will compel an investigation into the affairs of the institution.

The Rt. Hon. William Edward Baxter, British privy councillor, formerly secretary to the admiralty and secretary to the treasury, is dead. He was 65 years of age.

A monument to the stenographer, Gabelsberger, was unveiled in Munich. The burgomaster and delegates from shorthand societies of Europe and New York delivered addresses, all eulogizing Gabelsberger and his system.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.57, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 11.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1825—Daniel French became postmaster of Quincy.

1827—President Adams and party left Canal, Quincy, on sailing excursion.

World Wide.

1609—Discovery of the Hudson river by Henry Hudson.

1744—Birth of Rev. Rowland Hill, celebrated divine; died 1833.

1763—Gen. Victor Moreau, French marshal, born; died 1813.

1804—Francis II assumed the title of hereditary emperor of Austria.

1844—Death of Basil Hall, traveler; born 1788.

1849—Louis Kossuth resigned the governorship of Hungary.

1857—Attempt to lay the first Atlantic cable failed.

1860—Death of James Wilson, founder of The Economist, leading English financial paper.

1870—Great Britain guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium during the Franco-Prussian war.

1878—Henry J. Montague, popular actor, died in San Francisco, aged 32.

1886—The yacht Mayflower defeated the English yacht Galatea in its endeavor to recover the Queen's cup.

1888—Two hundred persons drowned by the bursting of a reservoir in Valparaiso, Chili.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,–Aug. 12.

1793—Committee authorized to petition to have Quincy annexed to Suffolk County.

1869—Quincy accepted gift of the late Dr. Woodward.

1869—County Commissioners ordered Granite street widened.

World Wide.

1676—King Philip, famous Indian warrior, killed near Mt. Hope, R. I.

1715—Death of Nahum Tate, versifier of the Psalms; born 1652.

1759—Frederick the Great's army nearly destroyed by the Russians and Austrians at Kunersdorf.

1774—Birth of Robert Southey, poet laureate; died 1843.

1776—Battle of Flatbush, L. I.; British loss 400, American 380.

1781—Robert Mills, designer of the Washington monument, born in Charleston, S. C.; died March 3, 1855.

1792—Louis XVI dethroned by the revolutionists.

1812—Madrid occupied by Wellington.

1848—Death of George Stephenson, English engineer; born 1781.

1862—Morgan's Confederate raiders captured Gallatin, Tenn.

1863—New York draft rioters tried and convicted; the conscription was subsequently peaceful.

1868—Death of Thaddeus Stevens, aged 76.

1883—Kimball house, in Atlanta, Ga., destroyed by fire; loss $1,000,000.

1889—Death of Alexander B. Mott, M. D., in Yonkers, N. Y., aged 68.

STRAY BITS.

Of the 808 new roses produced during 1889, 73 are credited to France, and but 5 to the United States.

A marine on duty at the navy yard is unable to speak above a whisper, in consequence of having habitually eaten gunpowder for years.

The deepest running stream that is known is the Niagara river, just under the suspension bridge, where it is 700 feet deep by actual measurement.

The little bronze Victoria cross is probably the proudest of all modern war decorations. Its owners, counting living and dead, number only 450 persons.

It is estimated that $1,112,000 is invested in the Delaware river sturgeon fishery industry. The catch of 1890 is valued at $400,000, and 2,072 men are employed.

Pineapple growing has become a large industry in Florida. The Melbourne News says: "From 150 to 400 crates of pineapples come up on every trip of the St. Lucie."

The percentage of light lost in passing through window glass is, through clear glass, 12 per cent.; slightly ground, 24; half ground, 35; all ground, 40, and opal glass, 60.

Negroes of all ages are attending school at Meansville, Ga. One negro woman, 75 years old, goes and carries her children, and a negro man, 85 years old, attends school and is in his A, B, Cs.

One of the peculiar industries of Kern county, Cal., is the collection and shipment of horned toads. They are sold to the Chinese, who use them for medicinal purposes. They are considered especially valuable in the treatment of rheumatism.

The fact that the waves of the North sea differ in shape when caused by northeast winds under high pressure from those caused by a southwest wind with low barometer is considered as a proof that the air in an anti-cyclone is a descending current and the air in a cyclone an ascending current.

By saturating bullets with vaseline they may be easily seen in their course from the rifle to the target. Their trajectory course is marked by a beautiful ring of smoke, caused by the vaseline being ignited on leaving the muzzle of the gun, the smoke being suspended for some time in the air if not too windy.

The largest room in the world, under one roof and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg; it is 620 feet long by 150 in breadth; by daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can completely maneuver in it: 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it; the roof of this building is a single arch of iron.

On Their Tour.

Alphonse—We soon come to a tunnel, darling Gertrude.

Gertrude—Is it a long one, love?

Alphonse—Yes.

Gertrude—I'm so glad.—Boston Times.

Hard to Please.

The maid you love your bosom wrings
If slender be your hoard;
She always seems to like the things
You cannot well afford.

—Judge.

A Question.

He—I don't like long engagements, darling!

Darling—No? Have you ever tried very many, Harry?—Washington Post.

In Hot Weather.

The youth may be of high renown,
May float in fashion's whirl,
But when his collar's melted down
Where is he with his girl?

—Boston Courier.

TWO OR THREE.

There were only two or three of us
Who came to the place of prayer,
Came in the teeth of a driving storm,
But for that we did not care,
Since after our hymns of praise had risen
And our earnest prayers were said
The Master himself was present there
And gave us the living bread.

We knew his look in our leader's face,
So rapt and glad and free;
We felt his touch when our heads were bowed,
We heard his "Come to Me!"
Nobody saw him lift the latch,
And none unbarred the door;
But "Peace" was his token to every heart,
And how could we ask for more?

Each of us felt the load of sin
From the weary shoulder fall;
Each of us dropped the load of care,
And the grief that was like a pall;
And over our spirits a blessed calm
Swept in from the jasper sea,
And strength was ours for toil and strife
In the days that were thence to be.

It was only a handful gathered in
To the little place of prayer;
Outside were struggle and pain and sin,
But the Lord himself was there;
He came to redeem the pledge he gave—
Wherever his loved ones be,
To stand himself in the midst of them,
Though they count but two or three.

And forth we fared in the bitter rain,
And our hearts had grown so warm,
It seemed like the pelting of summer flowers,
And not like the crash of a storm.
"'Twas a time of the dearest privilege
Of the Lord's right hand," we said,
As we thought how Jesus himself had come
To feed us with living bread.

—Margaret E. Sangster in Congregationalist.

THE FORSYTH WILL CASE.

"There are some things the multiplication table can't estimate, doctor, and I calculate this case is one of them."

The speaker was a Texan alcalde of half a century ago, a man with a grave, handsome face and one of those gigantic antediluvian figures only found in the bracing atmosphere of the prairie or the lush freedom of the woods.

"The senorita will help you to a fair settlement; she knows her own mind. Santa Jose! few women know as much."

The doctor gave his opinion decidedly and in very good English, albeit his small, yellow person and courtly, dignified manner fully proclaimed his Mexican lineage. Then he calmly helped himself to an olive and a glass of chambertin, and watched the alcalde as he smoked and waited for the expected ayuntamiento, or jury.

In half an hour the twelve men had dropped in by twos and threes, nodded coolly to the alcalde, and helped themselves to the liquors and cigars on the sideboard. Now and then they spoke in monosyllables, and the composure, gravity and utter absence of hurry gave a kind of dignified, patriarchal earnestness to the proceedings that were eminently American, and which quite made up for the lack of ceremony.

After a lapse of five minutes the alcalde touched a little bell, and said to the negro who answered it:

"Zip, tell the gentlemen we are waiting, and send Tamar for Miss Mary."

"The gentlemen," who were sitting under a gigantic arbor vitæ oak in the garden in close conversation, rose at Zip's message and sauntered slowly into the presence of the alcalde, who nodded rather stiffly to them and motioned toward two chairs. They were evidently men of culture, and brothers. Some of the jurors leaned toward them with courteous salutations, others simply ignored their presence.

But every one's interest was aroused when the doctor, hearing a footstep, rose, opened the door and offered his hand to a lady who entered. A calm browed woman with large, steadfast eyes—a woman who it was easy to see could be a law unto herself.

She looked inquiringly at the two gentlemen, who were evidently her brothers, but finding no response to the unuttered love in her pleading eyes, dropped them and calmly took the seat her friend led her to.

There was another pause. Then the alcalde laid down his cigar and said:

"Men!"

"Squire!"

"We have got a little business to settle between David and George Forsyth and their sister Mary. You are to judge fairly between them, and they are willing to stand by what you say. I calculate they'll explain their own business best. David Forsyth, will you speak for your side?"

David was a keen, shrewd lawyer, and knew how to state his case very plausibly. He said that his father, unduly influenced by Dr. Zavala, who had designs on their sister's hand, had left not only the homestead but $30,000 in gold to Mary Forsyth, and that they claimed their share of the money.

The men listened gravely, with keen, sidelong glances. When he had finished one of them said:

"Very good, stranger. Now what do you mean by 'unduly influenced?'"

"I mean that this Mexican passed whole days with my father, reading to him, talking to him, and in other ways winning his affection in order to influence him in the making of his will."

"How much did old Forsyth leave Dr. Zavala?"

"He left him personally nothing, but"——

"Oh!"—the men nodded gravely at one another.

"But," said David angrily, "he had a deeper scheme than that. He induced my father to turn everything but his homestead into money, and to place the whole sum in the San Antonio bank to Mary's credit. We have no objections to Mary's having her share, but we do not see why our share should go to that Mexican whom she intends to marry."

The doctor smiled sarcastically, and Mary, blushing with indignation, half rose as if to speak, but a slight movement of Zavala's eyelids was sufficient to check the impulse.

"Then Mary Forsyth is going to marry Dr. Zavala?"

"Of course she is."

"And you are willing that she should have the homestead and $10,000?"

"We are willing she should have the use of the homestead for a moderate rent. We are not willing to give up all claim to it. Why, there are 200 acres of the finest cotton land in the world that go with it. If she had the entire right to the homestead she ought to give up the money."

"Mr. George Forsyth, what have you to say?"

"My brother David has spoken for me."

Then there was a pause. The procurador stepped to the sideboard and filled his glass; several of the jury followed him, and the others chewed away with silent, thoughtful intentness.

"Dr. Lorenzo Zavala, will you speak for the defendant?"

The doctor turned his chair so as to face both the brothers and the jury, but did not rise.

"Men," he said, "I have known the late David Forsyth for twenty years. I have been his physician and been his friend. I saw his wife die, and watched his children grow to what they are. When the good mother left them Mary was 12 years old, David 10 and George 8. For her father and brothers Mary sacrificed all that makes the youth to other women."

"Will you be plainer, doctor?"

"If you desire. It is known to me how they were then poor, her father a trader in silks and lace and ladies' fine goods between San Antonio and the outlying settlements. But he was a good man, industrious and ambitious. For his two sons he had great hopes, and saved and saved and saved by day and by night. The little girl at home helped him bravely, hiring out their one servant, and doing cheerfully the work with her own hands. She plaited the straw, and made hats, also, which sold for much, and she worked up the remnants of lace and ribbons into one thousand pretty trifles for the fair women in San Antonio."

"Alcalde, these details are irrelevant and impertinent," said David angrily.

"Every man tells his story in his own way. Are you willing to listen, men?"

There was a universal articulation which evidently meant "yes," for the doctor smiled graciously and went on:

"For her two brothers the little Mary worked, and always worked with a glad heart. They had been sent to the northern states to school, and David was educated for a lawyer and George for an architect and builder. For eight years this father and sister worked together solely for these beloved boys, sparing all comforts to themselves. So they paid all their expenses liberally and saved besides about $10,000.

"But when the young men came back there was great sorrow and disappointment. They had been educated beyond the simple trader, the self denying sister and the log house on the Wachita prairie; so much sorrow and disappointment that the sister at last begged for them that they should go to the capital and divide the $10,000 between them."

"How do you know such a thing? It is a lie!" said George.

"I have the father's letter which says so. Will the alcalde and the jury read it?"

The alcalde read the document and nodded to the jury.

"You have forgotten, Mr. George," he said. "It is easy to forget such money. The doctor is right."

"After this the father heard little from his sons. They married and forgot the self denial, the hard labor and the love of so many, many years. The old man worked on, with failing health; but now that he had lost his ambition and cared little for money it came on every venture. He did not try to make it, but it came and came. He made on silk and cotton and land. Whatever he touched was fortunate.

"But as money came health went; he was sick and suffering and could not bear his daughter away from him. He was jealous of her love, also, and he suffered her not a lover. This is one thing I allow not myself to speak about. I tell you, alcalde, this woman showed through many years one great, sublime sacrifice. Upon my honor, senors!" and the little gentleman laid his hand upon his heart and bowed to Mary as if she had been a queen.

"Not for myself; that is one infamy, one scandal too great to be believed. As my sister, as my friend, I honor Miss Mary Forsyth. As my wife? Impossible! Does not all San Antonio know that I adore alone the incomparable Dolores Henriquez?

"One day as I sat reading by my friend's bed he said to me:

"'Doctor, that is a pitiful story, and too true. We think it a grievous wrong not to give our sons a trade or a profession, but we never think what is to become of the poor girls.'

"I said, 'Oh, we expect them to marry.'

"'But they don't, doctor,' he said, 'they don't, doctor; and the most that do are left by death, ill usage or misfortune to fight the world some time or other with no weapon but a needle, doctor. It is a sin and a shame!'

"'It's the way of the world, my friend,' I said.

"'I know. I spent thousands of dollars on my boys, and then divided all I had between them. If Providence had not blessed my work extraordinarily or if I had died five years ago what would have become of Mary?'

"So, gentlemen, I said:

"'Squire, your sons do not know that you have made more money; they thought they had got all you had, and have not visited you or written to you lest you should ask anything of them. Do justice at once to your loving, faithful daughter; secure her now from want and dependence, and give her at length leisure to love and rest.'

"And my friend, being a good man, did as I advised that he should do. For that he died in good peace with his own conscience, and made me for once, senors, very happy that I gave good advice, free, gratis, for nothing at all."

"So you did not profit at all by this will?"

"Not one dollar in money, but very much in my conscience. Santa Jose! I am well content."

"Miss Mary," said the alcalde, kindly, "have you anything to say?"

Mary raised her clear, gray eyes and looked with yearning tenderness into her brothers' faces. David pretended to be reading. George stooped over and spoke to him. With a sigh she turned to the alcalde.

"Ask my brothers what they value the homestead at."

"Two thousand dollars," promptly answered David.

"Too much—too much," grumbled all the jury.

"Two thousand dollars," reasserted David; and George added, "Bare value."

"I will buy it at two thousand dollars. Will you ask my brothers if they have any daughters, alcalde?"

"Gentlemen, you hear? Have you any daughters?"

David said surlily that he had no children at all, and one of the jurymen muttered, with a queer laugh, that he was sorry—didn't see how his sin was "a-going to find him out."

George said he had two daughters.

"Ask their names, alcalde."

"Mary and Nellie."

The poor sister's eyes filled as she looked in George's face and said:

"Alcalde, I give to my niece Mary ten thousand dollars, and to my niece Nellie ten thousand dollars, and I hope you and the good men present will allow the gift to stand. I know my brother David will never want a dollar while there is one in the country he lives in. George is extravagant, and will have always a ten-dollar road for a five-dollar piece; but his boys can learn his own or their uncle's trade; there are plenty of ways for them. I would like to put the girls beyond dependence and, beyond the necessity of marrying for a living.

David rose in a fury and said he would listen no longer to such nonsense.

"You forget, Mr. Forsyth, that you have put this case into our hands. I think you will have more sense than make enemies of thirteen of the best men in the neighborhood. Gentlemen, would you like to retire and consider this matter?"

"Not at all, alcalde. I am for giving Miss Forsyth all her father gave her."

"And I," "And I," "And I," cried the whole twelve almost simultaneously.

"I shall contest this affair before the San Antonio court," cried David passionately.

"You'll think better of it, Mr. Forsyth. Do you mean to say you brought twelve men here to help you rob your sister, sir?"

"I mean to say that that Mexican, Zavala, has robbed me. I shall call him to account."

The doctor laughed good naturedly, and answered:

"We have each our own weapons, my friend. I cannot fight with any other. Besides I marry me a wife next week." And the doctor leaned pleasantly on the alcalde's chair, and with a joke bade friend after friend "Good-by."

Mary Forsyth carried out her intentions. She settled strictly and carefully $10,000 on each of her nieces, bought her homestead, and then sat down to consider what she should do with her $8,000.

"If I were a Frenchwoman and San Antonio were Paris," she said, "I would rent a store and go to trading. I know how to buy and sell by instinct, and if I were a born farmer I could plant corn and cotton and turn them into gold; but I am not a farmer—I never made a garden and got a decent meal out of it. I calculate 'twill be best to get John Doyle for head man and put my money in cattle."

Just as she came to this decision Dr. Zavala drove hurriedly up to the door.

"Mary! Mary!" he cried, "come quickly! There is an old friend of yours in the timber too ill with the dengue fever to move."

"What do you need, doctor?"

"Need? I need you and a couple of men to carry him here. Do you know that it is Will Morrison?"

"Oh, doctor! doctor!"

"Fact. Heard of your father's death in Arizona and came straight home to look after you. Poor fellow! he's pretty bad."

Well, Mary did not need to hire John Doyle as head man, for Will, who had loved her faithfully for fifteen long years, was the finest stock man in the state, and within three months the doctor and his beautiful Dolores danced a fandango at Mary and Will's wedding.—Amelia E. Barr in New York Ledger.

Making It Real.

One secret of graphic description is the introduction of slight details which sound as if they were drawn directly from life. This was understood by a colored preacher who sought to bring before his audience the scene at the crossing of the Red sea.

"S'pose you's de children of Israel and I'se Moses; Jarsey is de wilderness and Bridesburg de promised land. Well, I brings you down to de ribber and waves my hand up toward Tacony, and de waters roll backward toward Philadelphy, and we all goes over widout gittin' wet.

"When de las' pickaninny gits over I waves my hand toward Philadelphy, and I waves my hand toward Tacony, and de water r-o-l-l-s back from toward Tacony—and dey was fishin' for shad dere de nex' mornin'!"—Youth's Companion.

A Mighty Close Safe.

Hiram Ricker, Sr., bought a new safe for the old house at Poland Spring. The man put it up, explained the combination and went away. Three weeks later I said, "How do you like your safe?" "Like it!" said he. "Like it! It's a great safe. Sure thing against burglars! No use to fool with that safe! I put all my money in it the day the man went away, and there ain't one of us 'round there that's been able to open it since, and the money's still there. For a safe it's first class, but for a bank to draw on it's dryer than a contribution box."—Lewiston Journal.

Wanted It Changed.

Small Boy—There's one thing in the Bible sis says she'd like to change.

Minister—Impossible! What can it be, my young man?

Small Boy—Her age, sir.—Detroit Free Press.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

LIKED THE CITY OF CHURCHES.

A Brooklyn Man Who Had Only One Cloud in all His Sunshine.

"Why do I like Brooklyn better than New York? I'll tell you," said a former dweller on Manhattan Island, who is now living in the City of Churches, to a reporter. "I moved over here in the first place because rents were lower. It was not more than a week after we were settled when we received a pleasant call from people living in our block, and an invitation to make our church home in common with them in the Trinity Presbyterian church, at Marcy and Jefferson avenues. Inside of a month we had an agreeable circle of acquaintances, and were ourselves ready to extend a welcome to newcomers.

"Show me a neighborhood in New York where a family moving in is treated in that way, unless it be near a mission church. In New York the churches hire a 'missionary' who makes a business of visiting, and whose visits are purely business calls. In Brooklyn the people do the visiting in person, and do it in a friendly way. In New York everybody is too busy and too conservative to think of his neighbor, unless it be to gossip about him, but in Brooklyn the people take time to make themselves agreeable to their neighbors.

"Another thing that is little in itself, but counts for a good deal in the long run, is the attention one receives on the elevated trains. The guards are more accommodating and seem to know more in Brooklyn. It puts me in a better humor all day when, in the morning, as I go to my business, I see an intelligent guard on the train who is a gentleman in acts as well as looks. I don't intend to be unreasonable, but I can't see why a guard in New York cannot be acquainted with distances and localities as well as a Brooklyn guard.

"One thing has bothered me, however, ever since I came here, and that is, why the conductors on the surface cars are obliged to ring up the fares when a passenger gets on the car. I have seen many a conductor who rang up fares, and had the passenger discover that he was on the wrong car and jump off before the fare was collected. But that is the only thing that has troubled me since I have been living here."—New York Tribune.

Keen Scent.

A gentleman in New York, the owner of one of the finest collections of butterflies in the country, has made an experiment which proves conclusively that butterflies are endowed not only with bright colors, but with marvelously acute senses. Out of his collection, comprising almost every known variety, he chose two butterflies which were only two or three days old, and had never had their freedom.

One of these he attached securely by a thread to the fence in the rear of his house in the upper part of New York. He marked the other so that he could identify it, and placing it in a small box carried it down town to one of the ferries, across the river to Hoboken, and some distance into the city of Hoboken.

Here it was turned loose. When the experimenter reached his house, several hours later, he found the two butterflies side by side on his back fence. The butterfly which was but just born, and had never before had its liberty, had traveled several miles, crossed a wide river and promptly found its way back to its mate in one of those back yards of New York which are almost indistinguishably alike in their ugliness.

This seemed a most extraordinary feat to one of a party of gentlemen to whom the story was told by the experimenter, and he asked a well known naturalist whether it could be believed. The naturalist answered that the sense of smell, which was undoubtedly in this case the butterfly's guide, was in many animals so wonderfully acute that to him the case did not seem remarkable, much less unbelievable.—Youth's Companion.

Growth of Yacht Agencies.

Nothing shows the growth of yachting in America more than the growth of the yacht agency. If a man wants to buy, sell or charter a yacht he goes to a yacht agency. In a large New York agency a list can be found of every yacht for sale or for charter in the United States and England. Every detail concerning them is also there on record. Besides this there is a list of the yachts which the proprietor of the agency has on hand for sale or charter. This is not all. Crews, sailing masters, and all sorts of appliances for yachts are furnished by the agency. From small beginnings the yacht agencies have become large and well paying business enterprises.—New York Tribune.

Bismarck's Favorite Flower.

Prince Bismarck's fondness for heather is not a new fancy. With him the heather is, more truly than the primrose was to Lord Beaconsfield, "his favorite flower." Nearly thirty years ago, when minister to Paris, he made a trip to the south of France, visiting among other places Chambord. Writing to his wife from Bordeaux, under date July 27, 1862, Bismarck says: "From inclosed specimens of heather you will no longer be able to see how purple this plant I am so fond of blooms there—the only flower in the royal garden, and swallows almost the only living creatures in the castle. For sparrows it is too lonely."—London News.

Salt for Toothache.

Salt is good for the stomach. A pinch of it in hot water, taken either just before or just after a meal, is a valuable aid to digestion, and a cupful of very hot salt water will sometimes quiet the most persistent nausea.

A little girl who was told to put some in an aching tooth says, "I just put in a little salt, and in a few minutes I felt the naughty aching nerve curl right down and go to sleep."—New York Evening Sun.

He Railroads Them to Matrimony.

First Clergyman—It seems to me I never have any marriage ceremonies to perform except in the fall.

Second Clergyman—Then you are a sort of autumn-atic coupler.—Judge.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 11.

High water at 8.30 A. M. and 8.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.47; Sets at 6.51.
Moon rises 12.51.
New Moon August 15.

LEDGER TO CELEBRATE TUESDAY.

That the employes of the Daily Ledger office may witness the Grand Army parade, no paper will be published on Tuesday. The issue of Wednesday will contain a good report of the great day, and tell how the visiting Post was entertained. GREEN & PRESCOTT.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Ford Bros. will close at 10 A. M. Tuesday, instead of all day, as at first reported.

Clan McGregor, O. S. C., will hold its annual picnic at Downer Landing on Saturday.

The Misses Craig of Springfield are visiting Mrs. Thomas O'Brien of Copeland street.

Miss Josie Collins of Chelsea, is visiting her friend Miss Mary Carey of Quincy Point.

Mr. Harry Sanborn, formerly of Wollaston, now of Pittsburgh, Pa., is in Wollaston for a few weeks.

Commissioner Alexander's two little girls have gone to Providence, R. I., to spend the rest of the summer.

Extra trains will be run on the Old Colony to Quincy tomorrow afternoon at 2.50, 4.36, 5.50, and 7.20.

A large number of Quincy people will witness the arrival of the war ships in Boston Harbor this afternoon.

Mr. A. A. Lincoln has bought of Mr. George F. Pinkham the McIntire place on Grand View avenue, Wollaston.

The tally ho of A. S. Bigelow of Jerusalem road, at J. T. French's livery stable today attracts considerable attention.

J. P. S. Churchill, clerk of the District Court, has left on his two weeks' vacation. Constable Furnald is taking his place.

Miss C. S. Hubbard, Clapp Bros. and the Misses Gibson will also close their stores Tuesday. Roger Bros. close at 10.30 A. M.

Miss Margaret Miller and Master John Meaney of Medfield are the guests of Miss Catherine Meaney of South Walnut street.

Granite Commandery, P. F. Y. B. O., will at its meeting Wednesday evening elect a commander to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge E. G. Pratt.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Electric Light Co., will be held in W. G. A. Pattee's office Wednesday night, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock.

The sixth annual reunion of the Billings family will be held at the American house, Boston, September 5. The first reunion of this family was held in this city five years ago.

The championship game of the Quincy Tennis Club, which was postponed from Saturday, will be held on their grounds on Bigelow street Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

About twenty-seven members of the Outing club had one of their excursions to Nantasket Beach Sunday. A four horse barge conveyed the party, and all pronounce it a first class time.

At the regular meeting of the Quincy branch of the Irish National League last night it was voted to hold their annual excursion next Sunday. Mr. John Cavanagh kindly offered the use of his yacht "Erin" for the occasion.

TODAY'S COURT.

Granville Lincoln, for fast driving in East Weymouth, fined $10 and costs.

Charles H. Delory of Weymouth, for being drunk, fined $5 and costs.

Arthur Haggney of Randolph, for an assault on Thomas Halloran, fined $5 and costs.

Daniel Donovan, of Weymouth, for an assault on Alexander Murray, fined $5 and costs. Appealed.

Joseph A. Turner of South Weymouth whose case was continued from last Monday for assaulting his wife was sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.

John Cohan of Weymouth was arrested in default and settled fine.

Thomas Halloran of Randolph, for disturbing the peace, fined $5 and costs. Appealed and furnished sureties.

Officers Andrew J. Garey and Nathan Peare of Weymouth searched the premises of Dennis Cohen and John O'Brien for liquor. In the former they found three and one-half gallons of whiskey and ten gallons of beer. In the latter they found one and one-quarter gallons of whiskey.

POWERS—MULLANE RACE.

Great Excitement at the Brockton Park—Declared a Draw.

The longed talked of foot-race between Powers of Maynard and Mullane of Quincy was held on the Brockton track Saturday afternoon. The race was 100 yards for $500, to be run between the hours of two and six, the runners to be given a half hour to make a flying start, and if they had not gone over together before the time expired, they were then to be sent from the scratch by pistol shot.

This was to have been a blood race as two of the best runners in the country were to train the parties. Ed. Carlton had charge of Powers, and Frank McQuiggan of Mullane. Both trainers have been among the best runners in the country and were each eager to win. Mike Barry another sprinter was mutually agreed on by both sides as referee, and McGovern Bros., held the stakes. The betting when the match was made was about even.

About one hundred interested persons went to Brockton on Saturday to witness the race. Before the runners came the betting had been very slow, but when the men stripped and came on the track things began to get lively. Both men were trained so they were in the very best condition. The hundred yards were measured off and the track swept. Then the betting began in earnest. The Mullane men held back until they began to draw the Powers men when the latter began to bet 100 to 60, and the smaller bets 2 to 1. Considerable money was put up.

After trying for the flying start until the half hour expired, they were then sent off by the pistol. Both men went off like shot, with Mullane having little advantage. He held it until they breasted the tape. Nearly three-quarters of the distance down the stretch an umbrella was thrown in front of the runners, which the Powers men claim bothered their man and the referee declared all bets off. The referee claimed that he saw the umbrella thrown and his statement was corroborated by a number of witnesses, while there was as many who claimed that there was not anything thrown.

The wildest excitement prevailed, but finally as both sides had agreed to abide by the referee's decision it was decided to refund all bets and declare the race off.

Nantasket Beach.

There was a large gathering at this popular beach yesterday,—estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. An excursion train of eight cars from Fall River came completely packed with passengers.

Many changes were found by those who wished to take a ride in the roller coasters, toboggan shute, a toss for a ring or cane, or a sly drink. Another spasm of virtue has struck the shore. Where it came from or what started it, nobody seems to know. Certain it is, however, that it has struck, and much more effectively than ever before. The Massachusetts Law and Order League is quite generally given the credit of the new state of affairs, but nothing definite can be ascertained in regard to its origin. The new move is an order to every man doing business in any of the hawking lines, roller coasters, toboggan shutes, peanut and fruit venders, cane boards, and the various other "catch a nickel" schemes to discontinue business on Sundays henceforth or suffer the penalty of the laws of the Commonwealth. The rule was quite generally complied with, and all this class of business was entirely suspended.

Foot Races at Atlantic.

The long talked of foot race between James Sullivan, the champion long distance runner of Atlantic, and Thomas Whalen of Atlantic, took place on Farrington street Saturday afternoon. It was a hotly contested race from the start until near the finish, when Whalen showed his heels to James, shooting by him as if the latter was tied. It was evident to the large crowd present that James was overtrained. As his trainer Peter Cunniff remarked, he had not been well for two or three days, as he would insist on drinking too much oat meal water, compounded by Master Sullivan for his wind. James is a hard loser, and he backed himself and lost.

Walter Lane has challenged Whalen for a race next Saturday on the same street, the betting is two to one on Whalen, but the knowing ones, like John Merney and Ed. Sanborn are ready to back Lane. Samuel Man will be starter.

—Canton also makes a change in High school principal, Mr. Edward L. Underwood of Springfield succeeding Mr. W. C. Hobbs.

BRAINTREE.

Joseph Lyons, a brakeman on the Old Colony railroad, had his left hand smashed into fragments at 12.30 o'clock Sunday morning, at Braintree. His hand was caught between the engine tender and a car, crushing it so that amputation may be necessary. Lyons is married, 26 years old, and resides at Cohasset. He was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Miss Floretta Vining of Hull is to give a birthday party to Miss Margaret Williams at Melville Garden, Aug. 20. The party, consisting of about 20, will come across by steamer from Pemberton.

The route of the parade in Boston tomorrow is short and as follows:—Commonwealth avenue, Arlington street, Boylston street, Copley square, Dartmouth street, Columbus avenue, West Chester park, Washington street, to Adams square.

DIED.

THOMPSON—In West Quincy, Aug. 10, Emil, son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Mary Thompson, aged 10 months.

A ROYAL WELCOME

Extended to the Veterans Encamped at the Hub.

RECEPTIONS AND BANQUETS

Form the Greater Part of the Program for To-day—Arrangements for Receiving the President and Party and the Naval Fleet.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—To-day nothing but drums will be heard till to-night. The arrival of veterans will continue. They are coming by special trains, by regular trains and by boats. In almost every case where they come as posts, departments or associations, they will be met by Boston and suburban organizations and escorted to their headquarters for the week. In many cases they will be allowed little more than time to clean up after their journey and to get a bit of rest before being treated to a good sample of old-fashioned eastern hospitality.

Other samples of that same hospitality will be shown to posts that had previously arrived. Edward W. Kinsley post 113 will receive Lafayette post 140 of New York city, of which Chauncey M. Depew and Gen. Webb are members, about 1 o'clock, and in the evening will give it a banquet at the Parker house, with Col. Charles H. Taylor as toastmaster. The invited guests include Governor Brackett, Mayor Hart, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Gen. A. W. Greely and many other notables. Possibly President Harrison will be present.

Charles R. Lowell post 7, met G. Van Houten post of Jersey this morning. In the afternoon it will entertain it with a trip down the harbor, and in the evening at a camp fire. Ransom post 131 of St. Louis will go to Gloucester as the guest of Col. Allen post. Paul Revere post 88 of Quincy will meet Robert G. Shaw post 112 of New York, parade with it to Hancock hall, and tender it a collation. Post 34 of Salem will entertain Philip H. Sheridan post 49 of western Vermont with a dinner at the Cadet armory.

Afterward the two posts will escort Gen. Alger from the Salem depot to the city hall, where municipal courtesies will be extended to him, then to the post headquarters, where he will hold a reception, then to the Willows for a fish dinner and then to Fraternity lodge room, where the Board of Trade will banquet him. The general is expected to return to Boston in time for the Kinsley post dinner, while the Sheridan post will attend a camp fire.

John A. Andrew post 15 will meet several bodies of men at the depots. It will tender a reception to Governor Hovey of Indiana at Faneuil hall in the evening. Charles Beck post of Cambridge will give a supper to Col. Ellsworth post of New York. Benjamin Stone, Jr., post 68 and Women's Relief corps 68 of Dorchester have arranged to drive J. M. Wells post and corps of Columbia through Dorchester and the vicinity in the afternoon, and to give them a public reception in the evening.

Willard C. Kinsley post 13 of Somerville will parade with George C. Strong post 534 of New York and other organizations in the afternoon, and will entertain its New York guests at a camp fire later in the day. The printers received Horace Greeley post of New York when it arrived this morning, and drove its members to Franklin park, and will take them to the Point of Pines for amusement and dinner. Congressman Amos J. Cummings is a member of this post. Post 11 of Charlestown is to entertain post 1 of San Francisco. C. S. Chandler post 149 of Brookline and other people of that town give George H. Thomas post 12 of Fort Payne, Ala., a reception and banquet at the Union reading rooms. Hiram G. Berry post 40 of Malden entertains Edwin Sibley post of Rockland, Me., with an excursion to Plymouth and subsequently at a reception. Members of the Rockland city council will accompany the Rockland post and members of the Malden city council will take part in the reception. George G. Meade post 190 of Lexington has arranged to entertain the commander of the department of California and the delegation from that state with a dinner in the town hall and a drive. The local Woman's Relief corps will furnish the dinner. William B. Eaton post 199 of Revere will entertain Maryland veterans. Gettysburg post 191 receives Alexander Hamilton post 182 of New York city in the evening, and the commitee and escort which it furnishes will be dined by the New Yorkers at the Hotel Langham. Joseph Hooker post 23 of East Boston receives Aaron Wilkes post 23 of Trenton, N. J. The Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans will receive the national commander and staff of the naval veterans, and the visiting associations will breakfast many of them and will give them a reception in Banta hall in the evening.

Only a few of the cases where a local post will meet a visiting post at the depot have been named, but enough has bee said to show the extent of the marching and entertaining that is to take place to-day. While most of the reunions, etc., will not occur until after the big parade, some business meetings are to be held before it. The Dispatch, according to a late telegram from Bar harbor, will bring Vice-President Morton and Secretary Tracy to Boston to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT AND FLEET.

Arrangements for the Reception—An Interesting Feature of the Celebration.

The preparations to receive and entertain President Harrison upon his arrival and during his stay in this city have been made on a most extended scale, and it is believed that every detail has been carefully looked after. The president will arrive this afternoon on the cruiser Baltimore, queen of the new navy and flagship of the north Atlantic squadron, and will be received by the city, state and United States authorities with all the formality due his position as chief magistrate of the nation.

Cavalry escort will be tendered him to his quarters at the Vendome, and a guard of honor from the First cadets will do honor at the hotel itself. As escort to the Baltimore and her distinguished guest will come seven other vessels of the squadron, and the naval ceremonies on the president's arrival will be carried out to the full letter of the regulations. This visit of the squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Gherardi, will be one of the most interesting as well as instructive features of the great celebration—interesting as showing more of the naval power of the United States than has been exhibited at this port for a long time, and instructive as showing the wide r[illegible] armament and fitness for spe[illegible] which the new vessels of the navy present.

The vessels of the squadron are the cruisers Baltimore and Atlanta, the corvette Kearsarge, the gunboats Petrel and Yorktown, the dispatch boat Dolphin, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the torpedo boat Cushing. All except the Kearsarge are built of steel, and are excellent types of the new navy which the country is preparing for itself.

The Kearsarge, though now out of date beside her steel-hulled sisters, is nevertheless an extremely interesting figure, for from her decks were fired the eleven-inch guns whose shells sank the Alabama in that memorable action off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. In her day she was a fine specimen of her class.

She is still useful for cruising and has visited nearly every foreign station, but will soon be replaced by a more modern vessel. No better opportunity to contrast the new and the old navy could be had than by the presence of the Kearsarge, so that her place in the fleet is in every way an appropriate one.

All Grand Army Men.

WORCESTER, Aug. 11.—The Kansas City veterans, Missouri National guard, arrived at 1:30 p. m. as the guests of George N. Ward post 10. Their five new parlor cars were smashed by a switch engine in Chicago and their big baggage car was too tall to go through the tunnel. Otherwise they arrived without mishap. They are the only militia company in the country composed wholly of Grand Army men. After a drive, a lunch, a parade and a banquet to-day they will go on to Boston.

Crowds for Boston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The steamers Puritan, Providence and Rhode Island left for Boston last evening, having on board about 2000 Grand Army men en route to the national encampment which begins at Boston to-day. The City of Worcester also took 1000 Grand Army men.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Everything Seems to Be Progressing Favorably in New England—More Rain, However, Would Be Acceptable.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 11.—The New England Meteorological society, co-operating with the United States signal service, issues the following report:

The average temperature for New England for the past week has been generally above the normal. In the extreme north it has been very warm, but in southern New Hampshire and Vermont, and in Rhode Island and southeastern Connecticut, the observer reports an average temperature. The high temperature has been very favorable to corn and tobacco, but has been injurious to oats in the northern section, causing them to blight to some extent. Crops are generally beginning to feel the need of more rain.

The sunshine has been considerably in excess, except on the southeastern coast and on the eastern Maine coast, where numerous fogs have prevailed. The effect of the sun has been favorable.

The weather has been generally favorable for all crops, although the want of rain is being felt to some extent. Corn is growing finely everywhere; potatoes are doing well and in Massachusetts those that are being dug are of good size and fine quality, though few in the hill. There is no report of rot in this state, but in Connecticut some pieces are being dug because they are rotting in the ground. In Rhode Island the largest crop of early potatoes has been secured that has been for years. Pastures have been dug and rowen is growing well, especially on wet lands, but the crop will be light. Tobacco is growing well and one observer in southern Massachusetts says is looking better than for years. Berries are generally abundant, apples continue to drop off and the pear crop promises small. At Leominster peaches and plums are rotting on the trees.

FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Socialists Have Grand Demonstrations in the Streets of Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—Forty thousand persons took part in a Socialistic demonstration in behalf of universal suffrage. A large number of people came from the provinces to participate in the parade. The troops were confined to their barracks all day. The police patrolled the streets, but everything was orderly.

The route was thronged with sympathetic onlookers. A terrific storm which came up caused the procession to disperse, but when the rain ceased the paraders reformed their ranks and marched to St Gille's park, where they were addressed by the leaders of the movement. Another shower finally dispersed the crowd.

Delegates from the Labor and Progressist parties met in the evening and sent the following dispatch to King Leopold:

"You have asked what is the country's watchword. It is universal suffrage." Violent revolutionary speeches were made by several of the delegates. It was resolved to summon a congress to sit from Sept. 10 to Sept. 15 to consider the subject of a general strike.

A GENERAL DELUGE.

Much Damage in Northern Wisconsin from a Terrific Storm.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 11.—A terrific storm swept over Ashland. No considerable portion of northern Wisconsin escaped the general deluge, and wires in every direction are down. The Wisconsin Central is reported badly washed out at Prentice, a station about 100 miles from Ashland. The Lake Shore road buildings at Three Lakes were destroyed by lightning. The storm was especially severe through the Gogebic iron range, and reports of severe loss from wind and lightning have been received from several range towns. No loss of life has been reported.

FAITHFUL TO THE END.

Wife of a Fiendish Murderer Refuses to Implicate Him.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 11.—The wife of Jerome Sweet, upon whose clothing last Wednesday her husband poured kerosene and then lighted it, died in the hospital. Sweet will be arraigned for murder. Although she suffered excruciating agony, Mrs. Sweet would not say one word implicating her husband in his awful guilt.

German Exporters in a Hurry.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The official semi-annual report of the foreign trade of Germany shows a marked increase in exports to America of cotton and wool goods, silk and clothing. This increase is ascribed to hasty shipments, owing to the McKinley bill.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Forecast for New England: Showers, followed by clearing, cooler weather; winds shifting to northwesterly.

The cession of Heligoland to Germany has been formally accomplished.

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

—AT THE—

Quincy Patriot Office,

115 Hancock Street.

Billheads,

Letter Heads,

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Business Cards,

Statements,

Envelopes,

Posters,

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Circulars.

Etc., Etc.,

Everything in the Printing Line

at 115 Hancock Street,

Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

TELEPHONE 54-8.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Miss Katherine Lee Bates, the novelist, is associate professor of literature in Wellesley college.

Mrs. Gladstone always attends meetings of parliament when either her husband or her son Herbert is to speak.

By appearing in a velvet robe of magenta red at an official reception, Mme. Carnot, wife of the French president, has revived that color as a fashionable one in Paris.

Dr. Mary Walker is a helpless cripple for life, without money and almost without friends. Senator Evarts has introduced a bill to pay her $10,000 for services in hospitals during the war.

One of Chicago's pretty women is Miss Annie Oakley, a slender blonde of graceful figure, dark blue eyes and light curling hair. She is an expert tennis player and excels in all out-of-door sports.

The Countess of Villa Gonzales is considered the handsomest woman in Madrid. She is tall, graceful in figure, with large black eyes and a beautiful complexion, and devotedly attached to her husband.

The small Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the late crown prince of Austria, is said to be growing exactly like her mother. The little girl is an enthusiastic entomologist, and never leaves the castle of Laxenburg, where she lives, without a butterfly net.

One of the most noted newspaper owners of the west is Miss Winifred Sweet, of San Francisco. Her most important feat was to visit the leper island of Molokai, in the Hawaiian group, where no woman except a few Sisters of Mercy had ever set foot.

Mme. Vanard, a poor woman in Paris, left a widow years ago, arrived at competency by collecting orange peel, and thereby not only helped herself, but gave occupation to others. She became a rich person, a great patroness of art and a regular habitue of the opera.

The "fattest girl in Paris," the late Victorei Fantin, was only 19 years of age and weighed 470 pounds. She was engaged at the Eden theatre, but her size was such that she made very few appearances. It required seven strong men to assist her from her house to the stage.

Miss Annie Howard, daughter of the late Charles S. Howard, of New Orleans, built a memorial to her father, and instead of a monolith she chose a library and dedicated it to the women of New Orleans. The building is a marvel of beauty, after the Roman style, and cost $100,000.

In accordance with a curious Austrian custom one of Archduchess Valerie's wedding gifts has been a collection of articles of clothing worn by her in her days of babyhood. Her first wee pair of boots, preserved for this purpose by her nurse, was brought to her at Vienna by that worthy woman, who had traveled a long way to place them in her nurseling's hands.

THE TERM OF LITERARY COPYRIGHT.

In Denmark and Holland it is for fifty years.

In Bolivia it is for the full term of the author's life.

In Mexico, Guatemala and Venezuela it is in perpetuity.

In Colombia it is for the author's life and eighty years after.

In South Africa it is for the author's life; fifty years in any event.

In Italy it is for the author's life and forty years after; the full term to be eighty years in any event.

In Great Britain it is for the author's life and seven years after his decease: to be forty-two years in any event.

In Russia it is for the author's life and fifty years after, and in Tunis for the author's life and fifty years after.

In Japan it is for the author's life and five years after, and in Spain for the author's life and eighty years after.

In Belgium it is for the author's life and fifty years after, and in Ecuador for the author's life and fifty years after.

In Norway it is for the author's life and fifty years after, and in Peru for the author's life and fifty years after.

In France it is for the author's life and thirty years after, and in Germany for the author's life and thirty years after.

In Austria it is for the author's life and thirty years after, and in Switzerland for the author's life and thirty years after.

In Hayti it is for the author's life, widow's life, children's lives, and twenty years after the close of the latest period.

In Brazil it is for the author's life and ten years after; in Sweden for the author's life and ten years after, and in Roumania for the author's life and ten years after.

Under the existing law of the United States copyright is granted for twenty-eight years, with the right of extension for fourteen more—in all, forty-two years.—Philadelphia Item.

BICYCLE NOTES.

There are about half a million bicycles and tricycles turning in Great Britain.

Willis, the English rider, will show his heels to some of the American safety riders at the fall meets. He has a record of 2m. 40s. for the mile, and at Berkeley Oval recently he showed excellent form.

The practice of carrying small children strapped to the front of safety bicycles is a most dangerous one. The vibration at the head of the machine is most intense, and is liable to cause serious nervous diseases.

H. E. Laurie, the English crack, is of the opinion that Willie Windle can ride a mile in 2m. 25s. on the Paddington track. The Paddington track is three and a half laps to the mile, and the surface is like glass.

Among enthusiastic believers in combining literature and riding on a tricycle is Col. T. W. Higginson. He takes a daily run on wheels, and ascribes to this exercise much of the health which he has regained.

THE LATEST IN JEWELS.

A diamond boar suspended from a plain gold wire bracelet is a unique ornament.

Five pearls shown through the opening of an engraved gold pea shell make a lace pin that has recently appeared.

A lace pin that will please the fair sex is formed by three heart shaped nets of delicate gold, held in a cluster by a small but brilliant diamond.

A watch case of Australian gold, with the head of a buffalo raised in solid metal on the back, is decidedly too massive an article for convenient use.

A stack of four silver dollars containing a watch movement produces much astonishment wherever shown. The face of the timepiece, which is only two-thirds of an inch in diameter, is set in the center of the uppermost coin.—Jewelers' Weekly.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 104. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—Girl to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at the LEDGER office, Quincy. Aug. 13—1t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located in West Quincy. Apply to Rouleau Bros., Lock Box 26, West Quincy. Aug.13 6t

FOR SALE.—A bargain. Provision, butter, cheese and egg wagon; also harness. Apply at LEDGER office. A 13 2t

FOR SALE.—One very black Horse. Warranted sound and kind. Sold for no fault, only owner has two. JOHN PAGE, City Boot and Shoe Store, 104 Hancock St. Aug. 7—6t Aug. 9—1w

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

FOR SALE.—A Bay work horse, weighs about 1400 lbs., 10 years old. Apply to G. W. TUCKERMAN, Washington street. Aug. 6. 6t

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Rhode Island Clambake
— AT THE —
BIG TENT,
(The first on Sea Street)
HOUGHS NECK, - QUINCY.
Every Sunday full Bill of Fare
— FOR —
50 CENTS.
Clam Chowder by the plate. Fruit, tonic, &c.
MRS. H. H. CONNORS,
Proprietor of Brockton Cafe.
Aug. 5. 6t

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG.15.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.

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PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

WELL PLEASED.

The Visiting Grand Army Post Delighted With Their Reception.

A SHORE DINNER TODAY.

The Welcome by Commander Williams and Mayor Porter; Speeches by President Fairbanks, Rev. E. A. Perry, George W. Penniman, and Commander Openshaw of the Visiting Post—In Boston Yesterday.

As announced in Monday's DAILY LEDGER, Robert G. Shaw Post 112 of New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., arrived Monday noon, and were informally received by a committee of Paul Revere Post.

About 5 P. M. the local post assembled at its headquarters and escorted by the American Band of South Weymouth and Francis L. Souther Camp, S. of V., marched to the Robertson House and formally received the visitors. They took up a short line of march through Hancock, Washington, Canal, Chestnut, Hancock, Canal, Mechanic, Elm and Hancock streets to Hancock Hall, or as it is known this week, "J. B. Bass Camp." Mayor Porter and President Fairbanks of the City Council had joined in the procession on the route. Both local organizations turned out with full ranks, about seventy in the Post and thirty in the Camp.

At Camp J. B. Bass, Commander J. D. Williams of Paul Revere Post gave the visitors a hearty welcome and promised them everything should be done for their comfort and entertainment.

Mayor Charles H. Porter, a member of the post, welcomed the visitors and gave them a soldier's greeting. He knew something of Virginia mud and mules. He welcomed them to historic Quincy, the birthplace of John Hancock and Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams. The country was better for the war—higher, nobler, purer. Your post is named for an honored soldier, and you should be proud of it. Robert G. Shaw is respected by Massachusetts, for although a New Yorker by adoption he was a native of Massachusetts. In closing he again extended a hearty welcome.

President Fairbanks seconded the words uttered by his Honor, the Mayor, bidding a welcome to the historic city of Quincy, and while we may be small in numbers as compared with many of our neighboring cities, yet you will find in our midst loving grateful hearts, who, appreciating your noble work in the past, realizing the debt of gratitude we owe to those who sacrificed so much for our Country's honor, extend to you a most cordial greeting. Trusting that your stay with us will not only cement stronger and stronger the ties between old comrades, but that you will carry to your homes pleasant recollections of the city you now honor by your presence. You are gentlemen, members of an organization knit together by more than common ties, for truly can it be said of you, that between old soldiers "There is a secret sympathy, a silver link, a silken tie, that heart to heart, and mind to mind, in body and in soul can link."

Around your own camp fires your thoughts have not been alone of the past, of the victories won, the reverses met, the marches, the prisons, and of all the scenes incident to life at the front, and which completes so many pages in your life's history, but rising superior to one's self, you have planned for the future of those, who wearied by sickness or misfortune, need that comfort and aid to soften their declining years. In your hearts you have thought of those who, as true loyal women, said God speed to husbands, fathers, brothers, though that parting meant for them, the lonely days, the sleepless nights, and every hour full of anxiety and suspense, and to know at last, there must be a vacant chair.

> "They wear no badge upon the breast
> The sight of which our eyes attest,
> But if we could but see aright
> Invisible to mortal sight,
> They wear a badge of fiercest fight."

You have thrown around their lives your love and protection, which comes as sweet music from above, charming away their griefs and making them feel as if they were not lone and solitary wanderers on life's rough thoroughfare. The sweet influence of charity appeals to every loyal breast, and I can only assure you, that when the time arrives, calling upon you to be mustered out, faithful hearts will not be wanting to carry forward the noble work.

You are gathering together from all sections of our beloved country, and to you will come the sweet privilege to see once more the faces, and to grasp again in fraternal greetings the hands of those who, like yourselves, stood shoulder to shoulder in those days, which to many of us seem so long ago, but to you they are ever fresh in your memories and will remain so until life's active service is ended.

As you march along the streets on the morrow, with that dear old flag waving in peace so proudly above you, your thoughts will go back to the past, with its pages replete with the many struggles in which the boys in blue fought so gallantly and suffered so much, that the banners we all reverence so much might float over a free and undivided country.

To those who are permitted to gaze upon you, the inspiring scene will not be simply a panorama pleasing to the eye, but it will serve as a true object lesson, bringing out the loyal sentiments in every breast and teaching one and all, the duty we owe to the country we so proudly call our own.

But gentlemen, you are not gathering here at this your mutual encampment, merely to rejoice in the fellowship of old comrades, or to receive the blessings of an universal gratitude, but you are here to legislate upon those measures which are to promote the welfare and extend the influence of your organization. May your counsellors wisely judge, and carefully determine all questions, as honored soldiers, true patriots, and faithful citizens of this broad land.

The past has been written, every page teeming with your devotion to sacred principles, but your work is not complete, for the future lies before you, binding you to so live and act, as to throw the influence of a true manhood around about you, in performing the duties of a loyal citizen, so that when the hour draws near, when you will be called to join the Grand Army above, it can be said in all sincerity, "A life well spent."

Rev. E. A. Perry, formerly pastor of the Universalist church of this city, and a Past Department Chaplain, was next introduced. His visit was unexpected and he was grateful to the members of the Post for the reception he had received. He spoke in a humorous vein. Alluding to the supper prepared, he said that soldiers deserved four meals a day and straight ones at that, and then they would not catch up with what they lost. He could assure the visitors however, that they were sure to have enough to eat in Quincy.

Mr. George W. Penniman spoke for the Sons of Veterans. He said the country owed the soldiers a debt it could never repay. He told an amusing story.

Commander Openshaw of the visiting post said he had not words to express his sentiments, but God bless the Commander, God bless the city, and God bless the Sons of Veterans. He did not know the Post were to receive such a warm welcome. He was proud of Massachusetts and he was happy to be on her soil.

All were invited below where 200 plates had been spread by the Woman's Relief Corps. Contributions of food had been generous, including cold meats, rolls, bread, pies, cake, fruit, coffee, etc.

The supper concluded the programme for the day. Mattresses and blankets were provided in Camp J. B. Bass for 60 and the visitors retired early.

They were also astir early Tuesday morning. The Woman's Relief Corps furnished breakfast at 6 A. M. and about 8 o'clock Paul Revere Post, Francis L. Souther Camp, Robert G. Shaw Post and the American Band took the train for Boston and participated in the grand parade.

In Boston.

Paul Revere Post and Francis L. Souther Camp found it rather tedious waiting for the procession to move. They got into line about 9 A. M. and it was 4 P. M. when the post started and perhaps an hour later before the camp moved.

Robert G. Shaw Post on reaching Boston was placed in care of Comrade Martin. It reported at the New York headquarters and marched in the Department of New York. This was one of the first departments to move and Shaw Post reached Quincy shortly after 5 o'clock.

Commander Williams says Paul Revere Post went over the route in one hour and fifty minutes. It made no halt and marched double quick. It reached Quincy about 7.30. Francis L. Souther Camp came an hour later.

Each body was served on its return with an excellent clam chowder at Camp J. B. Bass by the Woman's Relief Corps, which has been very successful in satisfying the wants of the "inner man."

Shore Dinner Today.

The programme for today is a grand shore dinner at Houghs Neck. Councilman Graham, a member of the Post, has invited the local and visiting posts, the Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps to participate.

Family Reunions.

After an absence of nineteen years Comrade W. P. Martin is happy to welcome his brother Thomas J. Martin and two daughters of Detriot City, Minn., who will stop East about two months.

Charles Beals of Auburn, Maine, a member of Burnside Post 47 is visiting friends in the city.

Edward Spear of Madison, Maine, is in the city.

Decorations and Illuminations.

Among the decorations not already noted were the Thomas Crane Public Library, D. B. Stetson, Col. A. B. Packard, J. W. Lombard, John Hall, McGovern Bros.

Col. Packard displayed the old banner of the 4th Regiment. His grounds were very pretty illuminated Monday evening.

G. F. Wilson's decorations and illuminations were extensive.

Commander Openshaw of the visiting Post, is very enthusiastic of the reception in Quincy. He has taken considerable interest in visiting our granite quarries, the houses where Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams wete born, the old Hancock cemetery and other places.

It is John Breen and not John Bowen, as reported who is with the visiting Post.

It is universally admitted that a mother should, if she is able, nurse her child. If she can not, or if for good reasons it is not advisable, then Mellin's Food, which has been proven to correspond physiologically with mother's milk, should be used.

HOUGHS NECK.

Many of the owners of yachts availed themselves of the opportunity to sail to Boston Harbor and witness the arrival of the Yorktown with President Harrison on board.

The Yacht Nereid, one of the Quincy boats which took a party of ladies up, narrowly escaped a collision with a large steam launch which came with the Yorktown. The harbor was crowded with vessels at the time and the launch, which was one of the Herreshoffs, and noted for their tremendous speed, was coming up under the lee of the Yorktown, and in going between her, and one of Nantasket steamers ran toward the Nereid at a tremendous rate. The engine of the launch was immediatly stopped and she succeeded by a very few feet of clearing the Quincy boat. The ladies on board the Nereid are said to have acted splendidly in such a trying moment.

Mr. Harry B. Babcock, one of Dorchester's popular young men, will spend a few weeks at the Loretto. Mr. Babcock has just recovered from a serious illness caused by a very severe fall from his bicycle in New York.

The inlet to the meadow in the centre of the land of the Manet Company has for some unaccountable reason been closed causing the water to stagnate badly. If continued much longer the residents of the cottages in the vicinity will be obliged to vacate. It should be remedied at once.

Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R., and guests are to visit this place today. The party is expected to number 150.

The Bay View cottage is now occupied by the following young men: Mr. John S. Gallagher, Mr. Frank Gallagher, Mr. P. F. Shea, Mr. Lawrence Butler, Mr. William Slingo and Mr. Pierre Kelley.

Mr. H. W. Hubbard of Boston, a brother of Miss C. S. Hubbard of Quincy, and wife, enjoyed the day at the Linden.

The loud ringing of the bell on the Chemical engine house shortly after midnight Tuesday aroused the people here, all expecting a conflagration was in progress. Investigation showed it to be a joke, however. Someone had climbed to the top of the cupola on the Casino, and cut the halyards on Landlord Taber's flagpole. Not satisfied with that they climbed to the top of the engine house, attached the stolen halyard to the tongue of the bell and were ringing the bell in grand shape when Officer Taber put a stop to their mischief.

Mrs. and Mrs. Rhodes of Pope's Hill were at the Linden yesterday.

The Quincy City Council will probably visit the Linden tomorrow.

A party from Hyde Park and Norwood spent yesterday at the Casino.

The party of young Quincy ladies who have been occupying the historic McCauley cottage have returned home. They were delighted with their first camping expedition.

Mr. M. O. Southworth of Lynn is at the Linden.

The Rover Ball Club spent yesterday at the Casino.

The Billings Family.

The sixth annual gathering of the above family will be held at the "American House," Boston, Friday, September 5.

The meeting will be called to order by the President at eleven o'clock, when the meeting will be formally opened. A hymn from Mrs. S. D. Downes will be sung to the tune of America. Selections in singing from the compositions of William Billings will be interspersed during the day.

A paper is expected from some leading member of the family. Following the papers, until the dinner, the time will be devoted to the choice of officers and to reading of papers and other correspondence, and matters of an informal nature.

Dinner will be served at 1 P. M., and the speaking at the table will be a feature of this meeting, interspersed with music.

The afternoon meeting will follow the dinner, when business connected with the Association will receive attention. At its close, the time will be spent in speaking, reading, singing, and other matters of mutual interest.

An evening session is anticipated. This will afford an excellent opportunity for reviving old associations and forming new acquaintances.

Every one bearing the name of Billings or Billing, either by birth or marriage, all of any other name descended from a Billings or a Billing, nearly or remotely, and all others connected by marriage with the above, are cordially invited to be present.

TODAY'S COURT.

Frank Grady for being drunk, paid $5 and costs.

James Burns of Quincy for being drunk, paid $5 and costs.

John Crawford of Atlantic for an assault on officer Maxwell, was discharged. On continued case for disturbing the peace, paid $5 and costs.

West Quincy Post Office.

List of advertised letters August 12.

Anderson, Maria	McDonald, Daniel
Corcorn, Mrs.	Nix, Patrick (2)
Carlton, M. J.	O'Reilly, Katie
Collins, John	O'Connell, James
Deasey, Daniel J.	Phillips, Marion E.
Ellis, Mary	Petterson, S. S.
Flaherty, John (2)	Quinn, Thomas
Heile, Lena	Rivard, Alfred
Raleigh, A. C.	Remington, Margaret
Johnson, Catherine	Rodgers, James
Longranen, Charles	Shea, James
Leary, Mrs. T.	Shea, Timothy
Larson, Emma	Shea, Dennis

A Bloody Riot Recalled.

"Nineteen years ago today," said Inspector Byrnes—"I shall never forget that day's duty. I was ordered over to the Orangemen's headquarters from my precinct at daybreak—I was captain of the Twenty-first then—and took every one of my men along except old Sergt. Davenport and a doorman. We expected trouble, and I had a lot of hand grenades heaped by the second story windows in the old station house in Thirty-fifth street, told the sergeant to lock the doors and pelt any mob that would try to enter. Old Dave was as good as an army when it came to sticking. He just sat on that pile of hand grenades and waited.

"He had a good long wait, if we didn't. Those who walked in that bloody procession from the Eighth avenue headquarters of the Orangemen to the old Haymarket in the Bowery will be apt to remember it to their dying day. I can hear the crowd yell now when the militiamen began to shoot right and left. From the rear, from the housetops, it rained brickbats and hot lead. A hundred must have been killed before the end of that march of terror and death.

"It was 3 o'clock the next morning before we got back to our station. It was as dark and still as the grave. As we hammered on the door and yelled a window in the second story was slowly and cautiously opened and old Dave said:

" 'Who is there?'

" 'Open the door,' yelled the tired men. 'Open it or we'll burst it in.'

"You will, eh!" came from upstairs in shrill tones, and in the window appeared the old sergeant, fighting mad, with a hand grenade in each fist and an armful in reserve, as a boy carries snowballs. "Stand back there! or there will be murder. Back, I say."

We had come all the long and bloody way, fighting every inch of it, without a thought of showing the white feather. Every mother's son of us would have been killed twice over rather than turn tail. But we ran then. Before old Dave, with his armful of hand grenades, the army that had saved a city from sacking scattered and fled. The sergeant was left to hold the fort alone until we coaxed him from shelter into comprehending that we were not the enemy. Then he came down and let us in.—New York Telegram.

An Asylum That Collects Stamps.

There is an asylum for orphan girls in Locle, Switzerland, which finds a market for all the old postage stamps sent to it. Nearly everybody far and near acquainted with the fact sends to the asylum his or her second hand stamps, and for the information of those who are ignorant a circular is issued calling for the contribution of stamps and also setting forth the uses to which they are applied. Rare stamps of course go to dealers or collectors, while the commoner sorts are applied to decorative purposes, being used to ornament screens, shades, etc., and even, so says the circular, to paper rooms. The circular does not say how the American green stamp of the past can be used for decoration.

Over a million of stamps were received by the institution from all over the world in 1888, and a considerably larger number in 1889. The stamps are assorted by the children and put up in packages of 50 or 100 each. Those collected in 1888 were sold for 1,200 francs, or $240, and those of 1889 for $260. This may not seem much to Americans, but money goes further in Switzerland than here. Persons, therefore, who want to put their old postage stamps where they will do the most good should send them to M. J. Nougier, directeur de l'Asile des Billodes, Locle, Switzerland.—Exchange.

Killed for a Lamb.

Lawyer J. F. Haskell, of Lowell, has a 4-year-old son who is as bright as half a dozen silver dollars and who has an audacious sense of humor that may be worth money to him when he gets into politics. One of his latest experiments is the talk of the family just now.

"If I put this tin soldier and horse into that bowl of milk mamma'll lick me for it, you see if she don't," he said recently to a visitor, and the visitor seeming incredulous he dumped the toys into the milk.

Mamma as promptly "licked" him for doing it.

"By gosh," he said delightedly, as he returned to the visitor from the scene of castigation, his amusement subordinating the sense of pain, "she licked me for the soldier, but they didn't find the horse."—Boston Globe.

Grist Mills.

Grist mills occupy a prominent position in modern farming. By their use the labor of reducing food to a digestible condition is transferred from the animals to the steam engine, and the nervous energy which would be used for the purpose can be directed to the organs which assimilate the nourishment and transform it into flesh and bone. In the case of horses which are kept busy in the day it is almost imperative that a part of the mechanical work of crushing or cutting their food should be done for them, or else they have not sufficient time left for rest. One has only to examine a sample of beans or maize to realize what an expenditure of power is needed to grind them up in an animal's mouth.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

—The late Jeff Davis' daughter has postponed her wedding until next summer, and the Herald says there is a suspicion that she proposes to secede from the union.

—Cohasset's new electric light station is to be in operation by September 15.

Wollaston Park.
—§§—
Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.
A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.
—‡—
A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.
WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.
Send for Plans and Circulars.
May 31. 2mosM&W

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
Friday, Aug. 15th, 1890,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M

WILL be sold at public auction, at the residence of Mrs. John Benzie, No. 22 School street, nearly opposite the apothecary store of Mr. S. F. Willard, the following articles of Household Furniture, namely: One Breeze Range, in good order; 1 Lounge; 1 Kitchen Table; Straw Mattings; 1 Chamber Set; 1 Extension Table; Wire Springs; Soft Top Mattresses; 1 Fancy Rocker, and other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods have been on storage for the last seven months at Mrs. Benzie's residence, and will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, Friday, Aug. 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Aug. 11—3t

---

RAYMOND'S
VACATION
EXCURSIONS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.

20 AUTUMN TOURS

Of from five to sixteen days' duration, and including visits to Hudson River, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, the White Mountains, Isles of Shoals, Mount Desert, Moosehead Lake, Poland Spring, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay and St. Lawrence Rivers, Lake Memphremagog, Lehigh Valley, Mauch Chunk, Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay, Adirondack Mountains, Lake Placid, Trenton Falls, Battlefield of Gettysburg, Blue Mountain House, Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Richmond, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, Luray Caverns, Harper's Ferry, Washington, Mount Vernon, etc.

In addition to above, **Tours through the Yellowstone National Park,** August 14, August 28, and September 11.

Two Transcontinental Tours via the Northern Pacific Railroad, September 11 and October 13.

Excursion to Southern California direct—October 13.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞ Send for descriptive circulars, designating whether book of "Twenty Autumn Tours," Yellowstone National Park Trips, or Across the Continent excursions are desired.

W. RAYMOND.
296 Washington St., opposite School St., Boston.
Aug. 7. 3t

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

French Roof Cottage
— AND ABOUT —
13,000 feet of Land, at Auction
At 125 Water St., South Quincy.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, **Saturday, Aug. 16th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.,** one French Roof Cottage and about 13,000 feet of land, situated at No. 125 Water street, now owned and occupied by Charles Bouchard, Esq.

The house was thoroughly built by the day, is in perfect order, and finished in every respect. There are nine rooms, all finished, which can be easily arranged for two families if desired. There is an excellent well of water upon the premises. This property is situated on the main street from South Quincy to West Quincy, and within three minutes' walk of the South Quincy depot where forty-two (42) trains run daily. Electric cars run every half hour directly in front of the residence. And it is within three minutes' walk of the John Hancock school. In the immediate vicinity there are stores of every description, and churches are also handy. This is just the piece of property for those who work at the stone business to purchase. The reason for this property being sold is that Mr. Bouchard's health has failed him, and he is obliged to leave to go to his former home.

This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and the terms will be liberal.

Be on hand SATURDAY, Aug. 16th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Aug. 11, 13, 15. Aug. 16—1w

Boots and Shoes.
BOOTS AND SHOES!
FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,
54 WASHINGTON ST., - QUINCY.

BEST IN THE MARKET!
—o—
FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.
—o—
C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF
MALT AND CALISAYA
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE
NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U.S.A

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

We are not sure but the Grand Army are still marching in Boston. We watched the grand pageant for four hours yesterday afternoon and there was no likelihood of its ever coming to an end, but we are told that the Massachusetts divisions marched double quick and that the procession passed a given point in about five hours and a half. The city was very elaborately decorated, both on and off the route, and the decorations in themselves were worth going miles to see. There was more of variety and color in the uniforms than was anticipated. New York and Pennsylvania made large displays of battle flags. Every post either had a band or drum corps and there was a round of inspiring music. It was a big day for Boston and vicinity and one not soon to be forgotten.

It is said that there is a positive demand for young and pretty widows to act as chaperones. Gay and wealthy young women are willing to pay the expenses of these attractive creatures at the summer hotels, to the end that Mrs. Grundy may be satisfied, while at the same time the young men are attracted. It is nice for the widows, and it opens another field for women to labor in, a point which is held by all the women's right journals to be of the greatest possible importance. The old fashioned chaperone, whose virtues were negative, and who went conveniently to sleep in corners while the young ones flirted, is out of date. One is called for now who can push her wares in the market with the persistency of an anxious mother but with a guile and a freedom from suspicion not easily to be attained in the case of the real mother.

The Salem News, in speaking of the increased price of electric lights in New Bedford, says: "As long as there were two companies conducted as separate and distinct enterprises, one served as a check upon the other. If the electric company had become too greedy, customers would have had a chance to negotiate with the gas folks and renew the service, rather than pay 75 per cent. advances in the price of lights. This course, however, is not open to the New Bedford public today. Competition has been stifled and a monopoly set up in place of the wholesome condition which formerly prevailed. All of which goes to show that in ninety-nine out of every hundred consolidations, the merging of competing interests under one management is both a menace to public interests and a stab at legitimate trade rivalry."

While it is evident that the cereal production of the country will this season fall considerably short of the large output of the previous year, it is gratifying to learn that the cotton crop is likely to show a substantial increase. The Federal crop report for August represents the average condition of cotton to be less than 2 per cent. below what it was a month ago, and it was then exceptionally high. There will probably be an abundant yield of cotton; and the higher prices recently established for grain will draw out of farmers' hands a large percentage of the surplus of wheat, corn and oats that has been carried over from the crop of 1889, which will in a measure compensate for the probable deficiency in this season's production.—Philadelphia Record.

Canton taxpayers have our sympathy. The rate of taxation in that town is $19, an increase of $1.40 over 1889.

A Young Girl's Narrow Escape.

Down on Pacific avenue resides a well known Philadelphian, whose family consists of a wife, two sons and a pretty daughter. The young lady is highly educated, and only two weeks ago returned from a finishing course at the Broad Street Female seminary. About 1 o'clock Wednesday morning one of the sons came home and found the front door wide open. Going to his father's room he notified the old gentleman of the fact, and together the two, armed with revolvers, started to find the intruder.

They hadn't gone ten steps into the garden that surrounds the building before they saw coming directly toward them a white robed figure. Not waiting to ascertain whether it was a man or woman the father opened fire, but the figure slowly advanced until they saw the face, and both exclaimed in a breath, "My God, it's Annie!" And sure enough it was Annie, the pretty daughter, who had risen in her slumbers and wandered about the house and grounds, miraculously escaping injury. Upon examination next morning it was found that the bullet aimed by the father had gone through the night dress just below the arms.

The family knew nothing of the daughter's night walks, but the young lady herself, when apprised of her lucky escape, told some stories of her adventures while at school that would make interesting reading matter.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Miss Emily M. Coe.

The publisher as well as the editor of The American Kindergarten Magazine is Miss Emily M. Coe, president of the American Kindergarten society and principal of the Normal Kindergarten Training school, which she established as the first of the kind in this city. After being graduated at Mount Holyoke with high honors Miss Coe was for some time a teacher in colleges and seminaries. From her studies of educational theories and methods, including the Froebel Kindergarten system, she finally developed what is known as the American system, which she teaches. Her inventions in apparatus for the work, shown conspicuously at the Centennial exhibition in a building erected for the purpose at her own expense, received the highest award. In 1879 Miss Coe began the publication of her magazine. She has a house in East Orange, N. J., and gives instruction by correspondence to mothers and teachers unable to attend the Normal school courses given in Twenty-second street. In addition to other work she conducts training classes at state normal schools, institutes and conventions in all parts of the country.—New York Letter.

Women Dentists in New York.

There are now three female dentists in New York, all of whom are thoroughly qualified to practice the profession. Only one of them is a specialist. She is a clever and handsome young Jewess, and she has studied the work of filling teeth with a great deal of care for several years. She is amply equipped with diplomas, is businesslike and industrious, and it is said that her trade is almost exclusively among men. Formerly she was employed as a typewriter in an office down town. Her hours were from 8 to 6 and her employment uncertain. It is said that she clears $4,000 a year now, has three months' vacation and is seldom at her chair more than five hours a day. The number of women physicians in New York is of course very much greater than the number of female dentists. None of them thus far has attracted particular attention as a specialist, though the names of at least half a dozen of them are known as being general practitioners of ability.—New York Sun.

A Blind Female Lawyer.

Miss Lillian Blanche Fearing, the only woman in this year's graduating class at the Union College of Law in Chicago, is entirely blind. Her mother has been her constant companion during her course, and read from the books to her. Both mother and daughter are entitled to much credit for undertaking and persevering in a task so difficult. It is no small honor, under the circumstances, that Miss Fearing was ranked as one of the four students whose record was so nearly equal that the committee appointed to award the scholarship prize of $50 decided to divide it among the four. The class had more than fifty members. Miss Fearing was admitted to the Illinois bar by the supreme court at Springfield June 10.—Philadelphia Press.

A Royal Nurse.

The queen of the Belgians is a clever nurse, and quite as good as a doctor in emergencies. When one of her servants was stricken with apoplexy the other day she applied the correct remedies so promptly and efficaciously as to secure his recovery in a very short time. This kind of active help is becoming quite fashionable just now, partly owing to the ambulance classes that have been going on in England and on the continent during the last few years. The Duchess of Albany obtained a certificate from one of these, and quite recently the Duchess of Portland matriculated in a similar school.—New York Telegram.

Mrs. Gibbs' Annual Charity.

Mrs. T. R. Gibbs, a resident of Newport and a lover of little people, gives a July fete every year to which every small boy and girl in the city is welcome. At the last fete the poor little ones were entertained in a pink and white tent big enough to cover a circus, at which many society ladies assisted. There were music, recitations and games, and each youngster received a small flag, a big seed cake, a box of ice cream and a box of candies.—Newport Letter.

At the Paris exposition a medal was awarded The Teacher, a journal first issued three years ago by Miss Mary R. Hargrove, a teacher in the public schools, and then 22 years of age. This young publisher has not only ceased to teach, but has transferred the business of her magazine to other hands, having her time wholly employed in editorial duties.

AN EXCITING GAME,

Which Ends in a Whitewash for Philadelphia—Boston Players' Defeated by Brooklyn Men.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Boston defeatep Philadelphia in an exceedingly close game. It was a pitcher's contest from the beginning to the end, and not once did either Nichols or Smith falter. Nothing like the work shown by Nichols has been seen on the grounds this year.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	6	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
Tucker, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hines, cf	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bennett, c	5	0	0	0	0	6	7	0
C. Smith, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	11	0	0
Nichols, p	5	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
Totals	41	1	5	8	1	36	13	0
PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hamilton, lf	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Burke, cf	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gray, 2b	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Thompson, rf	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Clements, c	4	0	0	0	0	7	1	2
Mayer, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
McCauley, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
Allen, ss	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
Smith, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
Total	39	0	3	3	0	36	17	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Phila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston 1. Home run—Bennett. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Philadelphia 1. Base on balls—Boston 4, Philadelphia 1. Base on errors—Boston 2. Struck out—Boston 6, Philadelphia 6. Double plays—Mayer and McCauley. Umpire—Powers.

New York, 3; Brooklyn, 0.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The New Yorks defeated the Philadelphias in a sharply played game. The Quakers excelled at the bat, but lost through Shindle's errors.

New York........ 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—3
Brooklyn......... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—New York 5, Brooklyn 1. Errors—Brooklyn 7. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Caruthers and Daly.

Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—It was a pitchers' battle in the Cleveland-Cincinnati game, and Rhines had a little the better of it.

Cincinnati.........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
Cleveland..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Base hits—Cincinnati 6, Cleveland 4. Errors—Cincinnati 2, Cleveland 1. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Smith and Zimmer.

Chicago, 13; Pittsburg, 12.

Chicago.....2 0 1 3 2 2 0 2 0 0 0 1—13
Pittsburg.....1 2 0 2 2 3 0 0 2 0 0 0—12

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—In a hard-fought 12-inning game the Chicagos batted out the winning run.

Base hits—Chicago 17, Pittsburg 16. Errors—Chicago 6, Pittsburg 8. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Gumbert and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The Brooklyns were victorious in the game on the Congress street grounds. The cause of the home team's defeat was due to their inability to bat, and the fine fielding game played by the Brooklyns.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Ward, ss	4	1	2	2	0	3	4	1
Andrews, cf	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Bauer, 2b	4	1	0	0	0	4	4	1
Orr, 1b	4	0	2	2	0	12	0	0
McGeachy, rf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seery, lf	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
Kinslow, c	3	0	0	0	0	4	8	0
Weyhing, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	4	7	7	0	27	15	2
BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Kelly, c	4	0	2	2	0	5	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Nash, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Quinn, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
Irwin, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	9	1
Radbourn, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	1	4	4	0	24	16	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned run—Boston 1. Stolen bases—Brooklyn 1, Boston 3. Base on balls—Brooklyn 1, Boston 6. Base on errors—Brooklyn 1, Boston 2. Struck out—Brooklyn 3, Boston 3. Double plays—Kinslow and Orr. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

New York, 2; Philadelphia 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The New Yorks whitewashed Brooklyn again at the Polo grounds to-day. Rusie pitched a remarkable game.

New York............ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Philadelphia .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—New York 3, Philadelphia 9. Errors—New York 3, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Ewing and Ewing, Buffinton and Milligan.

Chicago, 14; Buffalo, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Haddock of the Bisons was hit very hard. King, for the home club, managed to keep the hits well scattered.

Chicago............ 2 0 4 0 0 0 3 3 2—14
Buffalo .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Chicago 17, Buffalo 7. Errors—Chicago 1, Buffalo 6. Batteries—King and Boyle, Haddock and Mack.

Pittsburg, 12; Cleveland, 7.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—The Cleveland team lost to-day's game by wretched fielding.

Pittsburg............ 2 6 1 1 1 0 1 0 —12
Cleveland .... 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—7

Base hits—Pittsburg 9, Cleveland 12. Errors—Pittsburg 3, Cleveland 7. Batteries—Gruber, Bakely and Sutcliffe; Maul and Carroll.

Connecticut Prohibitionists Assemble.

HARTFORD, Aug. 13.—The state convention of the Prohibition party will be held in this city to-day. A mass meeting was held last night and addressed by John Lloyd Thomas, secretary of the national convention. After the mass meeting the delegates to the convention held a secret caucus. No candidate was agreed upon for the gubernatorial nomination. Those most prominently spoken of were Dr. John A. Rockwell of Norwich and P. M. Augur of Middlefield.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Slightly warmer; fair; variable winds.

For Vermont: Warmer; fair; easterly winds.

For Massachusetts: Fair; slightly warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portions; northeasterly winds, becoming variable.

For Rhode Island: Fair; northeasterly winds; slight rise in temperature.

For Connecticut—Fair; slightly warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Connecticut Democratic state committee it was decided to call the state convention for Sept. 17 at Hartford.

The Mississippi constitutional convention organized by electing Judge S. S. Calhoun president and the other officers, and then adjourned.

The New York Stock Market.

Canada Southern.	58	Rich & West Point	19¾
Central Pacific...	31	Rock Island	87½
Consolidated Gas.	..	St Paul	31
Dela & Lack	142⅝	Tenn Coal & Iron..	..
Erie	24⅝	Union Pacific	..
Illinois Central	113	Wabash pf	24
Chicago Gas	52⅝	Western Union	83
Lake Shore	106	Am Cotton Oil	..
Louisville & Nash.	83⅞	N Y & N E	46¾
Missouri Pacific	68⅝	Den Tex & Ft Wth	..
Northern Pacific pf	79⅝	Sugar	81
Ontario & Western	..	Lead Trust	19½
Oregon Transcon..	44⅝	Colorado Coal	..
Pacific Mail St Co.	..	Hocking Coal	33½
Reading	40⅝	Wisconsin Cent	..

Cheap in Price.
Good in Quality.
Ecru in Color.
SIZES 18 TO 30.
WHAT?
Ladies' Corsets
— FOR —
39c. a Pair
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

C. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PRACTICALLY ENDED

New York Central Trains Running on Time.

FREIGHT TRAINS SENT OUT.

The Strikers Assert That the Crisis is Not Over and That Everything Will Be Tied Up Again This Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Notwithstanding the statements of the officials of the New York Central road that the backbone of the strike is broken and the apparent belief of the public in these assertions, the strikers themselves are still confident that the crisis has not yet been reached, and that before the week is over the road will be tied-up as tight as a drum. This belief was strengthened by the speeches made at a private meeting of about 600 strikers and other Knights of Labor in Wendell's assembly room. Thomas Gaffney presided. After the meeting the reporters were told that various speeches and reports had been made.

The latter showed that only one or two desertions from the ranks of the strikers had taken place so far, and that one of these had been in the Grand Central yard. A man had attended the meeting, the press committee said, who went back to work on being shown a report signed by 100 switchmen, stating that they would return to work and disobey the mandates of the Knights of Labor. "My name, he says, was signed to that report," said a member of the press committee, "and if so it was a forgery. I never signed it."

Reports from towns along the line stated that the strikers are as hopeful as they were on Friday night. "They can't instruct the green hands," said the spokesman, "to run the trains in less than six months. Even the superintendents don't understand the business. This running of trains on schedule time is all bosh. I tell you not a train has been switched yet; they are sent out as they come in without regard to orders."

Then the press committee said that a vote of confidence in Mr. Lee was passed and that it did not require his statement to make the meeting believe that a letter in a morning paper as his was a forgery. "We have every confidence in our officers," was the statement that supplemented this, "and we will stand by them through thick and thin."

A circular was read at the meeting of the district executive board, of which Mr. Lee is the master workman, addressed to "Our fellow workmen in the railway service," and which asks for their assistance and co-operation in the struggle now pending. A resolution adopted by local assembly 1893, (West Shore employes) at Union Hill, N. J., which gave assurances of sympathy and assistance, was also read. The strikers will meet again and hear reports from the engineers. They evidently believe the latter will support them.

Meanwhile the road managers speak of the strike as a thing of the past, and say everything is getting into working shape.

The first freight train that left the Sixty-fifth street yard started for Troy yesterday. It consisted of twenty cars loaded with miscellaneous freight, principally fruit, and was in charge of Conductor Hood. Inspector Steers and Capts. Allaire and Berghold were in the yard with 100 policemen, and more policemen were stationed along the line as far as 110th street. There was not the slightest sign of disturbance and the work of making up the other trains proceeded with the utmost quietude.

Everything was quiet at the Grand Central depot last night. General Superintendent Voorhes relieved Vice President Webb, and received numerous telegrams from points along the route, saying the strike was virtually over. Mr. Voorhees says the old employes all along the route are applying for work. He intimated that they would not be taken back. Word was received at 10:40 that a milk train was coming through on the Harlem branch. This will be the first of its kind since last Friday night. All the trains, both freight and passenger, are running nearly on schedule time.

Albany Yards Choked with Freight.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—The passenger train and mail service is running now with more regularity than on any day sine the strike on the Central commenced. A freight train, handled by Pinkerton detectives as brakemen, left East Albany late yesterday afternoon with some way freight and about a dozen empty cars. The freight which arrived here from Schenectady and DeWitt was side tracked at Kerners, four miles west of the West Albany yards. The freight trains which have come up from New York are still lying in East Albany. This merely serves to increase the freight blockade here. Not one freight car has passed through the West Albany yards since the strike began. It looks as though the company realized that resuming freight traffic in this city and Albany is the key to the settlement of the strike without giving in to the strikers. Supt. Russell claim he has a sufficient number of new men enrolled to provide for a purtial resumption of the freight traffic at West Albany as soon as sufficient protection is provided at that point.

Applicants for positions have crowded the employment bureau of the New York Central railroad. About fifty men were examined to ascertain their fitness for railroad work, but none were put in, the railroad officials saying that they had no room for them at present. One of the men who applied for position said that men were being enrolled for work at moving freight at the West Albany yards and will be called upon as soon as the Pinkerton force protection is strengthened at that point. A member of the district assembly 824, Knights of Labor, of East Albany, said that half a dozen firemen of passenger trains had quiet work there since Monday night, but this is denied by the railroad officials.

Train Dispatcher Loftus has now a sufficient force of men to run out all the cars in the yard in a short time, but there is not accommodation as yet for all these in their destinations or the other stations.

Strikers Going Back.

FONDA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A freight train passed west through the Mohawk valley yesterday afternoon over the New York Central and Hudson River road. It was the first freight train over the road since Friday. The switchmen and baggage masters here, who went out on strike, have, with one exception, returned to work. Passenger trains are running nearly on time.

Depredations Committed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 13.—All trains are running reasonably near schedule time on the Hudson River division. Four boys were arrested here for having stoned a locomotive with several officials of the road on board. Three men broke into the car shop at North Tarrytown and maliciously damaged some of the company's property. Two of the men escaped, but not before one of them was wounded by the night watchman. The third man, Mike Lehan, was captured and sent to the Albany penitentiary for six months. He said he was paid $5 for his work.

Strike Dead at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—The strike is dead to all appearances at this point. Passenger trains moved with regularity. No dead freight was forwarded or will be until the DeWitt yards are cleared. The soldiers who have been doing guard duty at the state arsenal were dismissed. The locomotive firemen held a secret meeting last night.

At Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Freight Agent Scheehl of this city and a gang of new men began making up a freight train yesterday afternoon. The yard is guarded by twenty-five policemen and deputy sheriffs, but there is absolutely no opposition by the strikers.

New Men Employed.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Ten new men were put on at the Central freight yards, and a number of baggagemen and flagmen employed in the depot yards. A number of the strikers applied to be reinstated, but were refused work.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Republicans May Decide to Abandon the Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Republican managers are unable to come together upon a policy for cutting off debate in the senate. Senator Edmunds has apparently been converted to the restrictive policy, for he has offered an order, carefully framed, to cut off all possible dilatory motions and rush the senate through the most important items of the tariff under the five-minute rule. This conversion, however, does not shake the western senators who are opposed to the federal election bill, and to any change of the rules. Senator Teller of Colorado took occasion to declare at considerable length his opinion that the tariff ought to be fully debated if it took until December.

Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania has just declared his agreement with Senator Quay and the western senators to oppose the election bill. Senators Plumb and Ingalls are almost ready to break with the party on the tariff or any other question where their personal views conflict with party policy.

There has been serious talk among the Republican leaders of giving up the fight for the election bill and getting ready to go home. The plan has not been fully formulated, and there may be a new delay, to await the fate of the resolution of Senator Edmunds, but the plan talked of was to find out exactly the position of the senators who are against the election bill, and if they cannot be brought into line to propose to the Democratic senators that the tariff debate be hastened, with the promise that the senate shall adjourn after the passage without action on the election bill.

But the Democratic senators have been acting upon the theory that it was their duty to debate the tariff bill without reference to other legislation, and while they would be glad to adjourn, they will insist upon debate enough to expose the prohibitory duties in the bill, and upon a yea and nay vote upon amendments to the most atrocious provisions. Senator Hoar is still absent from the city, and Mr. Lodge is in Boston. The outlook is not bright for their scheme of federal control of elections, and the leaders of the party are beginning to feel that it is about time either to drop the scheme altogether or take desperate measures to carry it.

TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD.

The Many Friends of John Boyle O'Reilly Show Their Love for Him.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—The regular meeting of the National league was adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the late John Boyle O'Reilly. Previous to the adjournment resolutions were adopted expressing the grief of the members of the league over the death of Mr. O'Reilly and their sympathy for his family.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A meeting of friends of the late John Boyle O'Reilly was held, at which a resolution was adopted calling for a mass meeting in order that the sympathy of the Irish American population of New York be shown to the relatives and friends of Mr. O'Reilly. A committee consisting of Gen. Obeirne, J. I. C. Clark and James Clancy was selected to make arrangements. A committee will also go to Boston to attend the funeral.

WORCESTER, Aug. 13.—A largely attended meeting in memory of John Boyle O'Reilly was held in the Catholic institute. Eloquent tributes to deceased were paid by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Griffin, Rev. Dr. Conaty and other prominent citizens. A telegram of condolence was sent to Mrs. O'Reilly and a delegation was appointed to attend the funeral. It was also decided to hold a public memorial meeting in Mechanics' hall at an early date.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 13.—A meeting of citizens was held in the armory of Meagher Guards last evening to pay tribute to the memory of John Boyle O'Reilly. Among those speaking were Speaker Augustus S. Miller of the house of representatives, who presided, and made the opening address; President Andrews of Brown university and others. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral.

HOT PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

Unkind Words Pass Between Mr. Matthews and Dr. Tanner.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—There was an exciting scene in the house of commons last evening. Mr. Matthews, the home secretary was replying to speakers who had censured his dealings in capital sentences, when Dr. Tanner, member for Cork, broke in with "How about Dungarvan?"

Mr. Matthews retorted: "I don't know who that vulgar interrupter is." Dr. Tanner appealed to the chairman, who guardedly justified Mr. Matthews' language. Dr. Tanner thereupon shouted at the top of his voice: "Mr. Matthews is the meanest and lowest skunk that ever sat on the treasury bench." The chairman called upon Dr. Tanner to withdraw the expression and to apologize. Dr. Tanner at first refused to do so, unless Mr. Matthews also apologized, but finally, on the advice of Mr. Sexton, he made an apology.

Taking Up Abandoned Farms.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13.—The first annual report of N. J. Bachelder, the commissioner of agriculture and immigration, to the governor and council, shows that of 1342 abandoned farms reported in the state last August, 301 are now occupied.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.34 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.50, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.31, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 13.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1851—Tornado passed over Squantum.

World Wide.

1521—City of Mexico captured by Cortez.
1688—"Pilgrim's Progress" published.
1667—Death of Jeremy Taylor; born 1613.
1704—Battle of Blenheim, in which the Duke of Marlborough achieved a victory over the French and Bavarians and broke the prestige of Louis XIV forever.
1762—Birth of George IV; died 1830.
1762—Capture of Havana by the Earl of Albemarle.
1812—British sloop Alert taken by the frigate Essex.
1814—First battle of Fort Erie, Canada.
1878—Death in New York of Evart A. Duyckinck, a well known author, aged 62.
1888—Count von Moltke succeeded by Count von Waldersee as chief of general staff of the German army.
1888—Yellow fever began to be epidemic in Jacksonville, Fla.
1889—Boulanger, Henri Rochefort and Count Dillon convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to exile by the French senate.

Driven Mad by Solitude.

Tillamook lighthouse, which stands on a lonely rock eighteen miles below the Columbia river on the stormy Oregon coast, was the scene last week of an exciting fight for life between four helpers and the acting keeper, who suddenly became a raving maniac. This lighthouse is notorious for its loneliness, as it covers nearly all the rock, and there is no chance when the sea is rough of reaching shore, and no opportunity at any time to take recreation. In winter the keeper is frequently a close prisoner for weeks, as the waves wash clean over the rock and lighthouse, which is over 100 feet above the sea. Two years ago rocks weighing four tons were cast up by the side of the lighthouse, the glass smashed and the foundations of the house shaken so that it had to be secured by additional iron bolts of large size.

For four years J. Saour, a very methodical German, has been the assistant keeper. Other men changed, being unable to endure the frightful monotony of life on the rocks, but he remained cheerful and contented. Recently, however, he began to indulge in fits of temper, and suddenly one day, with a scream of rage, he came dashing out of the lighthouse brandishing a large carving knife and swearing he would kill one of his helpers. The terrified man shouted for help, and his three companions responded. After a very long and desperate fight Saour was overcome. *His hands* and feet were bound, and he was locked in a room. Signals were then displayed, and aid was sent by the Manzanita. The maniac was taken to an insane asylum. There was no cause for insanity, except his lonely life.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Vice President Morton's Wigs.

There is a great deal of doubt about a number of things in this world, but it seems to be accepted as a fact in Washington that the vice president has three beautiful and complicated wigs with which he goes forth into the world to deceive mankind. The wigs are a source of profound study and earnest thought on the part of both Mr. Morton and his valet. The first wig is short, the second is of an average length and the third was made with cunning and deceptive ingenuity by a schemer. This last wig gives an absolutely triumphant illustration of hair which has been allowed to grow too long. It is said that the surest way to Mr. Morton's heart is to remind him that his hair needs cutting.

One should always be careful, however, to make this remark when the vice-president is wearing wig No. 3. After several people have told him that his hair needs cutting he alludes to it himself in a careless way, and then makes some mysterious allusion about having the barber in the morning. The following day he appears in wig No. 1, presenting the appearance of a close cropped and thoroughly well groomed statesman. These things are eagerly discussed in Washington, where the affairs of state are of no importance compared to the small talk of the day.—New York World.

For a Picnic.

The season for picnics makes us glad to know of any little delicacies which will travel well, so I hope the following will be of use: Ingredients required are one pound of cold chicken, one slice of ham and a little gelatine. Boil the chicken bones in a quart of water for five hours, add the ham, and boil till the liquor is reduced to half a pint. Let it get cold, and if the paste be not sufficiently thick add gelatine and boil again. Spread on bread that has been buttered very slightly, then add slices of chicken seasoned with salt and pepper, and put another slice of bread on top.

Lobster mold is an excellent dish. Chop up one good sized lobster, and season with mace, salt and pepper. Rub two ounces of butter into one ounce of bread crumbs, beat up three eggs, pound all the ingredients well together and boil in a buttered mold for an hour. Before being packed it should be stood upon some ice, so that it is thoroughly cold.—Julian Ralph in Chatter.

Banker Kennedy, of New York, recently purchased for £70 the original manuscript of the great war song of Scotland, "Scots wha hae." He showed, however, rare magnanimity and offered this invaluable relic to the city of Edinburgh for the trifle he had given for it. The lord provost gladly accepted the offer, and the town council awarded a vote of thanks to Mr. Kennedy.

Cigars for the Seaside.

The time has come for the summer resort joke and summer resort gossip, so the following experience of a Washington druggist may be considered seasonable. He said he had been going to the seashore every summer, and had fallen into the habit of taking with him a box of the best cigars that his case in the store afforded, being a moderate smoker, with a taste for a good weed. But up to a certain time he found it difficult to obtain any enjoyment out of his costly tobacco, finding that as soon as he got near the air of the ocean the cigars began to droop and wilt, as the smoker's phrase goes, and their draught became difficult, and the process of pulling them became an altogether tedious operation.

One day he was smoking one of them with a good deal of difficulty on a chair on the beach when a gentleman sitting near accosted him, saying that he had noticed the trouble he was having with his cigars, and that they were probably of an imported brand. To this the druggist assented, and the other, pulling a couple of cigars from his pocket, handed them to the rather astonished smoker with the remark that he thought they would go better. So the druggist lit one of them, and in a minute was enjoying one of the most delightful smokes he had had since he left home. The cigar drew finely and did not wilt as the others had done.

He asked his new friend why it was, and was told that it seemed imported cigars are so affected by the salt air as to lose their shape and their drawing qualities, while cheap cigars or "two-fers," as they are called, seem to be at their best in such an atmosphere, absorbing just enough of the salt air to take on a delicious flavor. Thenceforth the druggist saved money by smoking nothing but cheap cigars while he was at the seashore, and every time he saw a man trying to smoke a good cigar with the same luck which he had encountered he played the "good Samaritan" and offered him a bad one, together with the advice to smoke none other within reach of the air from the sea. He also found that when he returned to town the good cigars would regain their shape and quality and were as enjoyable as ever, while the others were as detestable as he had always found them to be.—Washington Star.

No Gordon Sashes on the Exchange.

The masculine sash appears this summer to be a proper subject for discussion, as well as a popular adjunct to the toilet of gentlemen. The time has gone by when decorum demands that the waistcoat shall be worn with the thermometer marking the nineties. If one may judge from the samples displayed in the windows of the furnishers' shops, the sash which is worn at the seaside and in the tennis court is unlimited as to color. But sashes of a modest hue are creeping into use in the streets of Boston, especially since Speaker Reed and Mr. Lodge popularized them upon the floor of congress.

But there is one place in Boston where the sash may not enter. One daring member of the Boston Stock Exchange ventured upon the floor with his waist enveloped in the silken adornment. He was at once and unceremoniously hustled out and warned never to appear again upon the floor of the exchange in such a guise. The congress of the United States may suffer its members to array themselves in such a manner, but the Boston Stock Exchange, never!—Boston Advertiser.

The Siberian University.

The medical faculty of the new university of Tomsk (western Siberia) is being rapidly organized. Eight chairs have recently been filled up, Professor Albitzki having been appointed to that of general pathology, Professor Winogradow to that of pathological anatomy, Professor Ssudakow to that of hygiene, Professors Kuzlow and Kortunow to those of special pathology and therapeutics and internal medicine, and Professor Rogowitsch and Dr. Salistchew to that of surgery. The chair of pharmacology, which was offered to Dr. Pawlow, is still vacant, owing to that gentleman having accepted a similar appointment at Warsaw. The erection of the various clinics is being proceeded with, and it is hoped they will be ready for the reception of patients about the beginning of next year.—Chicago Herald.

A Live Headless Hen.

A little negro boy was exhibiting on the streets of Mayville, N. Y., a remarkable instance of tenacity of life in the shape of a chicken hen which had lost its head over four months ago but continues well and hearty. The creature walked about, scratching in the earth and appearing quite unconscious of its loss. It is fed by cramming the food down the severed gullet, and evidently thrives under this peculiar method of feeding, for it is in excellent condition.

The boy who owns it says that it lays regularly and has actually made a nest and raised a brood of chickens since the loss of its head. It has, however, shed nearly all of its feathers, except those of the tail, and shows no signs of ever having any more.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Summer Work in the Churches.

The churches manage to keep interested, though it is summer. While a Pittsfield Methodist church is disciplining a member who persists in publishing a Sunday paper, a Westfield fold is laboring with a brother who shouts amen at the wrong places and sings through his nose.—Springfield (Mass.) Homestead.

A Bit of Advice from an Old Fisherman.

Get to a drug store as soon as you can, and buy two ounces of the best olive oil mixed with one ounce of lime water, and a drop or two of rose water just to scent it. Then rub it on your burned face, and it will take all the inflammation out in next to no time.—Exchange.

It is estimated that nearly 200,000 persons visit the White mountains annually, and the income from the mountain houses is about $5,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is clear profit.

To Supersede Prayer for Rain.

Within a short time the agricultural department hopes to make an interesting experiment, probably on the plains near the state line of Colorado and Kansas. In the agricultural appropriation bill is an item appropriating $2,000 for the purpose of an experiment in producing rainfall by explosion of dynamite. This paragraph was put in the bill by the influence of Senator Farwell, who for many years has believed that rainfall may be induced by the use of explosives. Secretary Rusk thought well of the idea, and the senator induced the committee on agriculture to make provision for the experiment.

Senator Farwell's notion is that about twenty-five pounds of dynamite should be exploded at a time a half mile or so in the air, the material being sent up by means of inexpensive paper balloons and exploded by time fuses. Senator Farwell and Secretary Rusk believe a succession of such explosions will cause rain to fall over a considerable area. At least the experiment in their opinion is worth making, for if it should succeed a cheap and effective solution of the arid land problem would have been discovered. The members of the senate committee on agriculture do not express much faith in the success of the undertaking.—Chicago Herald.

A Sturgeon Carrying a Chain.

Capt. Dillon, of the steamer Fisher, on June 30 brought up a sturgeon which had been caught in the last trap at the mouth of the Columbia, almost to the ocean. The peculiarity about the fish is that there was attached to him a chain nearly five feet long, about the size of a halter chain. He had been caught before, and on the under side of his mouth a hole had been cut. Through this the chain had been passed, and through a ring on the end of the chain, thus forming a bow knot or loop around his under lip. Then he had evidently been fastened to a pole or stake, with a rope attached to the end of the chain.

After the rope broke the fish was at liberty to leave, and how long he has been swimming with the chain hanging to his mouth is a mystery. If any of our exchanges know where the fish has escaped from, or when, and will state it, it may form an interesting sketch as to how long the fish has carried the chain and where he has been traveling.

The sturgeon was quite poor, and one of his fins was partially worn off by the rubbing of the chain, showing that he had traveled with it a long time.—Astorian.

The Palmetto's Day Is Over.

The palmetto hat is going out of fashion, and you rarely see one on the street now, even on the head of the most old fashioned Southerner. Yet there was a time, and that not ten years ago, when every gentleman thought that to sustain his dignity he had to wear a palmetto hat in the summer. The fact is, that in spite of their light and cool appearance, the palmetto hats were the hottest covering that a perspiring man ever interposed between his head and the burning rays of the sun. White starched shirts on a hot day don't compare to a palmetto hat for discomfort. The straw is so closely woven that not a particle of air gets to the hair, and as soon as people began to get ideas in their heads about common sense clothing for summer they began to look with disfavor upon the palmetto hat. Besides, the hats are exceedingly expensive. The cost of a good one is $25 to begin with, and in order to have it in good condition you must pay several dollars every summer to have it reshaped and the straw whitened.—Interview with St. Louis Hatter.

Washington Roof Lodgers.

A look through a powerful field glass from one of the narrow windows in the top of the Washington monument in hot weather shows a new side of domestic life in the capital—what might be termed the upper side—as a writer has said in a book of which all the rest has been forgotten. Washington is a city of boarding houses. As you look from the top of the monument with your field glass you can see bedrooms on the house tops. That is, light, portable cots have been taken up on the flat roofs of houses, rugs spread over the sheets of tin that have become floors, and sometimes folding screens have been placed between the beds. The houses so topped off are probably the big boarding houses where unmarried department clerks live, and they take to the roofs on hot nights for the sake of the maximum of air and minimum of temperature. And the plan is not a bad one by long odds.—Washington Post.

Flower peddlers have adopted a new wrinkle for gaining entrance to the big office buildings in New York. They have discovered by experience that the janitors' employes will not let them ply their trade if the flowers are carried in baskets or on trays, so they now carry them in japanned tin boxes, like those used for keeping valuable papers in lawyers' offices. The boxes are kept closed while the peddlers are in sight of the employes in the big buildings. The boxes have another advantage—they keep the flowers cool and fresh.

The Duke of Fife has just sold his fine estate of Rothiemay, Banffshire, which has belonged to the Fife family since the middle of the last century, when it was purchased by Alexander Duff, of Braco, from the Abernethies, of Saltoun, to whom it belonged when Mary Queen of Scots resided at Rothiemay house, in 1568, during her northern progress. Her rooms are still to be seen in the mansion, which is one of the most ancient in the county.

Five members of the Havemeyer family have insured their lives for $100,000 each. The policies were written by two agents, and the joint commissions will amount to $60,000.

A recent hail storm at Alusa, Cal., exposed the fact that bats live in the green foliage of trees during the summer. The hailstones knocked a great many to the ground.

Medical Nomenclature.

Judge, jury, lawyers and spectators were treated to an exhibition of professional priggishness in division No. 2 of the circuit court the other afternoon that was decidedly refreshing. The case of H. G. Bouham against the Kansas City Railway company was on trial before Judge Slover. The case is one for $30,000 damages for injuries sustained in an accident, and considerable medical testimony had to be taken.

A young doctor was put on the stand who was determined to display his learning, and he was successful. When he started off he did so with the easy gait of one who feels he has the nomenclature of his profession at his tongue's end, for every sentence he uttered was so mixed with technical terms that an ordinary person could scarcely understand him. When he took the witness stand he glanced patronizingly at the jury and the rest in the court room, and in answer to the first question rattled off a lot of medical terms that drew the attention of every one in the room. Judge Slover looked at him a moment and then said:

"Use plain English, doctor; I know you can if you try."

The witness looked around and said, "Yes, sir; certainly, sir."

"Now, doctor, where did you say Mr. Bouham was injured?"

"On the posterior portion"——

"Speak plainly, doctor," admonished the court.

"Well, he suffered a severe contusion of the posterior of the abdomen" (turning to the jury with a familiar wave of his hand). "He was bruised in the rear of the stomach. In other words, his back was hurt."

Judge Slover looked worried while the witness continued to answer another question.

"When I examined him I first removed his clothes, you know, and in feeling him I could determine that the abdominal wall was baggy and tender, and he appeared to be suffering from a touch of the" (here followed a name as long as one's arm), "and the dorsal vertebræ were severely contused. In other words," again turning to the jury with a wave of his hand, "his backbone had been rubbed."

When the witness left the stand every one looked relieved and Judge Slover mopped his brow, for the ordeal made the perspiration flow freely.—Kansas City Times.

Postoffice Detectives' Gallery.

There have recently been many complaints to the postmaster concerning the loss of registered letters in the Philadelphia office, and the officials have been greatly worried by the charges that there were thieves in the service. It has been decided to erect a gallery along the roof of the working room, from which watchmen can look down upon the entire force without being seen from below. This gallery will be eighty feet long, and will depend from the glass and iron ceiling by iron supports. In it there will be frequent small windows with swinging sashes, from which the watchman can see every part of the great room where the stamping and distributing is all done. Here there are 300 men at work at times, and it is impossible to oversee all of them from any other point than above.

The watch is to be kept not alone for the purpose of watching for thefts, but also to see that men do not shirk their work or disturb other clerks by conversation. The gallery will be reached by an iron stairway at its southern end, and at its northern end another iron stairway will ascend to the glass roof. There are two of these roofs, one above the other, and it is necessary for workmen to ascend to the lower one to clean it of dust. There is now no way to reach there except by putting up a ladder. It is said that it is purely for this purpose that the gallery goes up, but there is another use. There has been talk of having such a structure for nearly two years. Assistant Custodian George Painter has been agitating the matter, and has finally succeeded in getting the work done.—Philadelphia Record.

Porpoise Shooting.

Porpoise shooting is the newest sport at Cape May. The seaward end of the pier is the favorite rendezvous for those who want to get a shot at the swiftly moving fish. The marksman must have a steady hand and always be in readiness to shoot, because the movements of the porpoise are so uncertain that one does not have time to raise the gun to the shoulder before they are out of sight beneath the water. The women take as much interest in the sport as the men, and quite a number are out every afternoon perched on the lower deck of the pier, rifle in hand, and waiting for a good chance to shoot. The sport seems to lie more in the attempt to capture big game than in successful results, as it is quite rare for one of the fish to be killed and washed up on the shore.—Exchange.

No Peaches This Year.

A letter from Dover, Del., to The Baltimore American says: "A drive through what ought to be the center of the peach belt—lower Kent and upper Sussex counties—will convince any one that the much abused peach liar of this peninsula will have no chance this season, for the reason that there are no peaches to lie about." There are miles and miles of thrifty looking peach orchards wholly destitute of fruit. The buds were killed by cold, sleety rains in the spring.

Midsummer Recreation in Philadelphia.

A big crowd gathered around a Ridge avenue oyster saloon yesterday watching a basket of clams in the role of fly catchers. Hungry flies were attracted by hundreds, but venturing too near the open mouths of the bivalves the shells closed on them in an instant.—Philadelphia Press.

Notice to Insurance Companies.

This is the time when insurance companies should rank the driver of the trotting horse as an extra hazardous risk. If he is not being killed by a railroad collision, or by somebody taking off the wheel of the gulky on the track, he is being "dumped" in the pools.—Detroit Free Press.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

A Summer Longing.

I must away to wooded hills and vales,
  Where broad, low streams flow cool and silently,
And idle barges flap their listless sails * * *
For me the summer sunset glows and pales,
  And green fields wait for me.

I long for shadowy forests, where the birds
  Twitter and chirp at noon from every tree.
I long for blossomed leaves and lowing herds;
And nature's voices say in mystic words,
  "The green fields wait for thee."

I dream of uplands where the primrose shines
  And waves her yellow lamps above the lea,
Of tangled copses swung with trailing vines,
Of open vistas skirted with tall pines,
  Where green fields wait for me.

I think of long, sweet afternoons, when I
  May lie and listen to the distant sea,
Or hear the breezes in the reeds that sigh,
Or insect voices chirping shrill and dry
  In fields that wait for me.

These dreams of summer come to bid me find
  The forest's shade, the wild bird's melody:
While summer's rosy wreaths for me are twined,
While summer's fragrance lingers on the wind.
  And green fields wait for me.

—George Arnold.

Satisfied with His Investment.

On the grip of a summer car sat an old gentleman who looked like Denman Thompson in "Josh Whitcomb." The cable car ran through a squalid district where women and children sprawled over the blistering pavement, while puny babies wailed and helpless mothers tried in a listless, half hopeless way to quiet their cries. The train ran by two squares of sweltering misery, and then the old gentleman showed signs of unmistakable excitement, pulled the wrong bell cord and rung up a fare as a signal that he wanted to get off. After the usual exchange of compliments in such cases between the conductor and the passenger he succeeded in alighting, and muttered:

"By gosh! I'll do it; it won't cost much, and it will do lots of good."

When he reached the women they appeared to be pleased at what he suggested, and when the next car came along going west he halted it and loaded everything in sight on board for a fresh air trip. Arriving at the end of the road Mr. Cheeryble, or Uncle Josh, whoever he was, was soon in treaty with a saloon keeper for a bucket of lemonade.

"Not too sweet, you know, but with lots of ice."

The children and women drank it eagerly, and after enjoying not a cool breeze, but a less torrid one than that which rose from the down town pavements, Old Benevolence put them on a car and sent them home.

"How much did all that fun cost?"

"Three dollars for car fare and $1 for lemonade. Oh, a fellow can do lots with $4 if he tries."—St. Louis Republic.

Enveloped in an Icy Fog.

The little town of Ransom's Ford, lying six miles south of Paris, Ills., is much alarmed and puzzled over a natural phenomenon which is being exhibited there. On Friday, a short while after sunrise, a cloud coming from a northeasterly direction and descending from a great height, moving with rapidity, settled down upon the place and has remained undispelled ever since.

The atmosphere is so dense with the moisture from the cloud that objects are wholly undiscernable at a distance of less than two feet; but the remarkable feature of the fog is its intense cold, which is such as to render fires necessary to prevent the people and animals from freezing to death, while all vegetation in the town and the country about for a quarter of a mile around, and indeed wherever the fog rests, has been killed.

Singular as it appears, the atmosphere about seems to be unaffected by the presence of the icy cloud, and remains very near its normal temperature, but to enter the dense area of the fog is to step at once into cold, in which the thermometer remains steadily at 10 degs. below zero. The sun is so nearly obscured by it as to appear only as a ball of half extinguished fire even at noonday, and seems totally unable to warm or dispel the fog.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The Judge Tells a Little Story.

Dr. George Fitzgerald, alias "Sledge," was tried before Judge Stewart recently on the charge of obtaining goods from Vogeler, Son & Co. under false pretenses, and was declared not guilty by the court. Fitzgerald bought $29.85 worth of medicines on credit, and afterward sold them to dealers at less than half trade prices. The purchase was made on thirty days' time, or the firm could draw on Fitzgerald within ten days through the Second National bank of Washington, where it was discovered that he had no money to his credit. "It is not a case of false pretense," said Judge Stewart, "although there is evident fraud. It reminds me of the little girl who asked a companion what her father was in the penitentiary for. 'For stealing horses,' was the reply. 'Why didn't he do like my father,' said the first girl; 'he buys horses and don't pay for them.'"—Baltimore Sun.

A novel race is soon to come off in West Chester. Each contestant is to wear laced shoes, and all the shoes are to be taken off and placed in a barrel. The runners then start from a mark, run twenty-five yards to the barrel, pick out their own shoes, put them on, lace them up and then run 100 yards to a mark. The man who gets over the entire route first with shoes properly laced will be the winner.

The czar and czarina and their children are enjoying their annual picnic holiday among the Finnish islands. They land occasionally and lunch and take tea, al fresco, the czar looking after the fire and the empress making tea. They have no guard, as far as is known, and the czar wears civilian's clothes, in which he is said to look even bigger chested and stouter than in uniform.

Frince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, is still taking the waters at Carlsbad. The report is revived that a wife has been found for him, but the lady's name is still a mystery.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon inherited a large sum of money recently from an admirer in an English town, but distributed the entire amount among the testator's poor relations.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 13.

High water at 10.15 A. M. and 10.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.49; Sets at 6.48.
Moon rises 2.32.
New Moon August 15.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Miss Ida J. Cameron is visiting in Lowell.

Mrs. Frank W. White and daughter of Wollaston are at Worcester.

Mrs. H. Farnum Smith of Lincoln, Neb., is visiting her former home at Quincy Point.

Mr. Otis M. Wiley of Gilbertville, Mass., is visiting at Mr. D. H. Bills, Quincy Point.

Mr. E. D. Knox of Quincy Point, is enjoying his vacation at Lynn and Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Edmund F. Taylor and Miss Taylor of Wollaston will spend a few weeks at Wolfboro, N. H.

Three houses are to be built on Taylor street, Wollaston, for Mr. Hall, of the Tubular Rivet Works.

Miss Elizabeth E. Jones and Miss May A. Lincoln of Wollaston are at the Eagle House, Hampton, N. H.

Mrs. Susan Kincaide has purchased of the Adams real estate trust 18,690 feet of land on the east side of Franklin street for $2,725.

Nathan H. Hayford has sold to Frederic J. Stewart 10,384 square feet of land on the south side of Appleton street, Atlantic, for $2,400.

Engineer Thayer of the Steamer and Hoseman White, ran 100 yards on Marsh street, Tuesday evening, for a purse of three dollars. It was won by White.

Dr. C. M. Marstin, a former physician in this city, was in Quincy yesterday. He informed us that his health had greatly improved since he left here.

Miller & Luce have four of the stone cutting machines, spoken of in the LEDGER some time ago, in operation and are well pleased with them.

The average number of patients at the Quincy hospital last month was eight. The largest number at any one time has been fourteen and there are today twelve.

J. D. Taber, the proprietor of the Linden House, has invited Mayor Porter, the City Council, and the officials of the Manet Street Railway to a clam bake Thursday evening.

Mrs. H. L. Holbrook with Miss Lulu M. Holbrook and Master W. Holbrook of Kansas City, Kansas, are visiting Mrs. Holbrook's sister, Mrs. M. S. Kittredge of Quincy Point.

The letter of Henry H. Faxon relative to furnishing the Grand Army with lemonade has been sharply criticised by members of the local Post. They resent the imputation that they are the patrons of rumsellers.

Rev. H. Hanson of this city left this morning for Marthas Vineyard, where he will spend a part of his vacation. Services will be held as usual at the St. Paul's church. He is expected home the 30th instant.

Robert G. Shaw, for whom the visiting post is named, was colonel of the old 54th Massachusetts, the first colored regiment that went to the front. He fell at Fort Wagner and the enemy piled his negro soldiers upon him.

Police Commissioner Kuntz of Jersey City and Driver Brown of Steamer 1 of the same place, are paying a visit to Mr T. F. Burke of this city. They were at the steamer house this morning and saw the horses work and were very well pleased.

Mr. J. H. Webb of this city entertains two of his comrades on the U. S. steamer Sacramento, Mr. A. W. Ward of Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. E. B. Norton of Ogdensburg, N. Y., whom he has not met for eighteen and twenty-six years respectively. Today they visit the old Kearsarge.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the house of Rev. Luther Freeman, Wollaston, on Monday evening next at 7.45 o'clock. All young men and young women are cordially invited to be present. The subject for the evening is to be the Life and Work of Miss Frances Willard.

BRAINTREE.

Miss Helen W. Arnold left today for a few weeks in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Kicked by a Horse.

Perley, the nine-year-old son of Mr. Lester M. Pratt, while taking a horse to the blacksmith shop this morning was kicked by the animal in the jaw and severely injured.

Runaway Accident.

Mr. George Monk was driving on Washington street, Tuesday afternoon, about 1.30, when his horse became frightened at the electric cars. In shying he threw Mr. Monk out and also collided with the phaeton buggy of Mrs. Annie E. Faxon, throwing that lady out. Mr. Monk was unhurt. Mrs. Faxon was taken into the house of Mr. H. H. Faxon, near by, and Dr. Gordon summoned. No bones were broken, but she received a severe shock. Her carriage was somewhat damaged.

BEE SUPERSTITIONS.

Bees, it is said, object to thrive if dishonestly come by; on the contrary, they forthwith pine away and die.

The swarming of bees on a piece of dead wood is regarded as a sure sign of death in some districts of England.

In some parts of England the entrance of a bumble bee into a cottage is looked upon as a certain sign of death.

To sell bees for money is considered a most unlucky proceeding, but they may be bartered away and all will go right.

Quarrelsome people, if inclined to live in the country and keep bees, are warned to mend their ways or their hives will soon become deserted.

In France, when the mistress dies, the custom is to tap thrice on the hive, repeating these words in French: "Little bees, your mistress is dead."

It is a common saying in Hampshire, England, that bees do not succeed at all in storing up honey whenever there are wars abroad.—London Standard.

In some parts of England the bees are not only informed of a death in the family, but their apiaries are decked with crape and the bees are invited to the funeral.

Informing bees of a death in a family is a custom still practised in many parts of England. If the necessary formalities were not fully conformed with the bees would certainly take offense and leave their hives, never to return.

In Lithuania, Poland, when the master or the mistress of the house dies, not only the bees, but the live stock generally are supposed to be acquainted with the fact by the rattling of a bunch of keys, and if this were omitted it is thought the stock would die.

ATCHISON PHILOSOPHY.

The devil grins when he hears of a man of forty trying to reform.

The real dangerous things are usually regarded as perfectly safe.

A true friend is always doubtful of his attractiveness to his friends.

Irony has saved many men from egotism, and many women from vanity.

Justice carries a two edged sword, but mercy purposely goes unarmed.

In most cases where people are wronged there is contributory negligence.

If you would be popular with all men, reprove the wise and flatter the foolish.

If you had been deceived as often as the world you would be just as incredulous.

You hear very little about idealism from the man who has tried to be his own ideal.

The hardest work a man does is the work he does not do because he dreads to begin it.

Man, like every story, has two sides—one he shows the world and the other the world finds out for itself.

About the first thing the small boy begins to count when he has learned his numbers is the warts on his hands.—Atchison Globe.

MORSELS OF GASTRONOMY.

A diet of fruit and vegetables is the most natural food.

Artichokes are the better for being slightly stale when used.

Parsnips properly cooked should be as soft and mealy as a potato.

Excellent sandwiches can be made of pate de foi gras and brown bread.

The acid of the cucumber comes from a peculiar ingredient called fungin.

Fruits picked just at maturity will keep much better than when picked sooner or later.

White radishes can be cooked as a substitute for turnips, to which some people prefer them.

Beets owe their nutritious qualities to the sugar they contain, which amounts to about 9 per cent.

Tyrotoxicon, the special poison of ice cream and cheese, is developed through a chemical action in milk.—Hotel Mail.

Black ribbons are beginning to be much in fashion on many colored gowns and play their part on cotton dresses, especially with plain banded bodices.

A Greenville man is the victim of a strange phenomenon. His hair comes out in spots, and in a short time the vacant spots are covered with hair of the purest white.

A London bookseller recently received an order from New Zealand for $4000 worth of books for the use of the native police.

Banana sandwiches are now popular at picnics.

MARRIED.

WOLF—MANDEL—In Boston, Aug. 8, by Rev. Adolf Biewend, Mr. John Wolf of Quincy to Miss Barbetta Mandel of Boston.

DIED.

WALLACE—In West Quincy, Aug. 12, Robert, son of Mr. Thomas J. and Mrs. Philomena Wallace, aged 1 month and 29 days.

CARLSON—In West Quincy, Aug. 12, Peter R., son of Mr. Peter E. and Mrs. Ingberg E. Carlson, aged 1 year and 2 months.

RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
FOR
BEAUTY OF POLISH.
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS,
DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

STIRRING SCENES.

A Detailed Account of the Grand Army Parade.

FORTY THOUSAND VETS

Receive Plaudits from Nearly a Million People.

A GRAPHIC PEN PICTURE,

Giving an Account of the Favorite Features—Everybody Glad to See the President and He Seems Glad to Be in Boston—He Departs for Washington at Midnight—Corporal Tanner Speaks at a Rousing Kansas Camp Fire—Col. Veazey's Boom for Commander-in-Chief is the Biggist.

The parade of the Grand Army in Boston yesterday was the greatest in the history of the organization. Forty thousand men were in the line. No attempt will be made to describe the many features, but the statement cannot be foregone that the showing made by the Massachusetts men, who occupied the left of the line, was such as to arouse the spectators to great enthusiasm. The parade occupied six hours and forty minutes in passing.

Its beginning was announced by a salute from the fleet in the harbor. During the march the men were regaled by the Women's Christian Temperance union with lemonade and refreshments. The light rain which fell during the first hour of the march was welcome, rather than otherwise, to the veterans, whatever it may have been to the spectators.

From careful estimates it is thought that the strangers in the city during the progress of the parade were not less than 200,000 in number.

In the greatest encampment week that the Grand Army has known within the quarter of a century since the commencement of the civil war, the streets of Boston witnessed yesterday a spectacle which, in its merging of martial honors with civic recognition, has not yet been conceived in the Old World, and has not been surpassed as a pageant in the New, even as compared with the days when the triumphant, though war-spent armies of the Potomac, the Cumberland, Ohio and Tennessee, amid tumultuous acclaim filed past the chief magistrate of the nation, who had followed the course of their arms with something of almost paternal solicitude, and the heroic leaders who had marshaled them on to victory for national integrity and racial emancipation.

Eight hundred thousand people witnessed the pageant, and again, as in the past, the head of the nation was the foremost onlooker, and at this time wearing, by warrant of personal service, the badge of the grand organization that he reviewed; and although only "the last of the gallant three" was present in the body to brood over this procession of the remnant, the impression was even enhanced by the very pathos of the fact that he who had led the marching through Georgia to the sea sat as the solitary survivor of all his peers, in point of military achievement, to witness this passage through the metropolis of New England of the soldiers that were once the factors in his military fame, and were now the representatives of the peace and unity for which he fought.

In the parading bodies were represented forty-three states and territories connecting every section of the land from Maine to Alaska.

For over six hours the grand procession which contained among its active participants the chief magistrates and foremost citizens of many states and territories, passed through the leading avenue of Boston, while the insigna of patriotism and the popular enthusiasm that environed them bespoke the tributes of all classes of the people.

Here, side by side were to be seen the representatives of the predominant race, and for whose elevation the war was prosecuted, and here also were to be found in loyal affiliation the delegates of states that had once lapsed into ill-concealed hostility or open antagonism to the Union. In regard to the former there was something inspiring in the sense of contrast aroused by the cordial greeting tendered to the men from Baltimore. As to the more than patriotic men from the south who remained true to the union in the very maelstrom of treason, there was nothing but enthusiastic greeting for the devoted though decimated bands.

From its inception with the posts from the foundation state of Illnois, to its termination with the sons of Veterans, the procession, arrayed as it was in the order of seniority—with the exception of Massachusetts—served to give an object lesson of the growth of the Grand Army, and in a measure to forecast the spirit in which it memory may be perpetuated.

After the civic and military leader Gen. Alger, with the escorting bodies had received a due meet of applause, the department of Illinois was welcomed as representing the state which was not only the pioneer in the Grand Army movement, but was also proud to inscribe upon its banners that it was the home of Lincoln, Grant and Logan.

A comical and characteristic emblem from Wisconsin was a live badger, which was borne at the head of the line. Other interesting features in the delegation from this state were those of the pretty little children that marched on either side of the central banner.

Pennsylvania, in keeping with the reputation as the Grand Army stronghold, presented a long and imposing line, conspicuous in the demonstration being the splendid array of battle flags that had manifestly received the baptism of fire on many a southern field.

All of these relics were closely furled and wound with red, white and blue ribbons. Post 8 of Philadelphia carried the battle-flags of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment, on whose colors Pickett's men centred in the last great charge at Gettysburg.

A Pittsburg post carried two guns made from shells picked up by themselves on the battlefield at Gettysburg. The guns were drawn by ponies.

The emblems borne by some of the posts showed that the organization of the Grand Army is not so strict as to bar out all extraneous symbols. The Connecticut men were preceded by an enormous nutmeg. A dilapidated mule accompanied the Alabama delegation. One father was accompanied by his daughters, dressed as vivandieres, and a young boy with Fauntleroy curls preceded an attachment of a western delegation.

Lieut. James M. Lysie post No. 128, Allegheney City, carried a battle-torn Union flag captured by members of the Seventy-seventh from a dead rebel's knapsack at Port Hudson. The comrades carried miniature corps flags.

Naval post 400 of Philadelphia. This was Admiral Porter's post, and it was preceded by the admiral's flag. The comrades were in full sailor's togs. The names of many noted ships were on their caps.

The drum majors throughout the procession were in their glory and twirled their staffs with might and main. One drum major made use of a gun and bayonet as baton. The drum corps, however, often failed to salute the stands with the appropriate three ruffles as they passed.

The sight of the old Springfield muskets and large canteens carried by the Ohio delegates brought the thoughts of many spectators back to war times. That very notable post from New York which upholds the name of Lafayette won merited applause on account of its appearance and the personality of its membership.

New Jersey posts presented some very solid platoons, and the marching was enhanced by the very fine fife and drum music, especially from the Jersey City organization. Aaron Wilkes post of Trenton carried a life-size staple product of their state—a gigantic mosquito of hammered brass—on their standard pole, and each man wore attached to his Grand Army badge a minature insect of the same specie. The post comprises a splendid body of men.

The Maine men presented a grand massing of posts, and the sprays of pine trees which they carried were pleesantly symbolic. An object which was noticed with much interest in the Maine display was a venerable looking horse that was taken from the Confederates at Cedar Creek in 1864, and was brought to Bath by Gen. T. W. Hyde.

The small but enthusiastic band that had come all the way from California was very cordially greeted, with its array of old battle flags. Marching stolidly along with the California department were five veterans from the other side of the world. They are members of George W. Delong post 45 of Honolulu, Hawaii, and sailed from that city to attend the encampment on July 5. The men went to the war from Ohio, California, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The men from New Hampshire made a grand showing and elicited cheers, particularly when the very large posts from Concord and Manchester appeared.

Probably the representatives of no state were received with more genuine enthusiasm than those of Vermont, headed as they were by three mounted men who had lost a right arm in service. Judge Veazey went on foot, being a member of a platoon made up of ex-department commanders. An idea of the spirit with which Vermont entered into this demonstration may be gathered from the fact that 2700, or more than 50 per cent. of the Grand Army men in that state participated, in the 107 posts being represented.

The posts from Maryland, Virginia, and the section of the Potomac that had been doubtful ground at the outbreak of the civil war were received with genuine warmth of feeling, particularly the fine organizations from Baltimore.

Michigan gave a pleasant showing, much comment being elicited by the sight of the umbrellas carried by the citizens' committee, indicating their expectation that Detroit would be chosen as the place for the next national convention.

The smallest and yet perhaps the most picturesque groupings were those that come from Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Dakota and New Mexico, and other distant points, the numbers in some cases being little more than enough to man the banners that were borne. The Florida men evoked laughter by their display of stuffed alligators.

At the rear of the various posts came the complete department of Massachusetts, of which, it must be said that neither in quantity nor quality of its demonstration was it equaled by any other in the procession. The alignments and distances were splendidly maintained, and the ranks moved with surprising precision.

Rodman post of New Bedford carried the flag of Farragut's flagship Hartford. It was inscribed, "Carried at the masthead at the Battle of Mobile bay, Aug. 5, 1864. This is the flag that it is claimed Farragut nailed to the mast." In the ranks was Comrade John J. P. Zettick, who was on the Tecumseh when she was sunk in the Battle of Mobile bay.

Comrade William Montgomery of post 2 of Boston carried a flag used upon Commodore Paul Jones' flagship in 1776.

Post 26 of Roxbury carried two old Virginia guide boards—"Lee's Mill, 9 miles," and "Washington, 32 miles."

The first United States flag ever floated, the flag presented to Paul Jones on board his ship Bonhommie in 1779, was carried by Quartermaster Lincoln of Dalgren post.

The splendid massing of Grand Army men from every locality and in every guise was fittingly followed np and rounded out by the division of disabled veterans in carriages, the Kearsarge Navy veterans and the Sons of Veterans.

The dispersion of the various commands was effected without confusion, owing to the admirable arrangements, and about half past six the great parade of 1890 was ended.

THE KANSAS CAMP FIRE.

Corporal Tanner Makes a Speech to a Big Crowd in Music Hall.

The Kansas delegation held a rousing camp fire in Music hall last night. A large audience of Kansas people was in attendance. After a selection by the Third Regiment band of Holton, Kan., in front of the hall on Hamilton place, the band and about 200 prominent men occupied the platform. Department Commander Collins briefly introduced ex-Governor Anthony of Kansas, who made a spirited address, in which he referred to the bonds that joined Kansas to Massachusetts, and also gave statistics showing the great prosperity of Kansas.

Corp. Tanner was then introduced as a comrade who loved the "old soldier" better than his own welfare. The corporal was greeted most enthusiastically, and spoke substantially as follows: "I hardly know what part of this audience to address first. Shall I speak to the New England people present, to the excellent band which has discoursed such fine music, or shall I confine my remarks to the delegates of that civilized section of the savage west known as Kansas? I did not come here to-night to make a speech, but simply for the purpose of meeting this bouquet of Kansas talent that I see before and around me.

"Kansas people are endeared to me by the stern associations of former years, and I am delighted to greet so many of the representatives of that state here to-night. Kansas is memorable in the history of the rebellion, as it was upon her soil that the bloody conflict was waged for six long years before the open collision of the sections took place. And when the collision did come—let me say to you, people of Kansas—that the total number of men that took up arms was 10 per cent. greater than the adult population of the state, according to the records."

In reference to pensions the corporal said: "Not many years ago the poet laureate of England sang in ever-enduring strains the story of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, but to-day many of those men that thrilled the world with their deed of heroism are crouching in absolute penury. Let us not see such a state of things here. Let not the men that faced the terrors of war say that this goverment of ours should stand as the hope of humanity—let them not, I say, crouch down in poverty by the neglect of the nation which they saved."

"I care not who the man is—he is no friend to the republic who denies to the heroes that stood before the cannon and braved the rifle hail a small pittance to keep them from beggary. Our critics say that our pension system costs annually more than the standing army of Germany. 'Tis so, and I'm glad of it. We do things on a greater scale here—and I hope we always will—than any other nation on the face of the globe. I got an idea early in my life, and I confess that I have never got rid of it: That if a man was worth pensioning at all he was worthy of receiving more than $2 a month." The corporal closed his spirited speech by an eloquent and glowing speech to the Grand Army.

J. W. Burst of Illinois and Mr. Sexton, also of Illinois, also spoke from the floor. Ex-Congressman Hauback of Kansas was the last speaker. The Modoc club brought the exercises to a close by singing the "Soldiers Faeewell."

LEFT AT MIDNIGHT.

But Few Persons Knew the President Was to Leave So Soon.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—President Harrison left Boston very quietly on a special train on the New York and New England railroad, which pulled out of the station just before midnight. No announcement of his intended departure had been made, so that few people outside the governor and his staff were at the station, and most of these were passengers on a suburban train which came in about that time. The president drove directly from a camp fire at Mechanics' hall to the Vendome, and at 11:30; after a rapid change from his evening to a traveling suit, drove to the New York and New England depot at the foot of Summer street.

He was accompanied by Secretary Proctor, Private Secretary Halford, Governor Brackett, Adjt. Gen. Dalton and half a dozen members of the governor's staff. The carriages drove very rapidly to the station, and the cavalry escort had hard work to keep up with them, several of the troopers in fact being late at the finish.

The presidential party entered the station and found waiting on the inward track the Pullman sleeper Haselmere. This was at once boarded and the few needful preparations for the journey made. The engine was tastefully decorated with red, white and blue bunting on the cab, the hand rails and the head light, while on the front of the smoke box was a star of the same material.

Governor Brackett's leave-taking in the car was a short one, and he soon joined his staff on the station platform. President Harrison followed him to the car platform and stood there talking with Mr. Halford. The staff was drawn up in line with the governor and the adjutant general in front, and as just at this time a few dozen people from an inward suburban train came up the platform, the presence of a squad of officers from station 4, under Sergt. Peabody, was just what was needed to keep a clear space between the staff and the car.

There was a little delay in starting, and this was improved by a few railroad men to reach up from the track behind the car with a hope of getting a handshake from the president. Half a dozen such attempts were successful, and then the president, evidently tired of the interruptions, withdrew within the car, continuing there his conversation with Mr. Halford and Secretary Proctor, who were to accompany him.

A moment later the signal to start was given. As the train moved away the president stepped to the rear platform and raised his hat and bowed in response to the salute by the staff, and the raised hats of nearly every one in the station. It was a very quiet departure, and in marked contrast to the gun booming and whistle-shrieking welcome which was given on his arrival. The train pulled out of the station at 11.50 o'clock, and was scheduled to reach Willimantic at 2 o'clock and New York at 5.30. The presidential party will leave New York for Washington on the 8 a. m. train on the Pennsylvania road.

Almost Sure for Veazey.

The candidacy of Col. W. G. Veazey shows increased strength each day, and substantial accessions to the Veazey ranks are reported almost hourly. An air of confidence, which seems to be well founded, pervades Vermont headquarters. There were several hundred visitors yesterday to the parlors occupied as headquarters by the department officers at the Tremont.

Ex-Governor Pingree is a delegate-at-large to the encampment. In conversation with a reporter concerning the candidacy of Col. Veazey he said: "I have conferred with delegates to the encampment and Grand Army men here or received communications from them from eighteen states, and with one solitary exception I have found them all personally heartily in favor of Veazey for commander-in-chief. So far as the delegations from their respective states are concerned, these delegates interviewed have expressed that their own states would be solid for Veazey. I never have found such a unanimity of sentiment in regard to a candidate for any position as has been developed in conversation with Grand Army men in favor of Veazey's election."

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—FLOUR—Fairly active; citymills $48 85to 5 10; city mills patents $5 15 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, $2 95 to 3 55; do fair to fancy, 3 65 to 5 25; do patents $4 75 to 5 75; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 4 90; do straights 4 35 to 5 45.

WHEAT—Closing higher; No 2 red $1 03¾ to 1 04¼ elevator.

CORN—Weak; No 2, 55¼ to 55⅝c elevator; steamer mixed 55¾c.

OATS—Weaker; No 345c; mixed western 44 to 47c.

COFFEE—Rio active; fair cargoes 20½c.

SUGAR—Raw fairly active; refined fairly active; granulated 6 1-16c, cubes 6⅜c.

PORK—Dull; mess, $12 50 to $13 20; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Quiet; beef hams strong; cut meats strong; short clear 6 20.

LARD—Quiet; Western steam 6 42½.

BUTTER—Firm; state dairy 12½ to 17c.

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TELEPHONE 54-3.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 105. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Furnished house and stable at Germantown for balance of season. For terms, &c., apply to FRANK F. CRANE, No. 4 Chestnut street.
Aug. 14. 6t

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located in West Quincy. Apply to Rouleau Bros., Lock Box 26, West Quincy. Aug.13 6t

FOR SALE.—A bargain. Provision, butter, cheese and egg wagon; also harness. Apply at LEDGER office. A 13 2t

FOR SALE.—One very black Horse. Warranted sound and kind. Sold for no fault, only owner has two. JOHN PAGE, City Boot and Shoe Store, 104 Hancock St.
Aug. 7—6t Aug. 9—1w

FOR SALE.—A Bay work horse, weighs about 1400 lbs., 10 years old. Apply to G. W. TUCKERMAN, Washington street.
Aug. 6. 6t

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

Society Stakes Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 8 Close Aug.15.

Quincy City Grain Store.

Best Grades of

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

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PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

MADAME DUPONT

OF NEW YORK,

CARD READER,

Has engaged rooms at the Robertson House for a short time, where she can be consulted on Business and Matrimonial Affairs.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

TUESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 5 and 6 to 9.
Quincy, Aug. 14. 2t

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH, SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

SHORE DINNER.

Visiting Comrades, Paul Revere Post, and Auxilliary Bodies Entertained by

COUNCILMAN J. R. GRAHAM.

An Excellent Dinner Enjoyed by over 200 at the Casino, Houghs Neck—An Afternoon Pleasantly Spent—Transportation by the Electric Cars of the Manet Street Railway.

Through the liberality of Councilman Graham, Robert G. Shaw Post, Paul Revere Post, Francis L. Souther Camp and Paul Revere Woman's Relief Corps and many of their friends enjoyed yesterday afternoon at Houghs Neck. The first three bodies formed at Camp J. B. Bass and marched to Fountain square where they were joined by the Relief Corps. There were over 200 in all and it took four cars to convey the party.

They arrived at Houghs Neck about two o'clock and made the Casino their headquarters. For an hour or more impromptu sports were arranged. There was an exciting race, for a cane offered by Past Commander Eadie of Robert G. Shaw Post, which was won by Mrs. H. B. Battison. Mr. T. F. Mitchell won a similar prize for a contest open to comrades. There were other races, bowling contests and billiard matches.

The Casino never accommodated before such a large number at dinner at one time. At the head table were Commander Williams of Paul Revere Post, Councilman Graham, Commander Openshaw of Robert G. Shaw Post, and the officers and past commanders of both posts. The blessing was asked by Rev. E. A. Perry. An excellent menu was provided:

Menu.

Clam Chowder,
Fried Perch,
Baked Bluefish,
Clam Fritters,
Boiled Potatoes,
Green Corn,
Manet Beach Chips,
Hard Tack,
Bread,
Pickles,
Apple, Berry and Mince Pies,
Watermelon,
Coffee.

A committee of the Woman's Relief Corps assisted in waiting on the tables.

There were no after dinner speeches. The company on leaving the Casino roamed about the Neck, along the beach, and many climbed Great Hill, returning to the Centre at their pleasure.

It was a very enjoyable afternoon, and the visiting post enjoyed the outing very much. It was very generous of Comrade Graham to entertain so many.

Braintree has Gained.

The population of Braintree by the recent census is 4855, against 4,040 in 1885, and 3,855 in 1880. The returns for the county recently published placed the population in 1885 at 4,940, but that was a typographical error and incorrect. Quincy, Brookline, Hyde Park, Norwood and Franklin are the only towns in the county which have made a larger gain than Braintree in the past five years.

Here is a summary of the population of Braintree, Milton and Randolph by each census since 1830:

Year.	Braintree.	Milton.	Randolph.
1830,	1,758	1,576	2,200
1840,	2,168	1,822	3,213
1850,	2,969	2,241	4,741
1855,	3,472	2,656	5,538
1860,	3,468	2,669	5,760
1865,	3,725	2,770	5,734
1870,	3,948	2,683	5,642
1875,	4,156	2,738	*4,064
1880,	3,855	3,206	4,027
1885,	4,040	3,555	3,807
1890,	4,845	4,263	3,963

*Holbrook set off in 1872.

Served Him Right.

The Brockton Enterprise says: Several hard citizens from Quincy were waiting at the railroad station for the 9:35 train Saturday night, and one of them thought it would be a fine thing to take a banana from a fruit stand near by. When the young Italian in charge asked for his pay the Quincy tough put up his hands and asked the Italian if he wanted to fight. The reply came so quickly that the Quincy gentleman probably didn't know what had happened, and he pulled himself out of the mud of the street into which he had been knocked just as an officer came around the corner.

A fully attended meeting of the Atlantic Social Club was held the other evening at the residence of Alonzo Priest. Mr. Sanford Small was elected a charter member to fill the vacancy made by the removal of Mr. Broderick and other business of importance was transacted. A building committee to look after the interests of the club was appointed and they will have an eye on the work being done from now until the hall is completed.

MR. LULL COMING.

He Resigns His Position as Principal of the Milford High School.

Mr. H. W. Lull of Milford, who has been invited to become principal of the Quincy High School in September evidently intends to accept the position, for the Milford Journal prints the following letter resigning his position in that town:

"To the members of the School Board of Milford:

Gentlemen:—With many thanks for the honor of eleven consecutive elections, and also for the courtesy which you have ever shown me, I place in your hands my resignation of the principalship of the Milford High school.

Yours respectfully,
H. W. LULL.

North Weare, N. H., Aug. 9, 1890."

"The committee," says the Journal, "feel that they did their best to secure the retention of Mr. Lull. The resignation is the cause of much regret in Milford."

Mr. Lull was evidently popular in Milford.

He was offered $1800 to remain, but wanted $1900. The highest yet paid a principal of the Quincy High school is $1400.

HOTEL CROWDED.

A Prosperous Week for the Robertson House, Quincy.

The Robertson House has been crowded all the week. Here are a few of the many registered:

Samuel J. Couch and Benjamin Smith, Easton, Pa.
V. Doatir and wife, Richmond, Va.
W. E. Kennedy, Cortland, O.
Thomas Skinner Jr., and A. Critchfield, La Crosse, Wis.;
W. H. Rounseville and wife, Hornellsville, N. Y.
C. V. Lindig and wife of Lewisburgh, Pa.
C. H. Clark, Boston.
George Bowman, Richmond, N. Y.
W. H. Doherty, Boston.
W. A. Han, Austin, Me.
James E. Mulligan, Richmond, N. Y.
Mrs. C. Welch and Mrs. H. Farnum, Chicago, Ill.
T. F. Lockwood and C. W. Wennestrom, Trenton, N. J.
C. P. Moore, Birmington, N. J.
Charles Schuler, Akron, O.
D. A. Jackson, New York city.
W. W. Hays, Bunker Hill, Ill.
Mrs. Frank Gavan and Frank Gavan Jr., Lafayette Ind.
J. J. Macomber and Samuel Gompen, New York.
L. D. Emerson, Oakland, Me.
Henry Shea, New Bedford Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parkham and daughter, Fondder Lake, Wis.
E. R. Smith, New York.

Tennis Championship.

Mr. Walter M. Packard continues to hold the championship of the Quincy Tennis club. The scores in the tournament played on the Bigelow street grounds on Wednesday were:

Harlow beat Claflin 6—3, 6—3.
King beat Hultman 6—1, 6—3.
Packard beat Harlow 6—4, 7—5, 6—8, 7—5.

West End Railway, Boston.

Monday was the biggest day the company has seen for a long time, and it is estimated that over 500,000 people were carried in the horse and electric cars. Exact figures of the riding are not yet obtainable, but the half million estimate is believed to be a conservative one. The tax upon the road's capacity may therefore, be easily judged when it is stated that the average daily riding is from 250,000 to 300,000.

Patents Granted.

Among the patents issued to inventors for the week ending Aug. 9 were the following:

John A. Duggan, Quincy, assignor to Burnham and Duggan Railway Appliance Company, Portland, Me., railway switch.

Martin Nelson, Quincy, chalk line and reel.

Roman Catholics may eat meat on Friday of this week. It is the feast day of the Assumption, and the Pope has granted a dispensation for the day.

Germany has one doctor to every 1500 of population; France one to every 3000; Great Britain one to 1250, and the United States one to 600. Perhaps this explains, says the Boston Herald, why there's so much sickness in this country.

The Manet Street Railway did a good business yesterday. They carried a great many people to the beach quickly and did it in good style. This road is improving rapidly, and is giving good satisfaction.

A sad accident. The faithful handle of the city pump in front of the post office has been broken; and now many citizens as well as horses, go dry.

The house of Mr. George McClintock, Atlantic, was well occupied this week, there being forty summer guests. All knew where to go for a good time as they had been there before.

HOUGHS NECK.

For sometime the residents of this beach have surmised that liquor was being sold at this place. The Quincy police have been keeping a close watch on several places for some time. Yesterday afternoon Officer Furnald visited the beach and arrested Radford S. Watson of Hyde Park, who has been selling tonics and refreshments in a tent pitched near the Brockton cafe. He was arraigned in the District Court at Quincy this morning. Officer Fallon of Braintree, testified to having bought liquor of Watson at the Aurora cottage, which Watson formerly occupied, the officer visiting the cottage with another friend. They securing half pint of whiskey of Watson for which money was paid. The court found Watson guilty and fined him $60 and costs.

Mr. J. D. Taber of the Linden has invited the Quincy City Council and the officials of the Manet Street Railway to supper this evening. It is needless to say the invitation was accepted.

Another large crowd visited the beach last night. The Quincy Band gave a lovely concert, which was much enjoyed. The largest party of the season enjoyed the dance at the Casino last night; eighty-five tickets were sold; Holmes' orchestra furnished the music.

WEYMOUTH.

A steam fishing craft, the A. B. Nickerson of Boston, arrived at Weymouth Wednesday afternoon, and at high tide fished for porgies. This is the first fishing vessel that ever came up the river here for fish. They expect to make a great haul, as the bluefish have driven the porgies in here.

Among the guests who arrived at the Squam Mountain House, Holdernes, N. H., on Saturday were: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Glover and son, Mr. John L. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Green, Quincy; Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Wollaston, and Mr. James Newcomb, Quincy.

The Quincy Village Improvement society has found it necessary to put up a sign in Fountain square to "keep off the grass." It is doubtful if this will stop the trespassing so long as the Manet Street Railway use it for a starting point. Since the Improvement Society assumed the care of this green four or five years ago, it has made it quite attractive and is sorry to see its work go for naught.

Deaths in London Streets.

London is full of Fulton streets and Broadways, and at them and in all the other streets the cabs and hansoms fly about in such a hot and apparently reckless way that I always felt while I was there that the only reason I did not read of a hundred thousand "runover" accidents every morning in the papers was that it would be doing violence to the organic principles of the London press to print the news. I confess I was more than half afraid to cross the crowded streets, and with a fear which is engendered in New York in few places and on few occasions. I was assured by the citizens that they are all so accustomed to project their coat tails at right angles to their bodies, and to invoke divine aid between the flying hoofs of horses whenever they need to cross a street, that they are as adept at it as an American lightning rod man is at dodging missiles.

Yet I observed that Dickens in his "Dictionary of London" thinks it worth while to suggest that the only way to go from curb to curb is to make up your mind what course you will take and then stick to it, because then the London cabbies will divine your intentions. To change your mind while en route is to confuse the cabmen, and cause you to make your return journey to America in the form of freight. Then again I found that in the western end of the strand—that is, down by Temple Bar and the law courts—200 more or less mangled bodies are sent to the Charing Cross hospital every year.—Julian Ralph in Harper's Weekly.

A Barber's Funny Freaks.

"Yes," said the proprietor of an up town barber shop, "Jim was a good workman, but I had to get rid of him."

"What was the trouble?"

"He was too absent minded and forgetful. One old fellow with a head like a billiard ball he never failed to ask if he didn't want a shampoo. Another bald headed old chap got mad because Jim insisted upon sellin' him a bottle of 'elixir' that was warranted to keep the hair from fallin' out, an' a young man fell asleep in the chair an' Jim shaved off his mustache. I had to call a policeman then. He cut one man's ear nearly off while watching a dog fight in the street, an' sometimes he would rub hair oil all over a customer's face instead of his head, an' fill his ears full of lather and forget to wipe it out. Jim didn't mean nothin' wrong, but as I said he was absent minded. You remember when old Deacon Jones died?"

"Yes."

"Well, the family sent for a barber to shave him, an' I told Jim to go up. It was that job that lost him his situation. He did the work all right—nobody ever found fault with Jim's work—but when he had put on the finishing touches an' pulled the towel off the poor old deacon he turned 'round an' shouted 'Next!' so that people heard him a block away. So I told Jim that I guessed I'd have to let him go."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

In the list of decorations on Tuesday, Mr. George Sheahan's was overlooked. George wants it understood that he had the Stars and Stripes flying night and day.

QUARRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

National Headquarters to be at Quincy for Two Years.

The convention which had been held in Doble's hall for three days by the quarrymen and drillers, for the purpose of forming a National Union, ended on Wednesday. During the time, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the presiding officer.

A national constitution was adopted and the headquarters will be in Quincy for the coming two years. Biennial conventions will be held, and the next one will be in Concord, N. H., the first Wednesday in August, 1892.

The following officers were elected:

National Union President,—Edward Flood of Barre, Vt.

National Union Secretary,—John J. Byron of Quincy.

National Union Committee,—Moses Lewis of Richmond, Va., John Wilson, Vinal Haven, Me., and Joseph Coleman of Stony Creek, Conn.

The foundation of a very powerful labor organization has now been laid, and about 40,000 men throughout the country will come under the same head and be governed by the same laws.

A monthly journal will be issued in this city under the management of the secretary John J. Byron, who will have an office in the Center, and will no doubt look out for every detail in a careful manner.

There are 19 unions of quarrymen, representing 20,000 men, under the American Federation of Labor, and, according to the laws of the latter body, they must now all become affiliated with the newly organized national union. There are about 40,000 quarrymen in the United States, and it is intended to embrace them all in the national union before the convention of 1892.

Artificial Ice.

Ice made by these machines is the nearest to being absolutely pure of any used. It is made of water condensed from steam, which is poured into large galvanized cans. These cans are set in a brine bath chilled far below freezing point by coils of pipes, through which anhydrous ammoniacal gas is forced by powerful pumps. The water in the cans is congealed into ice by the same power, cold, that converts the water of a creek, lake or pond into a frigid substance. There is a theory that water purifies itself in freezing, but it is true to a very limited extent. No cold, no matter how intense it may be, will purify water containing decayed animal or vegetable matter. The makers of ice machines claim that they can make ice at a cost of less than $1.25 a ton, but this is doubtless far too low. The time is fast approaching when ice making machinery will be simplified and cheapened, and then it will come into much more general use. The great need in this respect at present is a safe machine, reasonable in cost, which will be small enough for use in residences.—New York World.

One of Washington's Widows.

There is a widow belonging to this corps of legislative quorum breakers who is credited with more influence than has ever been exercised over public men by any other woman. She is a woman of remarkable intellectual force and is very highly connected. For a number of years she has occupied a position in one of the departments and has gone into society to a considerable extent. She has a matchless wit and the subtlety of a serpent, and is altogether such a brilliant woman that her society is sought by many of the most distinguished men in public life. Many more beautiful women in society find themselves deserted by the gentlemen when she appears to charm them with her wit, and it may not be surprising that a member should prefer a chat with her to listening to a roll call in the house. So popular is she that she sometimes seems to be holding a reception at her office, callers coming in one after another.—Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Knew Himself.

It takes more than a knowledge of arithmetic sometimes to do a "sum in subtraction."

"Do you know anything about figures, Uncle 'Rastus?" said a merchant to an applicant for work.

"Yes, sah."

"Well, if I were to lend you $5, and you promised to pay me $1 a month, how much would you owe me at the expiration of three months?"

"Five dollars, sah."

"I'm afraid you don't know much about figures."

"No, sah; but I specs I knows all about Uncle 'Rastus."—Youth's Companion.

He's Gone Elsewhere.

Accepted Suitor—But won't you find it awkward, Blanche, when you meet your first husband in heaven?

Pretty Widow—My dear George, I'm not a bit afraid of that ever happening.—Chatter.

—The delegates to the National Encampment, G. A. R., go to Plymouth, Friday, leaving Boston at 9 A. M.

DIED.

WALLACE—In West Quincy, Aug. 13, Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Philomenia Wallace, aged 2 months and 1 day.

FOSTER—In Hingham, Aug. 12, Marion Adelaide, daughter of Mrs. Emma F. Foster, aged 23 years, 1 month and 14 days.

GARRITY—Drowned at Milton, August 10, Patrick, son of Mr. Martin and the late Ann Garrity, aged 13 years and 4 months.

TODAY'S COURT.

Thomas Ward of Weymouth, Patrick Whelan of Randolph and John O'Brien and Richard Allen of Quincy for being drunk, fined $5 and costs. All committed.

Frank Mead of Milton arrested on suspicion of breaking and entering, was discharged.

Patrick Leonard of Milton for larceny, case continued until Aug. 15.

Redford S. Watson for selling liquor at Houghs Neck. Pleaded guilty and was fined $60 and costs. Committed.

Young Men Scarce.

The cry which comes up from the watering places is as regularly associated with this season in the public mind as cucumbers, ice cream and russet leather shoes. It is worth noting, however, that the wail this year is more deep and heartfelt than it has been for many seasons past. If things go on at the present rate before long the government will be importuned to take a hand in supplying the summer resorts with young men. Their scarcity bids fair to rank as a public grievance. Some of the published lists of the entertainments given at the watering places are curiously suggestive.

In one dispatch from Narragansett, for instance, on Sunday the details of a "delightful impromptu picnic" were given. A list of the guests was appended. There were four young men and twenty-seven young women. At an "informal" dance in Newport on the same day it was said that for the first time in the history of that famous watering place girls danced with one another since there were not enough men to go around. Such a condition of things as this at Newport is absolutely unprecedented. It is not difficult to find out where the young men are by the way. They are grinding away in New York, and a candid and unprejudiced survey of the field gives the impression that in view of all the circumstances they are doing pretty well.—Newport Letter.

Cucumbers as Food.

Many people are under the impression that cucumber is very indigestible, and when they eat it they do so under protest and with apprehensions of possibly dire consequences. How this delusion can have arisen it is difficult to say, unless it be that cucumber is often eaten with salmon and other indigestible table friends. It is not the cucumber, however, but the salmon that sits so heavy upon our stomach's throne. Cucumber, in fact, is very digestible when eaten properly. It cannot, indeed, be otherwise when it is remembered that it consists mainly of water, and that those parts which are not water are almost exclusively cells of a very rapid growth. In eating cucumber it is well to cut it into thin slices and to masticate them thoroughly. Even the vinegar and the pepper that are so often added to it are of service to digestion if not taken in excess. The cucumber, as every one knows, belongs to the melon tribe; but in our somewhat cold country it does not grow to any very large size, and therefore it is firmer and looks less digestible than its congener, the melon.—London Hospital.

A Bug with Two Green Lanterns.

Mr. A. W. Habersham found on Exchange place a beetle about one inch long that has back of his eyes two spots that give out a dazzling phosphorescent green light sufficient to illuminate his surroundings for a distance of several inches. When placed on his back he rights himself with a spring and a snapping sound. It is hence inferred that he belongs to the family "Elater." As such a beetle with lantern is not known to be a resident of this country it is supposed that Mr. Habersham's find is an immigrant from Brazil or some tropical country where bugs that carry lanterns are not uncommon.—Baltimore Sun.

Baggage Room for Travelers.

People going to Europe for the first time are generally surprised at being told they are entitled to take forty cubic feet of baggage without extra charge. It sounds like a great deal, but as a matter of fact it doesn't amount to more than two big trunks. For every ton of baggage above the limit passengers on ocean steamers are supposed to pay twenty shillings charges, but the steamship companies are very liberal in the matter and show no disposition, as a rule, to be disobliging. Two trunks each 4 feet long by 2½ feet high by 2 feet wide contain each twenty cubic feet and would exhaust the baggage limit.—New York World.

Dr. Smith—"Your blood is improvershed I shall have to prescribe some iron for you."

Mr. Jones—"Don't, doctor, My wife says I look rustier than any other man in town already."

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

Friday, Aug. 15th, 1890,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the residence of Mrs. John Benzie, No. 22 School street, nearly opposite the apothecary store of Mr. S. F. Willard, the following articles of Household Furniture, namely:

One Breeze Range, in good order; 1 Lounge; 1 Kitchen Table; Straw Mattings; 1 Chamber Set; 1 Extension Table; Wire Springs; Soft Top Mattresses; 1 Fancy Rocker, and other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods have been on storage for the last seven months at Mrs. Benzie's residence, and will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, Friday, Aug. 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Aug. 11—3t

One Dozen Fine Cabinet

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ADAMS BUILDING,

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In addition to above, **Tours through the Yellowstone National Park,** August 14, August 28, and September 11.

Two Transcontinental Tours via the Northern Pacific Railroad, September 11 and October 13.

Excursion to Southern California direct—October 13.

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Quincy, July 9. tf

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— BY —
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FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
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Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Poor Gloucester, its papers begun to kick weeks ago because they knew the census would not be correct. Now that it has been announced and shows a gain of but 206 in five years then is harder kicking than ever. Its gain in valuation from $12,572,405 in 1885 to $13,944,459 in 1890 would indicate there was a larger growth.

It is said the Lawrence fire department has been equipped with hand saws, a deficiency having been noted in this regard, when called out after the cyclone.

Live and learn is a good motto, and one which the firemen of Lawrence believe in; the next wind storm which visits the city will find them ready.

It is said that France proposes to impose upon grain and cereals that are exported from this country to that, a higher duty than is imposed upon the same products sent into France from Russia and other grain-growing countries. It may be that France may find out in the near future that that is a rule which works both ways and that retaliation might not be so pleasant for her if Uncle Sam sets his mind upon it earnestly.—Fall River Tribune.

A non-secret endowment society has been formed in Lynn which has abolished the physical examination by a reputable physician of its members. The reason given for so doing is, that it is better to have members whose condition is such that they will die quickly rather than that they should live to draw the full amount due them at a certain specified time.

In other words says the Cape Ann Breeze, this is an association where if its members can be put out of the way before their policies can mature, those who are left will reap the benefit. The poison age cannot be far off when members can be found to join such an organization.

Says the Boston Post: The recent struggling in the Louisiana Legislature brought to light some instructive satistics of the lottery company. There are monthly and daily drawings, the latter cutting but a small figure in the company's receipt and sales being confined to the state. From the sales of monthly tickets the gross revenue is $18,620,000 a year, based on exact sales of tickets in the last year or two. It will surprise most people to learn that the company pays back in prizes just 5½ per cent. of the money received—all the rest of the enormous sum annnally poured into its coffers going to dealers, who get 15 per cent., and into the pockets of the stockholders in the scheme. Deducting 15 per cent for "ordinary" and "extraordinary" expenses, the company derives a yearly uet profit of $3,258,500 from the monthly drawings, which is further swelled by the profit on the daily drawings to $3,626,625, and this income is said to be increasing at the rate of about 20 per cent. a year.

New York state has an association for the improvement of the country roads. It aims to inform the public as to the best methods of road construction, and to excite public sentiment to a point where good rates will be demanded. Like most enterprises of this character, however, it places its chief reliance upon the law and it will petition the legislature for all sorts of legislation in the interest of better roads. The object of the society is a good one and it might well be imitated in Massachusetta, where every man who sees the need of good roads might make himself a society to assist in securing them.—New Bedford Mercury.

Grasshopper War in Algeria.

Immense swarms of grasshoppers have invaded parts of the country of Algeria and are spoiling lots of things. Two thousand soldiers, aided by 12,000 Arabs, have been employed to fight the pest. The roadways present the appearance of a battlefield, and extraordinary efforts are being made to rid the surrounding country of this insect enemy.

This is not the first time that this plague has devastated Algeria. In 1845 the harvests of almost the entire country were destroyed by grasshoppers. From 1747 to 1749 these insects desolated Algeria, extending their ravages even to parts of Europe.

Millions on millions of the dead bodies of these insects are covering at present the great roadway leading from Mascara to Mostaganim, and filling the springs and rivers. The task of killing these masses of grasshoppers is no small one. Imagine a district of 100 miles in circumference which not long ago was covered with wheat, tobacco and fig and olive trees, but now is so densely covered with grasshoppers that not a single green branch or leaf can be seen. For three years a distinguished Parisian naturalist, M. Kunkel, has been studying how to exterminate these creatures. The best plan seems to be that of stamping the moving, quivering heaps with the bare feet. Shovels and other sharp instruments are used, but it has been noticed that the elastic layers of grasshoppers tend to rebound after pressure and only the layers on top are crushed. Large fires have also been lighted, but the dense smoke arising from the flames is only partly effective in preventing the descent of these all devouring swarms. —New York Sun.

Banker Von Kendler's Trial.

Herr Alfred Von Kendler, whose trial for fraud has commenced before a Vienna jury, was the head of an old banking house founded in 1790, which failed in November last with liabilities amounting to upward of 2,500,000 florins. The prisoner, who was arrested a week after this event, is charged with appropriating to his own use deposits of private persons or firms amounting to nearly 2,000,000 florins. It appears that the accused, who was of extravagant habits, began to tamper with the deposits in 1881. Among the persons defrauded is the head waiter at the hotel where Kendler used to dine, and who had given up the whole of his savings, amounting to over 22,000 florins. The accused, who is a man of 60 years of age, when asked by the president of the court whether he pleaded guilty, answered that the facts stated in the indictment were, generally speaking, correct; but that, as he firmly believed and hoped he would be able to replace the borrowed money, he did not feel guilty. The trial is the topic of general conversation in Vienna society.—Cor. London Standard.

Treasures in the Passaic River.

A few days ago "Bert" Lyons and a dozen other boys were diving in about ten feet of water in the Passaic river near Belleville, N. J., in rivalry as to which of them should bring up the most shells from the muddy bottom. When it was young Lyons' turn to plunge he remained so long under the water that his companions began to fear that he had gone down to stay, or else was gathering so many shells that the contest would be virtually over when he reappeared. He came up at last, however, without any shells, but holding aloft triumphantly, for the contemplation of his envious friends, a solid silver double case Waltham watch and chain that he had fished out of the depths. The watch had stopped at 7:20 o'clock, but the proud finder has ascertained that it will merrily resume work when the water has been pumped out of it and its internal organization has been soaked for ten days in oil.—New York Tribune.

Old Hats.

The man who was hurrying into the hatters recently was on business. He wanted his old hat. "When did you leave it here?" "I dunno," was the reply. They hunted over a great pyramid of hats and found it, labeled July 2. When the man went out the hatter said: "That man bought a new hat here and when he went out said he would call for it in half an hour. It has now been four weeks. We throw away seven or eight hundred old hats every year, for which the owners are going to call 'in half an hour.' "—Lewiston Journal.

Artificial vs. Natural Ice.

The manufacture of artificial ice has been begun in Reading, Pa., and the enterprise is already pronounced a decided success. The ice is made into cakes of 100 pounds each, and is declared to be of the finest quality. The retail price is the same as that of natural ice. Several of the big brewing companies of Reading have decided to manufacture artificial ice. The Reading Brewing company is now manufacturing artificial ice by the ammonia process.—New York Telegram.

Ravenous Prairie Chickens.

Young prairie chickens are beginning to roam about here. So ravenous have they become that nearly every gentleman who goes outside of the city limits for a walk carries a breech loading shotgun to protect himself, and is frequently compelled to kill large numbers in self defense. The bite of a prairie chicken causes an ugly wound.—North Platte (Neb.) Tribune.

The Morgue Crowded.

Forty bodies were taken to the morgue Friday, and the number is extraordinary. Thirteen were from Bellevue hospital, eleven from the institutions on Ward's and Blackwell's islands, six from the Foundling hospital, and the others from police stations and persons too poor to bury their dead.—New York Times.

The accounts of a pill maker who has just died in England show that he has been spending $200,000 a year for advertising. His heirs, however, are finding no particular fault with this extravagance, as he leaves an estate valued at $25,000,000—all due to pills and advertising.

GOOD NIGHT, SWEETHEART.

"Good night, sweetheart, good night, sweetheart."
The words ring out while hot tears start,
And little hands, so fair to see,
Are tenderly stretched out to me;
Yet coldly from them I depart—
"Good night, sweetheart, good night, sweetheart!"

Good night—ah, such a night!—I knew
The sweet lips yearned for kisses too—
Asking no other earthly bliss
Than just one fond, forgiving kiss;
One kiss—and as my steps depart,
Unanswered words—"Good night, sweetheart!"

Ah, dear! if we could only know,
The gentle hearts that love us so,
The angry words that give you pain—
We'd let you kiss them back again!
I answer now, while hot tears start,
"Good night, sweetheart, good night, sweetheart!"
—F. L. Stanton in Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Tea Case.

The latest thing in the way of luxuries for railway traveling is an English idea —a case containing implements for "5 o'clock tea," adapted for use in a railway train. The case is about 18 inches long, 9 inches high and 6 inches deep, with a strap to carry it by. It is covered with black monkey leather, initialed in gold. The front opened in the middle, showing the interior lined with blue silk and velvet. On the right hand door were two silver teaspoons, quaintly marked; on the left hand door was a pair of sugar tongs.

Two Dresden saucers fitted into blue lined receptacles; in the saucers fitted blue cushions, whereon lay two cups. A silver tea kettle was shaped like a letter U, and above it, like a U reversed, rested a sugar bowl and a milk pitcher with a brass top. The water kettle was similar in shape. Above it was a silver lamp and a silver tea caddy, and beside it was a folding silver tripod. A flat cut glass bottle with a silver top, meant for alcohol, completed the set, which made as dainty a toy as could be imagined.—Chatter.

Bicycling from Chicago to Boston.

There were in New Haven recently two lady bicyclists about twenty years of age, who rode there from Chicago. They are Miss Mortimer and Miss Chace, and they were accompanied by a brother of Miss Mortimer. They made the journey, approximately 1,000 miles, in thirty-one days, averaging about fifty miles a day, resting several days and sightseeing along the way. Both wore divided skirts and rode safety machines. The ladies remained in New Haven several days visiting friends, and then rode to Boston, their ultimate destination. Both are members of the Ladies' Bicycle club of Chicago. They will return home on the cars.—Philadelphia Press.

Another Divided Skirt.

A novel and most ingenious skirt, made without any foundation, has been introduced for the benefit of ladies who ride bicycles, shoot, go yachting, climbing or touring. The bottom of the skirt is closed, the feet passing through two holes, and the garment drawn on leave the ankles and limbs incased in a pair of tight fitting gaiters. This contrivance is intended to be buttoned to an ordinary dress. The material used is waterproof, and the wearer is shut in from all exposure to cold or dampness. It can be worn with any short of shoes, but it is clumsy and ugly, two very good reasons why it will not be favorably received.—Exchange.

Killed a Rattler.

One of Lock Haven's handsome young ladies who was up at Queen's run on Sunday had the misfortune of coming into contact with a rattlesnake which measured three feet in length, and which caused great excitement around that neighborhood for awhile. The snake was killed by the young lady after a very hard struggle which lasted ten minutes. After arriving in this city and coming down Main street she took the snake and wrapped it around her neck, showing her nerve.—Lock Haven Democrat.

A Woman's Building.

The corner stone of the Prophylæum, a building designed to accommodate the various social and literary clubs of Indianapolis, where it is to be located, was recently laid with appropriate ceremonies. This enterprise, the idea of which was conceived about a year ago by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, is in the hands of a woman's stock company, of which there are more than 200 members. The capital stock is $20,000, and all of the shares have been sold for $25 each.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Seasick Newspaper Women.

A short time ago Miss Vining, of Hull, Mass., entertained fifty newspaper women belonging to the New England Women's Press association. One of the features of the day was a sail down the harbor. The sea got choppy, and when the boat reached Plymouth Rock every girl was as weak as a doll and as yellow as a bar of laundry soap. There will be little left of the lady with the sweet clinging name when these fifty literary ladies get to making copy for her.—New York World.

Mrs. Gladstone has the reputation of being the most devoted wife and mother in parliament There is seldom a week during the session that this beautiful young old lady is not seen in the ladies' gallery. When her husband or son delivers a speech of any importance she is always present. During the prolonged sitting of the Parnell commission she was a daily attendant.

Mrs. Caroline Atherton Mason, who died in the insane asylum of Worcester, Mass., a short time ago, was the author of the once popular song "Do They Miss Me at Home?" The composition gave her fame but no money. It was written immediately after her marriage—when, as she wrote to a friend, "her heart was aching for home." At the time of her death she was 67.

Mme. Jeanne de Frinberg has just been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The lady is a Parisian by birth, and as the mistress of the French Normal college has won the honors that have been conferred upon her.

Cheap in Price.
Good in Quality.
Ecru in Color.
SIZES 18 TO 30.

WHAT ?
Ladies' Corsets
— FOR —
39c. a Pair
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BRIDEGROOMS WON.

Disastrous Errors Cause Boston to Lose a Game.

GUMBERT PITCHES GOOD BALL

And Makes Up for Poor Work Done by Kilroy—National Regatta of Amateur Oarsmen at Worcester.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—A streak of hitting by the Bridegrooms in the fourth inning today, aided by errors by Long, Smith and McGarr, defeated the Bostons and prevented them from crawling up on the league leaders. It was the poorest fielding exhibition by the home team here this season. Bennett sprained his foot yesterday, and will be unable to play for a fortnight. Ganzell, however, returned to the team to-day. Attendance 3970.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Collins, 2b	5	1	2	2	0	0	4	0
Pinkney, 3b	5	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
Burns, rf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Foutz, cf	3	0	1	3	0	2	0	0
Terry, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Daly, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	14	0	0
G. Smith, ss	3	2	1	1	0	0	3	1
Caruthers, l.f	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Clark, c	4	1	3	3	0	5	1	3
Total	35	7	12	14	1	27	9	6

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	3	3	1	2	4	1
Tucker, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hines, cf	4	1	2	5	0	1	0	1
McGarr, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Ganzel, c	4	1	2	3	0	7	2	1
C. Smith, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Getzein, p	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	6	9	13	4	24	9	5

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Brooklyn 1 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 —7
Boston 0 1 2 1 0 2 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Boston 1. Home run—Hines. Two-base hit—Ganzel. Three-base hit—Foutz. Stolen bases—Brooklyn 1, Boston 3. Base on balls—Brooklyn 3, Boston 2. Base on errors—Brooklyn 1, Boston 1. Struck out—Brooklyn 5, Boston 5. Double plays—Ganzel and McGarr. Umpire—Powers

Philadelphia 5; New York, 3,

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The home team outbatted and outfielded the Philadelphias, but lost through Burkett's errors in the first two innings. Sharrott then displaced Burkett.

Philadelphia 2 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 —5
New York 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Base hits—Philadelphia 3, New York 6. Errors—Philadelphia 5, New York 2. Batteries—Gleason and Clements; Burkett, Sharrott and Clark.

Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 4;

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—Chicago won the game in the second inning when they bunched their hits and scored four runs.

Chicago 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 —6
Cincinnati 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0—4

Base hits—Chicago 7, Cincinnati 11. Errors—Chicago 1, Cincinnati 4. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Mullane and Harrington.

Cleveland, 20; Pittsburg, 9.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The Clevelands defeated the Pittsburgs by hard hitting.

Cleveland 3 0 3 2 1 0 7 4 —20
Pittsburg 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2—9

Base hits—Cleveland 16, Pittsburg 11. Errors—Cleveland 4, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Young and Zimmer, Osborne and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—For six innings the Phillies had the game well in hand, as Kilroy was an easy mark. With the score seven to one against them, the Bostons knocked eight hits and took the lead. Gumbert pitched the last three innings and downed the Phillies. Attendance 2465.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Stovey, rf	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gumbert, p,rf	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	0
Murphy, c	5	0	2	2	0	3	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	10	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Quinn, 2b	4	2	2	2	0	2	6	0
Irwin, ss	4	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
Kilroy, p,rf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	8	11	14	0	27	9	0

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	2	1	4	0	1	0	0
Shindle, ss	5	2	4	7	0	2	2	2
Fogarty, rf	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Mulvey, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	1
Wood, lf	5	0	2	3	0	3	1	0
Pickett, 2b	5	1	2	2	1	6	1	0
Farrar, 1b	5	0	2	3	0	5	0	0
Milligan, c	5	0	2	2	0	7	1	0
Sanders, p	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Total	40	7	15	23	2	27	8	3

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 4 0—8
Phila 2 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Boston 4, Philadelphia 5. Home runs—Griffin, Shindle, Gumbert. Two-base hits—Wood, Farrar. Stolen base—Philadelphia 1. Base on balls—Boston 1, Philadelphia 5. Base on errors—Boston 2. Struck out—Boston 7, Philadelphia 1. Double plays—Brown and Murphy; Irwin, Quinn and Brouthers. Umpires—Sheridan and Gaffney.

New York, 6; Brooklyn, 3.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Brooklyns could not bat Keefe, while the New Yorks excelled both at the bat and in the field.

New York 3 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—6
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3

Base hits—New York 9, Brooklyn 6. Errors—New York 1, Brooklyn 4. Batteries—Keefe and Ewing, Hemming and Kinslow.

Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Chicagos took a close and exciting game from the Pittsburgs.

Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2—4
Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Chicago 8, Pittsburg 9. Errors—Chicago 1, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Baldwin and Boyle, Staley and Quinn.

Cleveland, 12; Buffalo, 8.

Cleveland 1 0 0 1 2 1 4 3 0—12
Buffalo 0 0 0 7 0 1 0 0 0—8

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The Clevelands won an easy victory from Buffalo.

Base hits—Cleveland 17, Buffalo 9. Errors—Cleveland 3, Buffalo 3. Batteries—O'Brien, McGill and Sutcliffe; Cunningham and Mack.

Other Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 13; Lebanon, 2.
At New Haven—New Haven, 5; Newark, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 14; Wilmington, 2.

CRACK AMATEUR OARSMEN

Make Good Time at the Lake Quinsigamond Regatta.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 14.—The eighteenth annual regatta of the national Association of Amateur Oarsmen has begun. The races were all exciting, especially the senior four-oared contest, which began with what looked like a disastrous foul, but nothing was hurt and a second start resulted in a great race. The weather was perfect and the course smooth. An attachment served by a builder on a boathouse caused a moment's nervousness, but no serious interference resulted. The summaries:

Senior single sculls, first trial heat—First, William Caffrey, Lawrence, Mass., Canoe club; time, 10:25 1-4.

Second, Fred S. Hawkins. Metropolitan Rowing club, New York; time, 10:31 3-4.

Second trial heat—First, E. J. Carney, Institute Boat club, Newark, N. J.; time, 9:41.

Second, G. O. Nettleton, Minnesota Boat club, St. Paul; time, 9:52 1-4.

Junior singles, first trial.

First, A. C. Downing, Crescents, Boston; time, 10:31 3-4.

Second, Joseph Wright, Toronto Rowing club; time, 10:45 3-4.

Second trial—First, A. L. Bennett, Worcester Boat club; time, 10:05.

Second, P. Lehaney, Albany Rowing club; time, 10:05 1-4.

Senior fours—First, Bradford Boat club, Boston; time, 8:40 3-4.

Second, Albany Rowing club; time, 8:43.

Quarter-mile dash for senior sculls—First, E. J. Carney, Institute club, Newark, N. J.; time, 1:22 1-2.

Second, William Gaffney; Lawrence Canoe club; time, 1:22 1-2.

Third, G. J. Kirby of the Pawtuckets and John E. Nagle, Metropolitans, New York, tied; time 1:26 1-2.

Hendee's Record Lowered.

HARTFORD, Aug. 14.—W. F. Gassler lowered the American safety one mile amateur bicycle record at Charter Oak park. The trial was made with pace setters at each half. He did the mile in 2:37 2-5. The best previous record was 2:41 1-4, held by George H. Hendee.

STRIKERS' SURRENDER.

One Assembly Surrenders Its Charter—Strikers and Pinkerton Men Engage in a Conflict at Albany.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The New York Central reasserts that the strike is over. General Superintendent Voorhees announced that he had received a report that indicated unconditional surrender on the part of the Knights of Labor of the Harlem division. A committee, he said, had waited on Superintendent Worcester and informed him that local assembly No. 1705, located at Dover Plains, had surrendered their charter. This was confirmed by a message addressed to E. J. Lee and signed F. L. Fenn. The strikers made no conditions. They say they are ready to go to work at once. Mr. Voorhees directed Mr. Worcester to take on at once four old conductors and twelve brakemen, the balance of the men to report at the Grand Central depot. Their cases will be held under advisement.

Vice President Webb returned from Albany at 10 o'clock last night and reported everything quiet and clear on the road.

A dispatch was received from President Depew, dated Milan. It was addressed to Vice President Webb, and among other things says: "I sustain the action of the management. Any other course would bring it into contempt and accompanying disaster."

Row at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—There were two collisions between strikers and Pinkerton detectives. As the first freight train left the freight yard at East Albany and passed through the lumber district the Pinkerton men in charge were stoned and four of them severely bruised. Last evening the detectives tried to clear the bridge that spans the West Albany freight yards of a mass of strikers and others who had gathered there. In the row that followed one striker and one detective were considerably hurt.

Chief Sergeant John Reed, the leader of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in this vicinity, emphatically denied the rumor that the firemen would go out on the Central road.

Gubernatorial Nominations.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 14.—The state Democratic convention, in session at San Antonio, nominated James Hogg for governor and adopted a platform.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 14.—The Republican convention nominated Col. Henry S. Parkman of Passadena for governor. The platform generally commends the national administration and endorses Speaker Reed's position in congress.

HARTFORD, Aug. 14.—The Connecticut State Prohibitory convention was held here. P. M. Augur of Middlefield was nominated for governor.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Forecast for Maine: Fair in western, showers in eastern portion; easterly to southerly winds; warmer in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion.

For New Hampshire: Fair; stationary temperature; easterly to southerly winds.

For Massachusetts: Warmer; fair; winds shifting to southerly.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, except light local showers on the coast; northerly winds, becoming variable; slightly warmer.

For Vermont: Warmer; fair; southerly winds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Baltimore will sail from Boston to-day.

There was a shower of frogs at Holywell, Eng.

The funeral of John Boyle O'Reilly took place yesterday.

Fire in a Pennsylvania tannery resulted in a loss of $100,000.

A 10 per cent. advance in the price of leather is announced.

Switchmen on the Delaware and Hudson have struck at Albany.

The nomination of W. E. Blunt as surveyor at Boston is confirmed.

A war between Honduras and San Salvador is said to be imminent.

Workmen in Mr. Parnell's quarry struck and attacked the foreman's residence.

The steamship Teutonic has cut down the Transatlantic record by thirteen minutes.

Galena, Ills., wants Gen. Grant's remains if any change of burial place is made.

The German government is perfecting the scheme of insuring workingmen's lives.

Three hundred and fifty London postmen lost their places by reason of the recent strike.

The New York Central strike appears to have ended, although the freight blockade will continue some days.

President Celman of Argentine had the handling of $100,000,000, for which the country has little to show.

A man in New Orleans confessed to a murder committed in England thirty-five years ago, for which an innocent man was hanged.

Survivors of the French fishing boat sunk on the banks make serious charges against the captain of the Obdam, the colliding steamer.

Frederick Law Olmstead has made a report that is described as a "scientific knockout," on the availability of Jackson Park for the World's fair site.

The president and party arrived in Washington from Boston at 4 o'clock yesterday.

Henry A. Pratt of Oldtown, Me., was discovered in his carriage terribly wounded. It is probably the work of a highway robber.

The four-masted schooner Weybosset of Boston, for Philadelphia, was wrecked on Pollock Rip Shoals. All hands were saved.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.
Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.35, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.
At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.
Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 14.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1821—West Point Cadets visited ex-President Adams at Quincy.

1839—First of the pillars for Merchants' Exchange, Boston, taken from quarry to Quincy Point.

1872—House of Mr. George W. B. Taylor on Newport avenue struck by lightning.

World Wide.

FARRAGUT.

1457—Book of Psalms first printed from cut metal types; the next book was printed from cast metal types in 1459.

1794—Death of George Colman the elder, dramatist; born 1733.

1856—Death of Dr. William Buckland, eminent geologist; born 1784.

1858—Death of George Combe, phrenologist and author, aged 70.

1864—Battle of Strawberry Plains, Va.; Union loss 3,555, Confederate 1,100.

1876—First rope of the Brooklyn bridge thrown across the river; construction began January, 1870.

1870—Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, aged 70.

1870—Beginning of a series of defeats of Bazaine's army in the Franco-Prussian war.

1888—Collision of the steamers Thingvalla and Geiser off Nova Scotia; latter sank with 117 persons.

1888—Death of Charles Crocker, California millionaire and railroad magnate; born 1822.

1889—Judge David Terry, while making a personal assault on Associate Justice Field in California, was shot dead by Deputy United States Marshal Neagle.

Georgia's Bible.

The old Bible, which so long has been an object familiar to visitors to the executive department, has been shipped to Savannah. It came to Atlanta from Milledgeville just after the war, with other plunder belonging to the state. Governor Gordon and all his predecessors who have assumed office during the time of the younger generation sealed the official oaths with lips laid reverently upon its cover. On the back was the name "Mathus." Not long ago Mr. T. N. Theus wrote to the executive department claiming the old book as his mother's Bible. A sister, he said, in whose possession it was, refugeed to Milledgeville just before the close of the war. She was forced to leave there hurriedly on account of Sherman's arrival, and forgot to take the book away with her. Exactly how it found its way to the state house is not known.—Macon Telegraph.

Autograph fans, a revival of an old *fashion*, are made this season of ivory paper, an excellent imitation of real ivory, and on each stick the name or sentiment and names of favorite beaux or friends can be inscribed with indelible ink. If you number an artist or a musician among your favorites a sketch or a bar of music and the autograph can perhaps be etched upon two or more of the sticks, along with the name of the etcher.

An admirable provision has been made by the magistracy of Breslau, which will tend in more ways than one to the improvement of pupils in the public schools. A botanical school garden has been instituted for the regular supply of plants to the schools of the place, and for enabling teachers to make observations on the spot with their pupils.

A couple from Pocahontas, W. Va., who went to Cumberland, Md., to be married, were delayed thirty-six hours in having the ceremony performed because the groom was not old enough by that number of hours to get a license.

Biographies Not Examined.

A Davenport paper bears the assertion from parties who probably think they sustain confidential relations to the controller of the elements that the disasters in Minnesota were the penalty of Sunday desecration. It happened, however, that only people at their homes—one a clergyman—and those returning from religious services were lost, while the fellows out fishing were all saved. The notion that a cyclone or lightning examines biographies before getting in its work is one of the badly emaciated theories of the overly good.—St. Paul Globe.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, are at their seaside home at Elberon. Their country place near Bryn Mawr is open every Thursday for visitors, and often a hundred or more carriages can be seen passing in and out of the gates on a fine Thursday afternoon, giving "Wootton" the appearance of a public park. In addition to the equipages hundreds of persons go on foot.

A poor washerwoman at Fayetteville, Ark., who a few days ago was notified that she had been granted a pension and would receive $5,000 back pay, was so overcome with joy that she died.

A "Yes" That Was Painful.

The maiden said "Yes!"
What means his distress,
And why does his hope's star grow dim?
The maiden said "Yes"
When forced to confess
More love for his rival than him.
—New York Press.

Romeo and Juliet.

Romeo—For you, darling, I would sacrifice everything—family, rank, position and wealth!

Juliet (somewhat uneasy)—In the latter case what would there be for us to live on.—Philadelphia Times.

The True Philosophy.

"Lives of rich men all remind us
We can make our own sublime,"
And by liberal advertising
To the highest summit climb.
—Drug, Oil and Paint Reporter.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

Proposals of Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, of which Frederic Dan Huntington, bishop of central New York, is president, is circulating for signatures a petition, to be presented to the "Right Reverend the Bishop, the Reverend Clergy and Lay Delegates of the Parishes of the Diocese of New York in the 107th Diocesan Convention," that will assemble on Wednesday, Sept. 24. This association believes that the clergy and laity of the church should become personally interested in the social questions now being agitated, should inform themselves of the nature of the issues presented, and should be prepared to act as the necessities of the day may demand.

Among the special duties laid down are these:

"It shall be the duty of each member to take or read at least one journal devoted to the interests of labor.

"It shall be the duty of each member to devote a certain portion of his time to the study of the social questions of the day in the light of the Incarnation."

The prayer given in the ritual of the association is as follows:

"O Lord Jesus Christ, who didst glorify labor by thy life of toil, bless, we beseech thee, the efforts of our society that we may both rejoice to work with thee, and we may also strive to open to all our brothers the way to honest labor and secure to them the fruits of their toil; who, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, livest and reignest one God, world without end. Amen."

Here is the heading of the petition to be presented to the convention:

The undersigned, communicants of the diocese of New York, acting with the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, a society formed on the following principles:

1. It is of the essence of the teachings of Jesus Christ that God is the Father of all men and that all men are brothers.
2. God is the sole possessor of the earth and its fullness. Man is but the steward of God's bounties.
3. Labor being the exercise of body, mind and spirit in the broadening and elevating of human life, it is the duty of every man to labor diligently.
4. Labor as thus defined should be the standard of social worth.
5. When the divinely intended opportunity to labor is given to all men one great cause of the present widespread suffering and destitution will be removed.

And using the following methods:

1. Prayer.
2. Sermons, setting forth the teachings of the Gospel as the guide to the solution of every question involved in the interests of labor.
3. The proper use of the press and the circulation of tracts as occasion may require.
4. Lectures and addresses on occasions when the interests of labor may be advanced.
5. The encouragement, by precept and example, of a conscientious use of the ballot.

Do humbly ask that you will pass the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is known to us that many of the members of Christ in this city, through the present inequality of opportunity, are forced to work under conditions injurious to body, mind and spirit; and

Whereas, The church, through her chief pastors, has declared "that it is a fallacy * * * in Christian thinking to look upon the labor of men, women and children as a mere commercial commodity, to be bought and sold as an inanimate and irresponsible thing;" and,

Whereas, The bishop of this diocese, in an official communication to the clergy, has declared that "it is false in the domain of religion that labor and the laborer are alike a commodity to be bought and sold, employed or dismissed, paid or underpaid as the market shall decree;" and that "the share of the laboring man" should "be something more than a mere wage;" therefore,

Resolved, first—That this convention procure its printing and other work to be done from firms paying not less than the minimum standard wages current in the trade.

Second—That this convention urges on the parishes, societies and institutions of this diocese the duty they owe to Christ in his people to assure themselves that the laborers on any work for the church are not defrauded of their hire by insufficient wages or excessive hours of toil, and recommends that contracts for work to be done shall include a clause requiring contractors to pay not less than the minimum rate of wages recognized by the trade and to give out no sub-contracts.

Third—That this convention hereby expresses its approval of all legitimate efforts to bring about the adoption of an eight hours working day.

Murray Hill Seamstresses.

The attention of Factory Inspectors Mrs. A. Bremer, Julia A. Early and Marian Sinn is called to the New York modistes. There are on aristocratic Murray Hill dressmaking establishments where the apprentices and seamstresses are crowded in unwholesome quarters, where the light is poor, the ventilation and the space insufficient for health or comfort. In the largest, oldest and richest house the sewing girls work under ground from one end of the season to the other. It is necessary to burn gas all day, and the only fresh air is admitted through the crystal openings of the iron grating that covers the coal hole.

Here in this subterranean room all the employes are compelled to eat their noon lunches.—New York World.

When Will They Use It?

H. J. Shulties, said to be a prominent Knight of Labor, gave expression to the following recently:

"Mr. Reed can see votes in the Grand Army, and he rushes bills through in their interest. He sees votes in a Federal election bill to bulldoze the south, and this he forces through under whip and spur, but he sees no votes in an army of intelligent workingmen, half of whom have been for years among the loyal supporters of Republican principles. Our people, like the farmers, are being educated to a proper understanding of their strength, and they will use it against the dominant party if they are not placated."

Hyndman and Bradlaugh have been debating the eight hour bill before large London audiences. Hyndman, who is a Socialist, favors the bill, while Bradlaugh, as one of the English politicians who are afraid the government will become too "paternal," opposes it. "Our Chauncey" Depew has been an interested listener at some of the discussions.

The boycott, that weapon of organized labor which was once so obnoxious to "the better classes," has recently become eminently respectable in certain localities.

SAFE.

There was one that was weeping
In a heart broken way
By the side of a coffin,
O'er the form that was clay,

And my heart it grew heavy
As the drip of her tears
And the sobs of her sorrow
Were borne to my ears.

Oh, 'twas sad, sad to list to
Her passionate grief
That the life of her blossom,
Of her babe, was so brief.

But I thought of the battles
Fought by souls tempest tossed,
And how few are triumphant
And how many are lost.

Then I gazed on the sleeper,
On his white brow of peace,
And I cried to the mourner,
"Cease they sorrowing, cease.

"Weep no more, O thou mother,
For thy wee little waif
On the far shore of heaven
With the angels is safe!"
—Philadelphia Ledger.

IN TERRITORIAL DAYS.

It was a hot afternoon in the early part of last week that two Omaha young men chanced to be spending the day at a farm house on the Missouri. They were lying on their backs in the shade of some trees on the banks of the yellowish river.

"Do you see those two little mounds covered with grass and scarcely distinguishable?" said one to the other.

"Yes; what are they, graves?"

"They are, and thereby hangs a history of the territorial days of Nebraska."

"The Tolmy and Richardson families lived in this neighborhood and owned adjoining farms or ranches, and were on terms of the most neighborly character. When their children grew up the young people of the two families were dependent upon each other for society. They varied the dull routine of rural life with dances and picnics and such innocent sports as suggested themselves to their rustic fancy, and though the boys and girls lacked the accomplishments which adorn the young people of the present generation, they had their full share—the girls of beauty and the boys of that dash which makes even rustics acceptable in female society.

Julia Richardson, now in her 18th year, was a sparkling brunette, and could round up a herd of cattle with any of the boys. Jim Tolmy was a dashing cowboy of 22, who could jump his horse over a four rail fence and pick up a silver dollar off the grass while his steed was going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

The two, James and Julia, had been equestrian rivals since childhood, Julia insisting that she was the better horseman, so to say, of the two.

Thus the children grew to a certain age when their manner to each other changed, when Julia no longer talked defiantly to James and challenged him to daring deeds of horsemanship, and when James felt shorn of all his dash and bravery and was awkward, absent and timid in the presence of Julia. Together and alone they were silent and uncomfortable. It was only in company that James seemed to rally, and when Julia, thinking nobody was watching, would lift her dark eyes from under their sweeping lashes and look with glowing admiration on her old playmate. But there is no use to dwell on the ardent though flickering omens of love.

It is sufficient to say that James and Julia loved. Love is a passion which, however much and long it smolders, finds expression at last, and the longer it smolders the more abrupt and plainer will be the avowal. The avowal came. James was accepted and the young couple were happy. Their parents consented, but thought it better to defer the union for a year. When they were told of this determination James said: "Do you know I think my sister Belle and your brother Tom will get ahead of us if we don't hurry up?" "Tom!" she exclaimed; "why, the gawk is ashamed to look at a girl!"

"Never you mind, I see them often together." Thus the lovers confided in each other, and the young and old of both families were happy in expectancy. But though a year would not be long in passing, as Julia said, still a year often brings many changes, especially in affairs of the heart. Twenty miles away lived the Castleton family, where James in hunting for stray stock had often called. Mabel Castleton was a beautiful girl, well born, accomplished and affable—a different type of beauty from Julia Richardson. She was fair and tall. The mustangs had been straying away very much of late in that direction from the Tolmy ranch. Of course James would go in pursuit of them and call to inquire about the fair Mabel. In those frequent visits he and Mabel became attached to each other, when, faithless to his engagement and forgetful of the pretty Julia, he induced her to elope with him, and the first known of the affair was that they were married.

Julia Richardson's feelings may be better imagined than described. She was slighted, she was betrayed and jealous rage fired her. The whole Richardson family felt outraged, and the Tolmys, to do them justice, were scarcely less painfully shocked. The false lover, knowing that such would be the result, kept discreetly out of the way for weeks, when, supposing both families to have cooled down, he visited his parents. When Tom Richardson heard of his arrival he rode over quietly toward the Tolmy residence with a rifle at his saddle horn. As he approached he observed James and his sister together, and he hesitated how to act.

Tolmy retreated inside, but soon reappeared, also with a rifle. Seeing this, Richardson raised his rifle. The act was repeated by Tolmy. Both fired simultaneously and Belle dropped dead, pierced with the bullet intended for her brother. Frantic and appalled at having killed his fiancee, Richardson galloped away, filled with remorse and despair. The Tolmys now, from being apologists for their relative, became aggressors and avengers, and the Castletons, though Mabel's marriage was none of their contriving, took sides with their brother-in-law. The feud was now begun.

Returning from the interment of Belle the Tolmys and Castletons had, or pretended to have, occasion to pass the Richardson residence. They apprehending some such course had barricaded the house and watched for the approach of the cavalcade. A desperate fight ensued, and among the first to fall was old Mr. Tolmy and two of the Castleton boys. The Richardson residence was set on fire, and the desperate fight grew fiercer and fiercer until the night mercifully came down and stopped it.

Many on both sides were wounded and killed, but singularly enough the principals—James Tolmy and Tom Richardson—escaped without a scratch.

After this the feud was quiet for some little time.

Just at this stage of the conflict James Tolmy had occasion with his wife to visit the Castletons. He arose early and went for his horse; but an unusual thing had happened. The horse had broken the fence and strayed away. He tracked the animal a long distance, when, tired with his long morning walk, he seated himself to rest. He heard crackling leaves at his back, and thinking it was his horse turned round. He found himself face to face with his mortal enemy, Tom Richardson, carrying in his hand a rifle. No alarm, no anger, was exhibited by either. "Are you heeled, Jim?" asked Richardson in a quiet sort of way. "Well, no, Tom," answered James just as quietly. "I forgot the shooter this morning."

"Then I've got the dead wood on you."

"So you have, Tom."

"Do you take water, Jim?"

"Oh, yes, Tom, I take water."

"By-by, Jim."

"So long, Tom," and they parted.

A month later James Tolmy was again up early in the morning and strolled off in the direction of the Richardsons', but this time didn't forget his "shooter." Tom Richardson was milking his last cow.

"You're a slow milker, Tom," he said, looking quietly over the fence at his enemy.

Tom looked up. "Yes," he replied calmly, "I am very slow this morning."

"Are you 'heeled,' Tom?" softly asked the other.

"Well, no. You see the milking"——

"Then I've got the dead wood on you."

"To be sure, Jim," he answered lazily.

"Do you take water, Tom?"

"Oh, yes, Jim; I take water sometimes, like yourself."

"Good morning, Tom."

"So long, Jim." And the relentless foes once more separated. The feud had narrowed down to the two. A third time they both met, now on the banks of the Missouri, so there was water for both. This time they were both heeled; each had his loaded rifle. With hearts of lions, but stealthily as tigers, they approached each other slowly and cautiously.

"Is there any water about?" asked Tolmy, in a bitter irony.

"Not a drop, Jim," was the easy reply, and they advanced a little closer. Quick as lightning Richardson raised his rifle and fired Tolmy dropped, but ere death sealed his eyes forever he raised his weapon and lodged its contents in his enemy's heart. Both were found dead next day within fifteen yards of each other. This was the end of the last act in the domestic tragedy.

But now a word of poor Julia. Passionate in love she was inconsolable in grief, and after the slaughter of the brother she had loved and of the lover she still adored died broken hearted. She was buried beside the grave of Belle, the intended of her brother. And these are the two little graves which are the indices of the story.—Cecil Hastings in Omaha World-Herald.

Activity in London Streets.

The thing that most astonished me about London, and that I had been least prepared to see there, was the amazing activity in the streets. A New Yorker born and bred, who has seen the principal American cities, fancies that there can be nothing in the world like Fulton street and Broadway. But after one hour on foot in London he will regard that heart of New York's traffic much as a turbulent old sailor I heard of regarded a 22-caliber revolver. "What are you going to do with that pea shooter?" he asked. "Nobody would be afraid of that. Stand off a bit and fire at me a few times till I see what it will do. Now, if you happened to have a knife about you and felt sassy I'd feel afraid of you."—Julian Ralph in Harper's Weekly.

Settling a Dispute.

An Italian who keeps a fruit stand on the corner of Court and Schermerhorn streets became engaged in a wrangle with a small boy who tried to get three apples for five cents. A policeman off duty stepped up to the stand, saying, "What is the matter, Italy?" The boy fled while the Italian was explaining the cause of the difficulty. The policeman helped himself to two juicy pears from a lot labelled five cents each, and munched one of them, putting the other in his pocket. He sagely told the Italian to be careful in his dealings with boys, and it was a question whether the fruit vender was as angry at the decamping boy as at the policeman whose coat tail was weighed down by the pear he had deposited there.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Students' Introduction.

A theological student who was accompanied by his professor to a country place where the former was to preach prevailed on the professor to make the opening prayer. Arising to make the announcement, he amazed the congregation by saying: "Professer Smith will now lead us in a petition of the faculty of the H—— seminary to the throne of grace of which I have the honor to be a student. After accompanying him your humble servant will attempt to preach the word whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose."

Whether the audience got his statements in reference to his professor and his order of service sufficiently separated to comprehend the situation is not told.—Youth's Companion.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

AN ECLIPSE.

She stood between me and the light,
A graceful figure, tall and fair;
Her eyes were stars of summer night,
And dark as summer night her hair.

Between me and the sunset glow,
That crimsoned dreamy world and sky,
One idle moment, leaning so,
To watch a bird's wing flutter by.

Between me and the light—but when
She moved aside with gracious speed,
Recalling etiquette—ah, then
My earth and heaven were dark, indeed!
—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Sure That He Will Come.

We saw a little Indian girl a few weeks ago at Laquna, N. M., in the Pueblo settlement there. Her feet and legs were incased in queer linen bandages that simulated stockings and shoes, all in one piece. She wore a calico skirt, a red bodice and a black shawl that served both as bonnet and wrap, and on her little sleek head she carried a great sun baked water jar. "Josephine," asked The Courant representative, "are you going to be married?" "Oh, yes," said Josephine, confidently. "When, Josephine?" "Oh, soon," with a smile of modest pleasure. "To whom, Josephine?" "I do not know. I have no one yet," said Josephine.

Mademoiselles, you of the approved conventional type, do you not envy the faith and the confidence of your uncivilized sister? She "has no one yet," but she is braiding her long locks for him and saving her nickels—there are no pennies in her blessed country—to buy a cooking stove on which she will prepare his antelope and his beaten corn. Mademoiselles, could you speak your own thoughts would it be a relief? Could you rid yourselves of the trammels of society and confess with Josephine that, though there is no one yet, you know he will come, and are living in that expectation, would not life by such acknowledgment be simplified?—Hartford Courant.

Women in Male Attire.

There is only one lady in France who rides her horse like a gentleman. That is Mme. Dieulafoy, the Persian archæologist, and who has just brought out an Oriental novel. She dresses in any case like a man, a necessity forced on her when occupied with her husband in Eastern excavations. Rosa Bonheur also wore male attire, but this was to save her from observation when she attended for years the horse fairs to take sketches. George Sand was the only lady who rode and dressed like a man for the sole object of pose. It is remarked that they are the daughters of military officers in France who are the best skilled in horsemanship. However, no French lady is able to follow the hounds or take a fence like "Baby Blake," of Lever memory.—Cor. Chicago Journal.

Mrs. Douglas-Sim's Book.

Mrs. H. Lillian Douglas, who recently married Dr. Harry Marion Sims, intends to write a book on "Woman's Health and Its Influence on the Morals of a Nation." Dr. Sims, under whose direction the work will be prepared, is the son of the eminent surgeon who founded the Woman's hospital of New York, who won the title of the Father of Gynecology and decorations from three European monarchs. The London Lancet said of the surgeon, "The name of Sims will live until woman dies." Dr. Sims was educated by his father, and it is the purpose of his beautiful Baltimore wife to assist him in being worthy of the famous name and talent he inherits.—Exchange.

For Home Use.

The best covering for a poultice or a mustard paste is tissue paper.

For a grass stain on children's clothes while it is fresh wash it out in alcohol.

Damp salt will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea and careless washing.

When broiling steak throw a little salt on the coals, and the blaze from the dripping fat will not annoy.

To clean willow furniture use salt and water. Apply with a nail brush, scrub well and dry thoroughly.

A strong solution of alum, to which has been added a little glycerine and vinegar, is a cure for mosquito bites.

Practicing the Bellamy Idea.

"Looking Backward" is bearing fruit. Twelve young ladies of Indianapolis, employed in stores and offices, have rented a suite of twelve rooms, and are living on the Bellamy plan. Each pays into the treasury $3 per week, and a cook is employed to prepare meals. In addition each is assessed twenty-five cents for a contingent fund, which is held to meet unusual expenses. The young ladies room in couples, and each week two of them are appointed purveyors. The only time they are all together is at supper, but they are contented and enjoy their way of living.—New York Telegram.

Lady Ely's Sister.

As a token of her affection for Lady Ely the queen has appointed Mrs. Townsend Wilson, Lady Ely's sister, extra woman of the bed chamber. The position is an honorary one and entails no work, and has not even the small advantage that appertains to the place of maid of honor, which gives the lady the title of "honorable." Mrs. Wilson is Lady Ely's only surviving sister. She has led a very retired life for many years and is entirely unknown in society.—London World.

The Author of a Richmond Novel.

Mrs. Mary Spear Tiernan, who recently published her novel of "Jack Horner," is one of the executive committee of the newly founded Women's Literary club of Baltimore. She has intensely blue eyes, is tall and exceptionally fine looking. Her girlhood was spent in Richmond, where she found the material for her three well known creations, "Suzette," "Homoselle" and "Jack Horner."—Current Literature.

To renovate scratched furniture dissolve beeswax in turpentine, making it of the consistency of molasses; apply with a woolen cloth, then rub briskly with a dry piece of flannel. The improvement is wonderful.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 14.

High water at 11.00 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.50; Sets at 6.47.
Moon rises 3.29.
New Moon August 15.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Miss Clara Thompson has returned from a visit to Holbrook.

The visiting Grand Army post left the city this morning.

The "Town pump" has decided to take another vacation.

Master Harry F. Coles is at Hartford, Ct., during his vacation.

Miss Stella Littlefield of Worcester is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Clare.

Mr. James McCann is the new clerk at Murray's drug store in West Quincy.

Timberlake & Small have put a newly painted delivery wagon on the road.

Mrs. Grace E. Coles came to her home at Atlantic on a short visit this week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hislop of Atlantic are spending the summer at Hartford, Ct.

Two brothers by the name of Hutchins, of South Quincy, left Monday for Denver, Col.

Eugene Thayer is to move his household effects from Charlestown to this city on Friday.

Miss Inez Wright of Weymouth is visiting at Mrs. George L. Phillips, at Quincy Point.

The house on Appleton street occupied by Mrs. Noble has been sold to Boston parties.

Mr. Charles Bassett is making preparations to build a house on Walker street, Atlantic.

Master Charlie Richardson is spending his vacation with his cousin in New London, Conn.

Mr. Stephen Spear of Topeka, Kan., and formerly of Quincy Point is in town visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt of Providence, R. I., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Safford of South Quincy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Broderick are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the birth of a daughter.

Miss Daisy and Master Charlie Woodward of Wakefield are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Charles F. Wrisley at Quincy Point.

Two or three agents for granite who came east with the Grand Army were in the city yesterday and left several orders for work.

A. G. Doliver, a former resident of this place, and a son-in-law of Mr. James T. Penniman, drew this week $5000 in a lottery.

The house and land on Crescent street owned by Thomas Welch, formerly the Reed estate, will be sold at public auction this afternoon.

Mr. C. W. Johnson, of Wollaston, has joined his wife and family in New Hampshire, and his address for three weeks will be Bridgewater.

That was a fine fishing party that went to Squantum Tuesday. They had enough bait but did not get a bite. They will blow the horn later.

The houses being built at Atlantic beach by Mr. Eaton and Mr. Briggs, will be an ornament to Atlantic and will be occupied by them the year round.

Mr. Thomas B. Pollard, principal of the Washington Grammar School, has returned home from Connecticut, where he has been spending the summer.

Sam Williams has been appointed by Chief Ripley to fill the vacancy in the Hook and Ladder Company caused by the resignation of Edward Hardwick.

John Morris, the bright young clerk at Murray's drug store in West Quincy, has resigned to accept a position with J. F. McLauchlan & Co. of Weymouth.

Mrs. E. L. Merrick of Pittsburg, Pa., and Miss J. C. Ilsley of Paterson, N. J., are spending the summer with Mrs. Geo. E. Todd of Billings street, Atlantic.

Two dogs at Quincy Point yesterday morning, attacked a carriage in which a Weymouth gentleman was riding. The teeth prints on one of the wheels were numerous and disfigured the carriage.

The petition now in circulation for free delivery in West Quincy is being extensively signed. About one hundred and sixty names having been obtained thus far. Before it is sent to Washington it will be published in the LEDGER.

Much of the success of the entertainment of the visiting Grand Army Post this week was due to the untiring efforts of the Woman's Relief Corps, which provided in abundance. The famous Boston baked beans was served two mornings.

THE ENCAMPMENT

Delegates Start to Work in Music Hall.

GEN. ALGER'S ADDRESS.

Considerable Attention to the Subject of Pensions.

COL. W. G. VEAZEY OF VERMONT

Succeeds Gen. Alger as Commander-in-Chief.

Quartermaster General's Report Presents a Collection of Statistics of Interest to Grand Army Men—Inspector General Says Everything is "Working Earnestly and Harmoniously," and Has Cheering Words for Comrades—The Grand Army's Strength Has Reached Nearly Five Hundred Thousand—Next Place of Meeting Will Be Detroit—Big Gathering of Vetrans at the Camp Sheridan Camp Fire—Meeting of the Women's Relief Corps—Other Matters.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Yesterday was a busy day about Music hall. The delegates to the annual encampment poured in thick and fast at both the Hamilton place and Winter street entrances. But there was a singular lack of military pomp; the general idea of all Grand Army men being now equal was carried out thoroughly in spirit. The Frank P. Blair post No. 1, St. Louis, turned out to escort Gen. Sherman, one of its comrades. It formed in Hamilton place, and kept aligned to receive some of the other notables. At the Winter street entrance post 2, from Pennsylvania, did the same.

Though the encampment was called for 10 o'clock, it was not until 10:45 that the delegates ceased to come in considerable numbers. Among them, besides Gen. Sherman, were Judge Veazey of Vermont, Gen. Alger and Department Commander Innis and Corp. Tanner. Dahlgren post of South Boston was delegated for guard duty.

The Women's Relief Corps deparment of Massachusetts, has undertaken to fortify the inner man of the delegetes. Their allowance for luncheon each day is 1000 plates. Bumstead hall is the place for serving it. Delegates from the department act as waitresses.

When the delegates had been called to order Gen. Alger delivered the following address:

Gen. Alger's Address.

Comrades—Fortunately for us we are permitted to gather here in this historic city, justly named the "Cradle of Liberty," to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the surrender of the armed forces against this government to the Union army. We also celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the actual freedom of all races within our borders. Near here was "fired the first shot heard 'round the world," and were fought the first battles of the Revolution. How many patriots in later days have been inspired to perform heroic deeds by the example of those patriots who first declared this land should be free, and have tried to emulate their examples, the scores of fields that have tested the courage of these generations, whose representatives are gathered here to-day, will answer. To name one or a dozen of them without including all would be the same act of injustice as would the recording of the deeds of a single man, omitting others. It is sufficient for us to know that when called men were found for every place.

While we lament the loss of nearly all of our old commanders it is a source of great consolation and pleasure to know that one of those great leaders of men is still spared to us and is in our midst today. Upon him this nation is pouring its wealth of love and gratitude. Let us hope and pray that he may long be permitted to remain here, our leader, our commander, our idol and our comrade. God bless you, Gen. Sherman. Our love for you is beyond words.

Comrades, it is not my intention to-day to burden you with the details of the workings of this organization, nor to repeat to any great extent what can be found in the reports of my staff officers. Their work has been zealously and conscientiously performed, and I comment their reports to your careful scrutiny.

I have attended twenty-three department encampments, have, as you are possibly aware, visited many of the departments at several different times, and have been more than gratified to learn that everywhere, among the most honored and trusted citizens, among the men holding official positions, and achieving success in private life, are found many of the men who served in the Union army are now wearing the badge of the Grand Army. The condition of the organization, I am happy to report, is, with few exceptions, excellent.

The official reports presented to the twenty-third national encampment, dated June 30, 1889, gave the number of comrades in good and regular standing, 882,617. Total members then suspended and delinquent, 28,088, making a total membership as borne on the rolls at that date of 410,686. June 30, 1890, the total number of comrades in good and regular standing was 427,981; total membership borne on rolls, 458,280; number of posts reported June 30, 1889, 6711; number of posts reported June 30, 1890, 7172; number of deaths during the year, 5476; number of new departments, 2, including the provisional department of Indian territory and Oklahoma.

Pensions.

The subject of pensions has been, as all are aware, the all absorbing one of the year. During the early days of the present congress it became evident to the pension committee, whose report is before you, that the "service bill," so much desired, could not be enacted into a law, many members of both branches of congress declaring that they could not vote for an amount that, taken with the regular expenditures of the government, would exceed its revenues. I am aware that many are disappointed, but the committee has been powerless to accomplish more than has already been done. It is now believed that the expenditures in pensions under existing laws will exceed $150,000,000 annually.

More than 300,000 applications have been made to the commissioner of pensions under the new disability law, and he informs me that applications are coming in at the rate of about 10,000 a day. Large as this sum is, it is great gratification to know that it is distributed among our own people. Four times a year this money goes to all parts of the country. There is not a community which does not feel its influence and to which it is not a help. It pays the necessary bills to the merchant and the farmer, who in turn are able to pay their debts, and so on. While these are not reasons for paying pensions, they are a source of consolation to the people who bear the burden.

Since the war the nation has doubled in population and more than quadrupled in wealth. Its prosperity is known to no other land, and I am sure its people are gradually contributing to the support of those who at every sacrifice made it possible for it to be what it is.

Much misapprehension exists, I think, concerning the disability bill heretofore referred to, passed under date of June 27, 1890. Let me quote from section 2: "All persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $12 a month, and not less than $5 a month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn support.

Under the official rules and regulations attached to the bill are the following: This law requires in a soldier's case:

"1. An honorable discharge.

"2. That he served at least ninty days.

"3. A permanent physical or mental inability to earn support, but not due to vicious habits. (It need not have originated in the service.)"

By a careful reading of this law and the official explanation above quoted, it will be seen that, no matter what a man's financial condition may be, if he be physically disabled from performing manual labor he is entitled to a pension, the conditions being, first, physical disability, not necessarily contracted in the service; and, second, the proof of such disability may be made upon certificate from his physician probably, and without the testimony of his former comrades.

Should any member of this encampment to-day receive a permanent injury, "not the result of his own vicious habits," he would be entitled to a pension. Let us be just to our lawmakers, even if they have not given us all we asked. No other country on earth is or ever has been as generous to its soldiers as ours.

The remainder of the address was devoted to the subjects of Memorial day, charity, the Sons of Veterans, the Grant cottage, the Gen. Logan monument, the Gen. Sheridan monument and the Gen. Grant monument.

In conclusion, Gen. Alger said:

Comrades, the honor conferred upon me by the twenty-third national encampment in electing me your commander-in-chief was by far the greatest I have ever received. The task of performing the duties of the office is indeed a great one, but with it are mingled the greatest pleasures that can come to man in this world, outside of his own sacred home, and while life shall last I shall never cease to be thankful that this great trust was, for a time, committed to my keeping.

For your generosity, your aid, and for your many acts of personal kindness, I thank you most sincerely, and hope you will carry my grateful acknowledgments to those of your number not permitted to be here. Wherever I have been I have found the same enthusiastic, loyal sentiment of comradeship shown here to-day. May it grow stronger while we are permitted to live, and when the end comes here may we be gathered in that camp where the bugle sounds neither the reveille nor lights out! Again, and again, I thank you.

The annual reports of the adjutant general, surgeon general and quartermaster general were presented.

Comrades William A. Wallace of New York, A. D. Reed of Illinois, J. W. Thatcher of Connecticut and Thomas B. Rogers of Missouri and Adj. Gen. George H. Hopkins of Detroit, as chairman, were appointed a committee on credentials.

On motion of Commander Clarkson of New York, by a unanimous rising vote, it was ordered that a portrait of John A. Andrew, the war Governor of Massachusetts, be placed upon the platform.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Facts and Figures Which Will Cheer the Hearts of Comrades.

Inspector General L. E. Griffith of Troy reported that the order is not only growing numerically stronger, but is working earnestly and harmoniously. The expenditures of the various posts in charity shows this clearly. He continued: Reports from several departments show that not one-half of the posts have been inspected in spite of the rules and regulations (art. 5, chap. 5). Uniformity of work and a compliance with the ritual and laws cannot be secured with one such inspection, which should be a genuine affair and not a mere farce. There has been delay and embarrassment by the negligence of inspectors, and some means should be devised to secure a more thorough inspection of posts and a more prompt return from departments.

New England's Strength.

Of the New England states, Maine reports 157 posts, with a membership of 9482; expended in charity, $8028.50; amount in relief fund, $9051.55; New Hampshire, 93 posts, with a membership of 5047; expended in charity, $4157.29; amount in relief fund, $11,486.65; Vermont, 105 posts, with a membership of 5247; amount expended in charity, $2500.07; amount in relief fund, $6402; Massachusetts, number of posts, 199; membership, 21,742; expended in charity, $44,741.36; Rhode Island, 21 posts, with 2732 members; expended in charity, $3213,94; amount in relief fund, $23,513,68; amount in post fund, $16,911.38; post property, $11,776.75; every post in the department has been inspected. Connecticut, 84 posts, with a membership of 6740; expended in charity, $10,596.87; relief fund, $63,009.29; post fund, $19,787.63; value of other property, $39,415.45; this department gained two posts during the year.

For the whole order, from the facts and figures in his possession, the inspector general has compiled a table showing that the number of posts in the Grand Army on June 30, 1890, was 6928; number of comrades in good standing in posts inspected to June 30, 351,244; number of posts inspected, 5010; number of posts not inspected, 1051; posts in which benefits are paid on account of sickness, 649; number of posts having a relief fund for charity; 1621; total amount expended for charity, $282,556.01; amount remaining in relief fund, $475,350.07.

Statistics of Interest to Soldiers.

The report of Quartermaster General John Taylor of Philadelphia consisted entirely of figures. One set showed the official in account with the Grand Army. It gave cash balance Aug. 31, 1889, $12,333.49; receipts from sale of supplies, $22,895.35; receipts from capita tax, $7611.06; interest on United States bonds and deposits, $825.21; total to be accounted for, $43,685.11. The expenditures had amounted to $34,239.30, of which $15,726.90 had been for the purchase of supplies, and $18,512.40 for incidentals, postage, salaries, etc. Another table gave the total assets as follows: Cash balance on hand, $9445.81; due by departments, $852.11; United States bonds, $19,800; supplies, $1571.08; total, $31,769. The Grant monument fund was shown to have increased by $981.76 since the last encampment, and to amount to $11,114.55.

Strength of the Grand Army.

The report of the adjutant general, George H. Hopkins, begins as follow:

Russell J. Alger, Commander-in-Chief: Comrade—I beg to submit the following report of the business transactions of the adjusant general's office, and membership and progress and condition of the order for the year just closed. Owing to the fact that the twenty-fourth national encampment is held two weeks earlier in the year than the preceding encampment, the reports from some of the departments are not as full as they would have been had more time been given to the posts in the various departments to make their reports.

When you assumed control of the Grand Army there were 42 departments, with 6711 posts and a membership in good standing of 382,589. The consolidated report for the quarter ending June 30, 1890, shows 43 departments, with the provisional department of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and a membership in good standing of 427,981, being a net gain of 2 departments, 464 posts and 47,116 comrades.

On June 30, 1890, there were in the several departments 7178 posts, with a membership of 397,385. The gain since June 30, 1889, were 520 posts and 20,217 members. The losses were 20 posts and 1581 members.

Adding to the above numbers those who are out on transfer, who are of course still members of the order, it gives a total membership of 458,534.

WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY.

Is the New Commander of the Grand Army—Richard F. Tobin Senior Vice Commander, George B. Creamer Junior Vice.

At noon the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

It was nearly half past two when Gen. Alger called the convention to order. During the recess the departments had been assigned seats in the order of seniority.

A pleasant incident occurred at the opening of proceedings when Gen. Alger announced that a representative from Honolulu desired to be heard. Immediately there appeared upon the platform Col. V. V. Ashford, commander of the Hawaiian military forces, and adjutant of post 45 of Honolulu. He said that, in response to the wishes of his post, which was the outpost of the Grand Army, he desired to present for the use of the commander-in-chief a gavel made of twelve different kinds of native wood. This gift was intended to represent the admiration and zeal which that post felt for the commander-in-chief.

The next business in order, under a vote of the encampment, was the nomination of candidates for the office of commander-in-chief. The roll was called, and representatives of each state had an opportunity to name their choice. California led off by presenting the claims of Col. Smedberg, a retired officer of the regular army, who lost his leg at the Battle of the Wilderness. The delegate who advocated the claims of Col. Smedberg asked if the encampment could remember a time when a far western state had had a commander-in-chief. California wanted to put forward a gallant soldier, but whatever might be the result she would be true to the Grand Army and to the comrade selected as its leader.

When Connecticut was called a delegate in an eloquent speech nominated Col. Wheelock G. Veazey of Vermont, and Maine seconded the nomination. At the mention of Col. Veazey's name there was great enthusiasm.

Indiana gave its support to Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, and Ohio with a department of 46,000 members named Gen. Hovey at its choice.

Minnesota had no candidate for its department and indorsed the nomination of Col. Veazey. Missouri voted and Nebraska supported Col. Veazey, Montana for Col. Smedberg, and New Hampshire, New Jersey, Idaho and Iowa expressed a preference for Col. Veazey.

When the state of New York was reached Warner Miller arose as its representative, and was greeted with prolonged applause. He was obliged to take the platform, and, after quiet prevailed, said he had been instructed to second the nomination of one whom the delegates loved and honored. If New York had no candidate of its own, he didn't want the encampment to forget that New York once owned a little strip in the Green Mountain state. Although its soil might be unfitted for ordinary crops, yet there was one crop that could be raised to perfection—the crop of loyal men. In conclusion Mr. Miller named Col. Veazey as the comrade who would be supported by the entire delegation of New York.

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas in quick succession named Col. Veazey, and for Vermont ex-Governor and Comrade Pingree eulogized the services of Col. Veazey, and said that Vermont sent to the field 34,000 of her sons, or more than one in ten of her entire population. A larger proportion of her sons poured out their blood than of any other state of the loyal north. Utah, Virginia, Washington and Alaska wanted Col. Smedberg, and Illinois was the last state to respond for Col. Veazey.

As soon as the roll call ended, Col. Smedberg ascended the platform and gracefully withdrew his name, and he was followed by Gen. Hovey, who pursued a similar course. This action was greeted with great applause, and by a unanimous vote Col. Veazey was declared elected as commander-in-chief.

Comrades Smedberg, Hovey and Miller were appointed a committee to escort Col. Veazey to the platform, and when he appeared there was a good deal of enthusiasm. Although suffering from a severe hoarseness, Col. Veazey succeeded in making a short address, accepting the honor.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Next in order was the selection of a candidate for senior vice commander-in-chief, and it being conceded that the office, out of courtesy, belonged to Massachusetts, the matter was left to the delegates from that state. After a lengthy conference Capt. J. G. B. Adams, on behalf of the delegation, presented the name of Richard F. Tobin, and said that he was the unanimous choice. The encampment thereupon instructed the adjutant general, to cast one vote for Mr. Tobin, and he accepted the position in a short speech.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

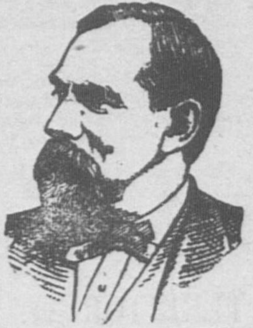
In the meantime the encampment had proceeded to select a junior vice commander, and California, first on the list put forward the claims of Alonzo Williams, a professor in Brown university at Providence. Ohio and Indiana favored the selection of Judge David R. Austin of Ohio, but as nearly every other state desired the election of George P. Creamer of Baltimore, the names of Mr. Williams and Judge Austin were withdrawn, and Mr. Creamer was elected by a unanimous vote.

Next Encampment at Detroit.

Gen. Alger temporarily surrendered the chair to Hon. Warner Miller, who, in brief remarks, moved that the next encampment be held at Detroit, the home of Gen. Alger. The motion prevailed by an unamious vote, and Gen. Alger expressed thanks at the action of the encampment, and assured the delegates that they would receive a warm welcome, although it would be a hard task to equal the reception they had received in Boston.

The encampment then adjourned until to-day.

Col. Veazey's Military Career.


WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY.

Wheelock C. Veazey was born in Brentwood, N. H., about fifty-three years ago, and educated at Phillips Exeter academy, Dartmouth college and the Albany Law school. He had just begun practice in Springfield, Vt., when the war broke out. At the close of his military service he resumed practice at Rutland, in partnership with Hon. Redfield Proctor, the present secretary of war. He enlisted as a private in the Third Vermont volunteers early in 1861, was chosen captain of company A, and promoted to be major and lieutenant colonel that summer. Ths colonel of the regiment was William F. Smith, who afterwards became popularly known as Gen. "Baldy" Smith. Being a West Point man, he gave his command thorough discipline, and it distinguished itself at Lee's Mills, the first battle of the Peninsular campaign, in 1862.

By this time, however, its colonel had been made a general officer, and was in command of a division, and Col. Veazey was his chief of staff, and was engaged in all the battles of the Peninsular campaign. Soon afterward the latter was chosen colonel of the Sixteenth Vermont infantry, a new regiment, and he immediately repaired to his new command, which for some months was stationed at outposts in the defenses of Washington, where he improved the opportunity to make it one of the best-drilled regiments in the volunteer army. It formed a part of Stannard's Second Vermont brigade at the Battle of Gettysburg, and made the famous assault upon Pickett's right flank, and then faced about and charged 400 yards, striking Wilcox's division upon its left flank, thus contributing greatly to the repulse of Long-treet's corps on the afternoon of the third day of the battle. During his army life Col. Veazey served on court martial and commanded both regiments and brigades by special detail.

A ROUSING CAMP FIRE.

Speakers of Prominence Address Veterans at Camp Sheridan.

The camp fire which was given at Mechanics' hall last night to the national encampment, Grand Army, and the national convention, Women's Relief Corps, was addressed by several distinguished gentlemen, and attracted an audience that can faily be called immense. Governor Brackett, Mayor Hart, Gen. Alger, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Butler, Hon. William McKinley, Jr., Gen. Sickles and Hon. William Warner were the speakers. The audience filled all the space on the floor and in the balcony, even the entrances being crowded.

A few of the people on the floor had chairs. Some of them sat on mattresses. But most of them stood, and all of them took part in applauding and cheering the entrance of men who achieved distinction in the battles of the rebellion. A few of the ladies formed part of this section of the vast audience, but many more than a majority were scattered with their escorts in the balcony.

This was a public occasion, as far as the Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps were concerned, for the badge of either organization would insure admission. The Salem Cadet band, sitting at one corner of the platform, added to the enthusiasm of the gathering by playing patriotic airs for half an hour before the formal proceedings began, and when George H. Innis, commander of the Massachusetts department, called for order soon after 8 o'clock there was every prospect that the camp fire would be an unusually lively one. Around Mr. Innis sat a large number of ladies and gentlemen of prominence.

The opening remarks of President Innis mainly consisted of an explanation that because of his hoarseness he would be unable to stay until the close of the exercises and must go to his hotel and to bed. In closing, he presented Governor Brackett.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Members of the Order Hold a Meeting in Tremont Temple.

Tremont Temple was gay with bunting and decorated with the symbols of the National Women's Relief Corps. The eighth annual convention of that body opened there, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer of Philadelphia, national president, in the chair. The opening ode was sung, with Mrs. L. A. W. Fowler at the organ. The president announced the serious illness of the national chaplain, Miss Nettie Norton, and called on Mrs. Emily L. Clark, department chaplain of Massachusetts to offer prayer.

Down the center of the hall extended a line of white satin and gold banners, marking the place assigned for delegates from the various states. Occupying seats in the press gallery were several members of the National Press association of Washington. Above the table where they sat was a beautiful, black satin banner, lettered in gold, "The Woman's National Press association."

Mrs. Bagley of Ohio, past national president, was called upon to make a speech, which she did, announcing Secretary Rusk as the father of Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig, a past national president, and a strong worker in the organization, with the news that Mrs. Craig was at home with a little Charity Rusk Craig, who had just arrived. Secretary Rusk then spoke.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer then introduced Mrs. Logan, who was greeted with hearty applause. Mrs. Logan has been at work with Mrs. Sarah C. Fuller on the pension committee. She gave some account of the reasons of the delay in obtaining pensions for the army nurses. At the close of the speech the audience gave her a rising salute. Mrs. Gen. Alger was then presented, who was also greeted with a rising salute, but who declined to address the convention.

The next person to be introduced was Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who was saluted and applauded to the echo. Mrs. Livermore explained that the records of the sanitary commission, which contained the work of the army nurses, were burned in the great fire at Chicago, but did not make a long address.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer then finished her address to the convention, which was interrupted by the entrance of the distinguished guests. Mrs. Wittenmeyer was at the head of the famous "diet kitchen" of the sanitary commission during the war, and was called the "queen of the army nurses."

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

—AT THE—

Quincy Patriot Office,

115 Hancock Street.

—)ooo(—

Billheads,

Letter Heads,

Note Heads,

Business Cards,

Statements,

Envelopes,

Posters,

Flyers,

Hand Bills,

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Circulars.

Etc., Etc.,

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Everything in the Printing Line

at 115 Hancock Street,

Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

TELEPHONE 54-8.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 106. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ANOTHER

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

SEASHORE LOTS

— AT —

Houghs Neck,

QUINCY, MASS.,

Friday AND Saturday,

AUG. 22d & 23d, 1890,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Free Clambake Each Day at 1 o'clock P. M.

Free Tickets on Electric Railroad from Quincy to Houghs Neok.

The Land Company has had so many urgent requests since the auction sale in July to have another sale this Summer, that it has finally consented to do so. There were more than

One Hundred Lots Sold

at the last auction sale, many of them at less than their actual cost to the Company, but subsequent events have justified the Land Company in taking the course it did in selling at auction a certain number of its lots at the best price they would bring, without reserve of any kind, as the Company has sold at private sale over

THIRTY LOTS

since the auction at prices greatly in advance of the auction sale prices, and as there are already over **half a dozen houses** in process of construction on the property.

The Land Company gets its return in this way for the sacrifices and expenses it incurs in having the auction sales.

Many lots bought by individuals at the last auction sale, less than one month ago, have been resold by them at an **anvance of from ten to fifty per cent. These are facts which can easily be verified.** This will undoubtedly be the

Last Auction Sale

the Land Company will ever have, as it will be able to sell the balance of its lots to better advantage and less expensively at private sale now that the property has been fully advertised.

No one will question the fairness of the last auction sale or say that the lots were not sold to the **highest bidder** and **without reserve.**

This auction sale will be conducted in the same fair manner.

Terms of sale will be the same as at the auction sale in July, and are most liberal.

Purchase price may be paid either in cash, or one-fourth cash and three-fourths mortgage, or monthly payments in sums not less than $5 each.

A deposit of $10 will be required on each lot at time and place of sale.

Terms will be more fully stated at time of sale.

For tickets and information inquire by letter or in person of:

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston;
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO., Auctioneers, 244 Washington Street, Boston:
BRYANT N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy;
FLETCHER & SCOTT, Post Office Block, Brockton;
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy and 83 Devonshire Street, Boston;
J. H. BURDAKIN, Dedham, and at the office of this paper.

Quincy, Aug. 15. d7t,p2w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Two good Carpenters. Apply to JOHN BEIGFORC, No. 11 Newcomb place.
Quincy, Aug. 15—2t Aug. 16—1w

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Furnished house and stable at Germantown for balance of season. For terms, &c., apply to FRANK F. CRANE, No. 4 Chestnut street.
Aug. 14. 6t

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located in West Quincy. Apply to Rouleau Bros., Lock Box 26, West Quincy. Aug.13 6t

FOR SALE.—A bargain. Provision, butter, cheese and egg wagon; also harness. Apply at LEDGER office. A 13 2t

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

MADAME DUPONT

OF NEW YORK,

CARD READER,

Has engaged rooms at the Robertson House for a short time, where she can be consulted on Business and Matrimonial Affairs.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

TUESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 5 and 6 to 9.
Quincy, Aug. 14. 2t

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

QUINCY'S RANK.

But Twenty-two Larger Cities and Towns in Massachusetts.

WAS THIRTY-ONE IN 1875.

Quincy is Not Only Growing Rapidly, But Faster Than Many of the Sister Cities—No Town in the State is Larger—Stands 23 in the List of Cites.

Were not Quincy taking a higher rank at each census the gain might not be so noticeable, but the prosperity of the city is shown by the way she jumps ahead of other cities. She stood 31 in the list in in 1875; in 1880 she was 29, in 1885 27, and now 23. The summary below tells the story:

	1890.	1885.	1880.
Boston,	1	1	1
Worcester,	2	2	3
Lowell,	3	3	2
Fall River,	4	5	5
Cambridge,	5	4	4
Lynn,	6	6	7
Lawrence,	7	7	6
Springfield,	8	8	8
New Bedford,	9	9	10
Somerville,	10	10	11
Holyoke,	11	12	12
Salem,	12	11	9
Chelsea,	13	13	13
Brockton,	14	16	18
Haverhill,	15	15	16
Taunton,	16	14	14
Newton,	17	18	17
Malden,	18	19	23
Gloucester,	19	17	15
Fitchburg,	20	20	21
Waltham,	21	21	24
Pittsfield,	22	22	20
Quincy,	23	27	29
Northampton,	25	25	22
Chicopee,	26	29	25
Newburyport,	27	23	19
Marlborough,	28	30	31
Woburn,	29	28	27
Large Towns.			
Attleborough,	*	24	26
North Adams,	24	26	30
Brookline,	30	–	–
Medford,	31	–	–
Everett,	32	–	–
Weymouth,	33	31	28
Beverly,	34	–	–
Hyde Park,	35	–	–
Clinton,	36	–	–
Peabody,	37	–	–

*Divided since 1885.

The city will not have much difficulty in holding the position for the next five years, having a lead of 1,719 over Northampton and 2,663 over Chicopee, the nearest rivals.

Pittsfield, the young city which elects its first mayor next December must look to its laurels in 1895. That city leads Quincy now by only 494, and its gain in five years was but 2,694 against 4,522 for Quincy. And here is also a challenge to Waltham, which now has a lead of 1,867. Quincy gained 598 on her the past five years.

A conservative estimate would give Quincy a population of 22,000 to 23,000 in 1895. Gloucester, with a population of 21,963 and a gain of but 260 in five years, may have to brace up to keep ahead.

The list of large towns includes all which have a population of 10,000. Several were below that figure in 1880 and 1885, and their rank is not given.

Common Street.

Work has now been commenced on Common street near Copeland. The hill which leads to Adams street is finished and if it will only wear as good as it looks, it will give entire satisfaction. That part of it is Macadam about twenty-six feet wide. On each side are paved gutters. The sidewalks are about seven feet in width. It was thought at first that the hill should be paved, but after taking everything into consideration it was concluded not to do so, as it would not be so safe for heavy teams. From just south of Quarry street to Copeland, the thoroughfare will be covered with gravel and rolled hard.

A False Report.

We are happy to state that the rumor which spread all over the city last evening, that Mrs. George Alexander, the wife of the Commissioner of Public Works had passed away, was without foundation. The estimable lady continues critically ill at her residence on Elm street. She had a bad night, but this morning is more comfortable.

Atlantic beach is now full of life at high tide and few people in this vicinity realize what a delightful spot it is. Bathers can be seen by the score every day. The beach is in fair condition, the view is fine with Squantum in the distance, and altogether our people find little need of going to Nantasket when we are so well provided for at home.

Miss A. A. Bartlett reopens her store at Brewer's corner tomorrow evening with a full line of new goods, which our readers will do well to call and examine. We do not say purchase, for we know that they will do that, if they can only see the new goods.

Two carpenters are wanted.

Odd Fellows in Session.

The annual session of Massachusetts Lodge of I. O. O. F. convened Thursday morning at Odd Fellows' Hall, Boston, Grand Master Edward H. Kavanagh presiding. The work of the term ending June 30, 1890: Number initiated, 1754; admitted by card, 194; reinstated, 36; total additions, 1,984; withdrawn by card, 149; suspended, 302; expelled, 8; deceased, 264; total deductions, 723; net gain for term, 1,261; rejections, 106; degrees conferred, 5,346; number of past grands, 5,374; members, 40,040; brothers relieved, 3,265; widowed families relieved, 211; brothers buried, 261; weeks sick benefits paid, 19,885; benefits to brothers, $64,936.08; relief of widowed families, $2,478.67; educating orphans, $91; burying the dead, $13,795.72; other charitable purposes, $9,506.34; total relief, $90,807.81; total receipts, $229,010.93.

At the afternoon session the convention elected the following officers: Grand master, Henry Denver; deputy grand master, J. B. Crawford; grand warden, James M. Price; grand secretary, Charles D. Cole; grand treasurer, Julius L. Clarke, grand representative for two years, Edward H. Kavanagh; grand representative for one year, Alfred S. Pinkerton; trustee of funds for three years, T. C. Porter; trustee of funds for one year, Corliss Wadleigh; trustee of home for five years, J. S. Joslin.

The appointed officers are as follows: Grand marshal, Frank E. Ladd; grand conductor, Henry Walker; grand guardian, William Nason; grand chaplain, William Parkman, grand herald, Zacariah Cushman; grand instructor, Joseph Yorke; assistant grand secretary, J. Lawrence Martin.

Salaries were fixed as follows: Grand secretary, $500; assistant grand secretary, $1200; grand treasurer, $500.

Secretary Quincy's Resignation.

The Record prints the following bit of political gossip:

Within a few days the politicians may expect to be astonished by the announcement that ex-Surveyor Coveney has become secretary of the Democratic State Committee, vice Josiah Quincy, resigned. This will happen as soon as Surveyor Blunt relieves Col. Coveney. Mr. Quincy himself asked his successor to accept the place, and the whole matter is amicable. Quincy went in as the result of the fight on A. B. Alger last January, but he is going to run fcr congress, and he thinks that Coveney can enthuse the Democratic workers better than himself. Coveney is a Cambridge man and his selection means the nomination of Russell (W. E.) and Corcoran, and the hearty support of the liquor interests of Boston to the Democratic ticket. S. N. Dyer, late of the custom house, was talked of, but in view of the defection of the Irish vote in this city last fall, Col. Coveney was chosen. He says that Gov. Bracket may expect the usual Democratic majority in Boston this fall.

The morning Herald says Mr. Josiah Quincy, the present secretary is not going to resign, as above reported. Col. Coveny is not a member of the state committee for the present year, and could not become its secretary without being made a member, even if there were a vacancy in that office. It has been suggested, however, that the office of secretary of the executive committee could be separated from that of secretary of the state committee, and that Col. Coveney might be induced to assume a share of the management of headquarters and the conduct of the campaign in the former capacity.

To Leave Town.

We learn with regret of the final departure from South Quincy of one of its most valued and energetic citizens, Mr. Edward Hardwick. He, with his family, are to take up their residence at North Eastham, Mass. Mr. Hardwick has been engaged in various callings, a few of which are; agent for a large jewelry firm in Boston, latterly connected with the Mitchell Granite Works. A few years ago he was engaged in the harness business in Mitchell's block. We understand that he is now to conduct the poultry business on a large scale, and we hope that in this latest venture that he will find free scope for his ambitions in this line, and we wish him good success. His many friends will find it hard to fill the vacancy caused by his departure.

TODAY'S COURT.

William Jackson of East Weymouth for throwing poisoned meat to a neighbor's dog. Case continued until next week.

Richmond P. Burrell of East Weymouth for being drunk, paid $5 and costs.

David J. Healey of Braintree for an assault on his step-mother was discharged on payment of costs.

Patrick Leonard of Milton for the larceny of lead pipe valued at $5 from Josiah Thompson was sent to the reformatory.

Auction,

Joseph W. Lombard sells at auction on Saturday at 4 o'clock, a large French-roof house on Water street, with 13,000 feet of land. This offers a good chance for safe investment.

Mrs. A. L. Mitchell and youngest son are rusticating at Orleans, Mass. at which place her son John and two daughters have also passed their vacation. We hope that the salubrious air of this renowned place, will bring her back with restored health.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

Tendered by Landlord Taber to City Government and Railroad Officials.

Thursday evening, upon invitation of Landlord Taber of the Linden House, Houghs Neck, several members of the city government and officials of the Manet Street Railway partook of his hospitality. There were present: Mayor Porter, City Clerk Spear, City Treasurer Adams, President Fairbanks, Councilmen Graham, Wilde, Shea, Duffield, Sherman, Morton, Fallon, Hall, Burke, Read and Faunce; President Bell of the Manet Railway, Mr. Osborne Rogers, and Mr. F. F. Prescott of the LEDGER.

Complimentary tickets on the electric cars were issued by Superintendent Morton, and most of the party went by the 7.30 car from the Centre.

It was an informal gathering. There were no speeches, but the conversation sandwiched in between the courses related to roads, brooks and other public matters. The bill of fare was as follows:

Clam Chowder,
Lobster Salad,
Tongue, Ham, Lobster,
Cucumbers, Jelly,
Chocolate and Vanilla Ice Cream,
Cake,
Coffee, Cigars

Mayor Porter moved a vote of thanks to Landlord Taber, which was unanimously carried.

A few tried their hand at bowling, and President Fairbanks carried off the honors.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

George T. Bigelow to E. F. Dolan et al., $10.

Eliza F. Dolan et al. to Annie E. French, $425.

A. D. S. Bell et al., trustees, to Margaret Harcourt, $1.

Chas. W. Higgins to A. A. Higgins, $310.

Nathan H. Hayford to F. J. Stewart, $2,400.

Adams Real Estate Trust to H. L. Kincaide, $2,725.

H. L. Kincaide to Sarah Kincaide, $2,725.

Charles E. Stratton to T. F. Brody, $1.

Weymouth Savings Bank to C. Z. Litchfield, $525.

Abby B. Taylor et al. to Tubular Rivet Co., $1.

David Whittemore to Tubular Rivet Co., $1.

Tubular Rivet Co. to A. B. Taylor, tr., $1.

A. D. Bell, et. al., trs., to Albert Tucker, $99.

Alex. Wadsworth to E. W. Baxter, $1.

George H. Field to Timothy Smith, $540.

Charles R. Sherman to N. G. Nickerson, $1.

Herbert T. Whitman to Alfred Swanson, $1.

Josiah P. Quincy, et. al., trs., to A. W. Polk, $420.

HOUGHS NECK.

The pretty little Manet camp which has been occupied by Messrs. Taber and Batson and their families has been broken up owing to the illness of Mrs. Taber.

Miss Emma F. Edwards, Miss Maggie T. Sughrue and Miss Alice Sughrue of Boston Highlands, are at the Loretto for a three weeks' stay.

Mr. Wallace H. Boyce and Mr. Frank T. Reardon will enjoy a week at the Loretto.

Mr. James F. McGerity spent yesterday with friends stopping at the Loretto.

WEYMOUTH.

The valuation of this town is set by the Assessors at $6,424,685, as follows:

Ward 1,	$1,038,790
" 2,	1,799,065
" 3,	1,324,428
" 4,	650,425
" 5,	1,253,983
Resident Bank Tax,	357,994
Total Valuation,	6,424,685

Tax rate, $16.40 on the thousand.

MILTON.

The Milton Post G. A. R. entertained the visiting post in first class style.

Charles Wigley who has been in Denver, Col., for some time is visiting his parents. Mr. Lewis a western friend of his, accompanies him.

It is not settled who will be the new minister at the Congregational church.

Eugene Gallagher, John S. Gallagher and Frank Gallagher are among the party who are occupying Bay View cottage at Houghs Neck.

Charles Fish the stable keeper is erecting a building near his house. He will use it as a fruit store when finished.

Henry H. Faxon claims the honor of bringing Radford S. Watson to justice for selling liquor at Houghs Neck. It was he who furnished the evidence which secured the arrest and conviction.

The winding stairs have been placed in position in Atlantic hall and are very satisfactory to all who have passed over them. They are very easy and when the two railings are put in place, no fault will be found by anybody. The lower entry is being walled up with brick on all sides as a precaution against fire, and the coming week the inside work will be pushed rapidly.

MISS A. A. BARTLETT

WILL REOPEN

At the Old Stand,

BREWER'S CORNER,

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16th, 1890.

Full Line of New Goods.

West Quincy, Aug. 15. d2t,p1w

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

Another Large Sale.

It will be seen by our advertising columns, that there is to be another large sale of seashore lots at Houghs Neck, next Friday and Saturday, commencing at 2 P. M. each day. There will be served free each day, at one o'clock, an excellent clambake similar to those much enjoyed at the last sale.

The company, who is managing the sales, is composed of gentlemen who are bound to do the square thing by buying. They have no buy bidders, but each lot is knocked off to the highest bidder. Last time over one hundred lots were sold, and quite a number of new houses are being built. The company is wide awake, and the land is continually advancing in price. Lots that were sold last season, are worth now double the price then paid; and next year the lots sold this year will be worth a handsome premium.

There will be an immense change in Houghs Neck the next five years, and no part of the city will there be a greater increase in valuation, than at this attractive spot by the sea.

One great reason for this increase will be the great accommodations the street railway will give our citizens to go to and from the shore. It is delightful now these warm evenings to ride to the Neck and get a puff from Old Ocean, and then return and enjoy a good night's rest.

Ten dollars are required on each lot at the time of sale, and a large portion of remainder can remain on mortgage if desired.

An Honest Man.

William Bennett while coming down Hancock street Thursday, picked up a pocketbook containing forty dollars and some railroad tickets. He posted a notice and shortly afterwards found the owner who proved to be a Grand Army man visiting this city.

He did not miss the loss until he went to pay a barber where he had been shaved. Then he discovered that he did not have anything to settle the bill. It was very lucky for him that it fell into the hands of an honest man.

Miss Edith P. Gray entertained a number of friends at her home on Canal street Thursday evening. Those present were the Misses Webb, Miss Gussie Gray, Miss Nina Elliott, Miss Lillian Taylor, Miss Clara Graham, Mr. Henry W. French, Mr. Fred E. Jones, Mr. W. T. Isaac, Mr. John Osborne, Mr. E. S. Sampson and Mr. Charles Sampson. After engaging in a Donkey party, in which Mr. Isaac received first prize and Mr. Charles Sampson booby prize, they indulged in a conversation party until a late hour.

Capt. William Thomas, formerly of Quincy Point, was in town on Thursday, after a two year's absence, and met many of his friends. He returned to New York on Friday to take charge of his vessel, the D. W. McLean. Capt. Thomas is engaged in the Mexican trade and has made many successful voyages.

This has been a very nice week for the Grand Army of the Republic.

DIED.

JOHNSON—In South Quincy, Aug. 13, Adolph E., son of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Emma C. Johnson, aged 5 months and 14 days.

McDONNELL—In Quincy, Aug. 15, Marie C., daughter of Mr. Angus G. and Mrs. Maggie J. McDonnell, aged 7 months and 5 days.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

French Roof Cottage

— AND ABOUT —

13,000 feet of Land, at Auction

At 125 Water St., South Quincy.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, **Saturday, Aug. 16th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.,** one French Roof Cottage and about 13,000 feet of land, situated at No. 125 Water street, now owned and occupied by Charles Bouchard, Esq.

The house was thoroughly built by the day, is in perfect order, and finished in every respect. There are nine rooms, all finished, which can be easily arranged for two families if desired. There is an excellent well of water upon the premises. This property is situated on the main street from South Quincy to West Quincy, and within three minutes' walk of the South Quincy depot where forty-two (42) trains run daily. Electric cars run every half-hour directly in front of the residence. And it is within three minutes' walk of the John Hancock school. In the immediate vicinity there are stores of every description, and churches are also handy. This is just the piece of property for those who work at the stone business to purchase. The reason for this property being sold is that Mr. Bouchard's health has failed him, and he is obliged to leave to go to his former home.

This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and the terms will be liberal.

Be on hand SATURDAY, Aug. 16th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Aug. 11, 13, 15. Aug. 16—1w

2,500,000 WORDS.

A copy of the **SUNDAY HERALD** ***Contains, exclusive of advertising, two million, five hundred thousand words, which, if placed in one straight line, would reach 1½ miles.***

SEE ***Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.***

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

—AND—

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TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Boston Transcript makes an attack on the outcome of the educational system of Massachusetts, which it says, fails of producing good results. There is no diminution, it says, in the financial support given by the people, and in appreciation by legislators, but there is a deficiency of large-minded educators, and self-preferment seems to have taken the place of that pioneering, self-denying and courageous spirit which made the name of Massachusetts known educationally the wide world over. The result of the law of 1889 giving State aid to towns which shall unite to employ a superintendent of schools, has not been satisfactory. The position has been regarded too much in the light of an eleemosynary one for the incompetent or needy, and in one instance a man of very doubtful moral reputation and of little success as an educator, has held two of these positions successively. There are indications that this law in its application has failed of the success predicted for it, and that with a few brilliant exceptions, it has developed men of a shallow pretentiousness which bodes no good to the cause of education.

The Transcript might have added that while we have a Commissioner of Education, his labors seem to be confined chiefly to the compilation of a volume of largely useless statistics every year, and that he is not felt by the people and in the public schools as a stimulating force for improvement. It asserts that the effort of the schools of today, with their minutely subdivided work in many branches, seems to be how not to do the vital work necessary, but it fails to point out any remedy, except the rather commonplace observation that the wisest thought, the best leadership, the missionary spirit, etc., are needed, which is too much like preaching.

Simultaneously with this comes a letter from the well known correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, declaring that the common school system in its present form cannot last long. His complaint is its failure from the moral and religious side, and he says there is an awakening feeling against the neglect of moral and religious teaching among the religious people of the country.

His fear that atheism and nihilism are going to be taught in our schools seems to us largely imaginary. But perhaps he is not far out of the way when he says that nine-tenths of the teaching and its expense in our large cities and towns is a waste, although we do not see that he presents any satisfactory solution of the difficulties he raises. Both the articles we have mentioned show, however, that there is need of reform and improvement in our school system.—New Bedford Standard.

We don't know but the Milford Journal is about right. Peabody has voted to put in an electric light plant of its own. The Journal says, ten to one it will cost it more to light its streets than a private company would do it for; and besides, there'll be a great public loss, in that there will be no corporation to curse and rail at.

It is fashionable now to say of any new enterprise: "It's an English syndicate." One would think America had been captured by British gold. Do not take stock in these canards. There is considerable American capital in these parts, and plenty of Yankee shrewdness. Out upon this cry of English syndicate.—Lynn Bee.

A Woman Engineer.

Chicago has a female engineer who runs an engine at a laundry. The fact has been brought into prominence by a complaint made to the board of examining engineers that she is working without a certificate. The law provides that all engineers shall procure certificates of ability, which shall be issued to them upon their passing an examination, with which requirement this young woman has failed to comply. She has had charge of the engine for two years, and does her own firing, her own mending of broken machinery, and is in fact an all around mechanic of no mean ability.

This phenomenon is good looking, not over 25 and manages to keep herself looking charming, even at the grimy work which is her choice. She had previous to her debut as an engineer worked at the laundry, and proving her mechanical ability by numerous tinkerings of machinery was, when the proprietor found himself short an engineer, trusted with the charge of the little engine. All she needed was a trial, and now she reigns supreme, the goddess of the engine room. "I expect to get a certificate for her," said her employer. "She will have no trouble in passing the required examination, as she knows more about the machinery than half the male engineers."—Exchange.

What All Mothers Should Know.

That over feeding is the chief cause of cholera infantum and other forms of bowel complaint in young children.

That in summer it is often water, not milk, for which the child is crying, and that the stomach may already be dangerously burdened.

That while the natural appetite of the young is a pretty safe guide, so long as the diet is simple, rich pies and cakes and other highly seasoned food tend to the habit of over eating, and lay the foundation for future dyspepsia.

That the chief damage by smoking—and cigarettes are at least as bad as cigars—is done within the growing age, while the child is still under the influence of the mother, and that the harm is most serious upon that center of life, the heart.

That the chest is packed full with the lungs and heart and room is gained for the inflation of the lungs only by a wonderful mechanism which lifts the ribs as the breath is inhaled, and that it greatly imperils health and life to bind down the chest, especially in growing girls, whether with corsets or tight dresses.—Youth's Companion.

The Kind of Stuff You Find in Women.

A lady living in Henderson county, whose husband died a short while since, did something the like of which is rarely witnessed. It seems that her husband owed some four thousand dollars, most of which had either been barred by the statute of limitations or had been liquidated by his act in taking benefit of the bankrupt law. His widow lost no time in collecting these evidences of indebtedness, and borrowed $4,000 with which to pay them, mortgaging the farm (which belonged to her and on which she lived) to raise the money. Recently checks were sent out to creditors in full, in amounts ranging from a few dollars up to seven or eight hundred dollars.

She steadily refused to recognize either the statute of limitations or the act of bankruptcy as any bar to debts owing by her husband, and not having the money mortgaged her own home to raise it.—Henderson (Ky.) Journal.

A Living Monument.

When Mrs. Oliver H. Worthcote died, in 1888, she requested that no tablet or monument be erected to her memory. Her friends she knew would remember, and strangers could not be expected to forget. She exacted a promise that in case any memorial were dedicated to her it should be a tribute to the living. Her husband has recently purchased a house on Bell island, Long Island sound, which he has fitted up as a summer home for poor, worn out teachers, trained nurses and gentlewomen in professional life. There are accommodations for twenty people, and board is only $2 a week. The visitors, unless very ill, are asked to give up their rooms to new applicants at the expiration of a fortnight.

Revolutionary Widows.

There are thirty-five widows drawing pensions from the government because their husbands were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The oldest of them is Mrs. Nancy Rains, of Knoxville, Tenn., the widow of John Rains. She is now in her ninety-eighth year. On account of her great age she receives a pension of $30 a month, which is more than that received by any Revolutionary pensioner. The number of them decreases every year, and but few will probably be left at the close of another decade.—Pittsburg Press.

Miss Willard's Poverty.

Miss Frances Willard lives in Evanston, Ills., a suburb of Chicago, in a pretty house called "Rest Cottage." She is a woman who never has a dollar, and everything in and about the place is a gift. A short time ago her "snuggery," where she writes and reads and dreams, was fitted up at an expense of $850, friends in the east, west and northwest contributing the amount.—Washington Letter.

It is unnecessary to pay a big price for a toilet table when $10 or so will approximate a French design. Have a pine table made and paint and varnish it white. Over it hang a mirror framed in an inch of oak. Drape the glass with some soft muslin or silk, tied back with ribbons, and cover the table with lace, linen or artist's canvas. A toilet table of this sort ornaments the most beautiful cafe in New York.

Houston, Tex., has a commission firm doing business under the name of Foster & Stewart, the members of which are women. They are members of the board of trade and Cotton Exchange, and conduct a real estate agency in all its branches. Last January their sales amounted to $500,000.

POPULAR WHITE LIES.

EXCUSABLE WHOPPERS TOLD IN EVERY CIRCLE OF LIFE.

Some of the Many Fabrications Defined. Lies That Are a Business Necessity. The Ministerial Lie—The Social Fib. The Malicious Lie Is Wicked.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," "Tell the truth and shame the devil," "Truth is mighty and will prevail," and a hundred other catchy sayings, most of them plainly lies themselves, have been familiar to the world for something over a thousand years, during which time nobody ever even attempted to live up to them. True, the early martyrs suffered death "for truth's sake," as those who lived after gave out, though it has since been suspected that had they not firmly believed that the shortest and safest road to heaven lay through martyrdom the mortality would never have been so great and even might not have existed at all.

Truth has so often masqueraded in the guise of falsehood that at length she has few friends sincere enough to make themselves disliked for her sake. Does not the world readily excuse him who lies to save his own life or reputation so long as his lie does not injure another? Does not a lie told to screen a guilty person often rise to the height of a positive virtue? Indeed, perjury is expected as a matter of course from a criminal at the bar of justice, and a man who swears falsely that he is the guilty one instead of his brother, his son or his friend becomes a hero at once. What is done in a law court under solemn oath is done every day in endless variety in the world of business, society and pleasure.

LIES DEFINED.

Among the several distinct species of lies now in vogue, some of which serve to make the world run smoothly and others to cause vexation and trouble, the society lie, upon which all human intercourse is founded, is first and foremost. The ability to handle this lie partakes of the nature of a special gift, and he or she who possesses it to a marked degree is envied by the less fortunate. It is euphoniously called "tact," and it consists in making the deceived person feel at ease with himself and with others. It does not necessitate always a direct vertal falsehood, but a manner, bearing expression or implication from which but one conclusion can be drawn. A blunderer in this art is justly viewed with contempt and even suspicion.

There is the harmless lie which arises from vanity, and which nobody believes excepting, perhaps, the narrator himself. The harmless liar seeks to magnify himself by the relation of anecdotes and instances which may or may not have some slight foundation. He is neither hated nor shunned, and if he is not respected the reason is not that he is a liar, but some other defect of character.

The business lie is a necessity, a cogwheel of trade, which everybody expects and accepts. It is so common that a special agency has long thriven merely by publishing the truth about the real standing of business houses. The fact that the agency is often wrong shows only that the well which truth inhabits is getting unusually deep.

The family lie is another common form, so firmly rooted as to withstand all attempts at removal. The laughable discussion a few years ago as to whether Santa Claus should be abolished or not will readily be called to mind.

TWO FORMS TO AVOID.

The ministerial lie, which consists mainly in a half statement of the truth, is common on Sundays. This is highly excusable; if the pastor allowed himself to stray from generalities to particular instances he would soon be preaching to empty pews, and his career of usefulness would be at an end.

The newspaper lie is to be found in any newspaper ever published. Arising as it does from a desire to afford amusement, or from partial knowledge, it is by no means blameworthy. In the latter case, which is the commoner, it is not really a lie, because, though it conveys a false impression, it is not false by the will of the promulgator.

The two forms of lying which seem really to be avoided, which bring actual condemnation from society, are the scientific lie and the malicious lie. The former is an obstinate determination to combat a newly discovered truth, which cannot but be apparent to any one who is qualified to talk at all on the subject. Unhappily, owing to the ignorance of the great mass of the people, which prevents them from forming an opinion, the scientific liar is not held in the detestation which he deserves.

The malicious lie, which is told with the intention of injuring another, is the form most commonly signified by the word. For this there is no excuse. It is and always will be the badge of a cowardly and untrustworthy character, the commonest and most convenient resort of treachery. It is detestation of this form that curiously, through a defect in the language, brings discredit upon the praiseworthy or necessary forms which differ from it essentially.

Meantime, if the devil is ashamed only when the truth is spoken, he must suffer little from the disagreeable emotion. The world is too sensible and too practical ever to prefer a truth of doubtful utility to a pleasant lie in spite of the fitful agitation to the contrary.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Socialism Spreading in Germany.

You would be astonished to see the progress which socialism has made among the rustics here in Germany. A mile below the castle is a little village in which there were sixty socialist votes at the last election. Three miles away in the opposite direction is a village of paper making mills, in which there were 300 socialist votes at the February "poll." The state church in Germany is not in touch with the masses of the people. And it never will get the masses until it takes a different attitude toward institutions and especially toward socialism.—Munich Letter.

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To the People of Quincy.

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Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.
If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.
We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:
A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.
We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.
Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

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TWO LITTLE ERRORS

By Brooklyn Men Make Runs for the Bostons.

PHILLIES HAVE A PICNIC,

And Administer a Crushing Defeat to Boston Players—Hartford on Base Ball—Close of the National Amateur Regatta—Fast Running by Fan Fan.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—It was a pitchers' battle to-day, in which Clarkson was the steadier at critical times. A wild pitch by Caruthers was responsible for one run, and the other was due to his hitting McGarr with a pitched ball and Clark's muff of Collins' throw to the plate, the ball being knocked from his hands by Lowe's stick. Attendance 3690.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	3	1
Tucker, 1b	4	1	1	1	1	9	0	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Brodie, rf	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Lowe, cf	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
McGarr, 3b	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Ganzel, c	4	0	0	0	1	7	0	0
C. Smith, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	7	0
Clarkson, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	7	3	27	10	1

BROOKLYN	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Collins, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	2	8	0
Pinkney, 3b	3	0	1	2	0	0	3	0
Burns, rf	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Foutz, cf	4	0	1	2	1	6	0	0
Terry, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, 1b	4	1	1	4	0	12	0	0
J. Smith, ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	4	0
Caruthers, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Clark, c	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	31	1	5	10	2	25	12	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston 1. Two-base hits—Pinkney, Foutz. Home run—Daley. Stolen base—Brooklyn 1. Base on balls—Boston 2, Brooklyn 3. Struck out—Boston 1, Brooklyn 5. Double plays—Smith, Long and Tucker. Umpire—Powers.

New York, 8; Philadelphia 5,

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Lively batting and sharp fielding marked to-day's game between the New Yorks and Philadelphias.

New York	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	—5

Base hits—New York 10, Philadelphia 11. Errors—New York 3, Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Vickery and Clements.

Cleveland, 11; Pittsburg, 6.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—The Clevelands won to-day's game from Pittsburg by bunching hits in the first three innings.

Cleveland	3	3	3	0	2	0	0	1		—11
Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	—6

Base hits—Cleveland 13, Pittsburg 13. Errors—Cleveland 1, Pittsburg 6. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Phillips and Decker.

Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—To-day's game was a pitchers' battle. Stein was a trifle unsteady.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati 4, Chicago 6. Errors—Cincinnati 1. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Stein and Kittredge.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Phillies administered a crushing defeat to the home team to-day. They not only pounded the ball all over the lot, but they fielded magnificently. The Bostons could not hit Knell and went to pieces in the field. Attendance 2230.

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	5	4	3	3	0	3	0	0
Shindle, ss	6	3	3	8	2	2	3	1
Fogarty, rf	5	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
Mulvey, 3b	6	2	1	1	0	2	2	1
Wood, lf	4	2	2	4	0	2	1	0
Pickett, 2b	5	3	4	5	0	3	5	1
Farrar, 1b	5	1	3	3	0	9	0	0
Hallman, c	6	1	2	2	0	3	1	0
Knell, p	5	2	2	2	0	1	2	0
Total	47	19	21	29	4	27	14	3

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Stovey, rf	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, ss	4	0	1	1	1	1	3	3
Brouthers, 1b	2	0	0	0	1	8	0	2
Richardson, lf	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Nash, 3b	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	3
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	1
Murphy, c	3	0	1	1	0	4	3	1
Sweet, c	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Gumbert, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Madden, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	4	4	5	24	13	12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	1	8	1	0	1	0	6	2		—19
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia 9. Two-base hit—Pickett. Three-base hits—Shindle, Wood. Home run—Shindle. Stolen bases—Philadelphia 1, Boston 1. Base on balls—Philadelphia 5, Boston 3. Base on errors—Philadelphia 8, Boston 3. Struck out—Philadelphia 3, Boston 3. Double plays—Wood and Pickett: Shindle, Pickett and Farrar. Umpires—Sheridan and Gaffney.

Chicago, 10; Pittsburg, 7.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Chicagos defeated the Pittsburgs to-day. Tener and King, the pitchers, did effective work.

Chicago	0	1	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	—10
Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	—7

Earned runs—Chicago 8, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Chicago 5, Pittsburg 6. Batteries—King and Boyle, Tener and Quinn.

Cleveland, 9; Buffalo, 8.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—The Clevelands defeated the Buffalos by good hitting.

Cleveland	1	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	—9
Buffalo	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—8

Base hits—Cleveland 14, Buffalo 11. Errors—Cleveland 5, Buffalo 8. Batteries—McGill and Sutcliffe, Haddock and Mack.

New York, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The New Yorks won by outbatting the Brooklyns.

New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—4

Base hits—New York 11, Brooklyn 6. Errors—New York 3. Batteries—O'Day and Ewing, Weyhing and Kinslow.

Other Games.

At New Haven—New Haven, 10; Newark, 2.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Lebanon, 3.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Athletics, 5.
At Toledo—Toledo, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 17; Rochester, 5.

Not a Thriving Ball Town.

HARTFORD, Aug. 14.—The Wilmingtons refused to play the ball game scheduled with Hartford here this afternoon, because the $75 guarantee was not in sight. About 200 people gathered at the grounds, but the gates were not opened, as no arrangements could be made with the visitors. All the gate receipts were offered them but they declined to take anything less than the regular guarantee. President Lang is out of town, and no one who had the authority to make the deficit good was at the grounds. The umpire gave no decision as to the game, as the gates were not opened. The Wilmingtons got only $53 yesterday, but everybody thinks that is as much as the scrub team representing Wilmington is worth. Base ball prospects in Hartford look very cloudy.

CLOSING RACES

Of the National Amateur Rowing Association at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Aug. 15.—The second an last day of the National Amateur regatta was the occassion of six magnificent races. There were no processions. The contestants were generally bunched almost to the finish. Muller of the first New York Athletic association pair-oar fainted when in the lead, half a mile from the finish, and the other clubs passed them. The summaries:

Senior singles, final heat—First, William Caffrey, Lawrence Canoe club. Time, 10:13 1-4.

Second, Edward J. Carney, Institute Boat club, Newark, N. J. Time, 10:34 1-4.

Junior singles, final heat—First, Albert L. Bennett, Worcester Boat club. Time, 10:29 1-4.

Second, P. Lehaney, Albany Rowing club. Time, 10:36 1-4.

Junior fours—First, Crescent Boat club, Boston. Time, 9:30.

Second, Narragansett Boat club, Providence. Time, 9:39.

Pair oars—First, Detroit Boat club; F. D. Standish, bow; F. A. Lyon, stroke. Time, 10:15 1-4.

Second, New York Athletic club; G. D. Phillips, bow; L. D. Huntington, stroke. Time, 10:31 3-4.

Double sculls—First, Bayside Rowing club, Toronto; Arthur Cameron, bow; Robert Curran, stroke. Time, 9:14.

Second, Varuna Boat club, Brooklyn; Joseph Platt, Jr., bow; George Freeth, stroke. Time, 9:15 1-2.

Third, Metropolitan Rowing club, New York; John E. Nagle, bow; James Pilkington, stroke; Time, 9:36 3-4.

Eight-oared shells—First, Atalanta Boat club, New York: Time, 8:12 3-4; record 8:16.

Second, Bradford Boat club, Cambridge, Mass. Time, 8:20 1-2.

Third—Columbia Athletic club, Washington; Time, 8:31 1-2.

Fourth, Wachusett Boat club, Worcester; Time, 8:32 1-2.

A Mile in 1:39 3-4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—It was almost a Waterloo for the talent at Monmouth park. Favorite after favorite went down until the last race, when, to the surprise of everybody, a first choice was the victor. Fan Fan made the mile in 1:39 2-4. Fan Fan's time for the mile equals old Ten Broeck's record.

WILL DEMAND ARBITRATION.

Powderly Leaves Detroit to See About New York Central Difficulties—Strikers Back to Work.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—The general executive board Knights of Labor suddenly resolved to finish their labors in New York, and started for that city last evening. In a speech before an assemblage of Knights, Mr. Powderly said he and his comrades were going to New York to demand arbitration in the matter of the New York Central and Hudson River strike. As Mr. Powderly was about to board his train, he was asked if his sudden departure from New York was the result of an appeal from district assembly 246. "No," said Mr. Powderly, "we don't understand why we do not hear from them, and are going in order to find out and study the situation on the ground."

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—The 100 yardmen who were out on strike on the Delaware and Hudson road at this point, have agreed to return to work. The night force went on at 6 o'clock last night, and the day force went on at 3 o'clock this morning. The men have become satisfied that their suspicions of the Delaware and Hudson knowingly handling Central freight were unjustified.

The New York Central strikers continue to speak with confidence on the final results of the strike. The passenger service on the road is beyond criticism. Six freights were sent west and seven south from the West Albany yards yesterday afternoon. There was no freight moved there last night.

Merchandise for Boston is not forwarded by the New York Central railroad.

VICTORY FOR SHIPPERS.

Trouble Regarding Bills of Lading Settled in Their Favor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Shippers throughout the United States have gained a great victory over the railroads in having the words "not negotiable" stricken out of the uniform bill of lading. The joint committee of the trunk lines and Central Traffic associations, and the representatives of the lake and rail lines met and fully discussed the subject. Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic association strongly recommended that the words "not negotiable" printed across the face of the document, be stricken out. The recommendation was unanimously concurred in and thus amended, the bill of lading was adopted by all the lines, to take effect Sept. 1.

A $2,000,000 FIRE.

Big Whisky Distillery and Pork Establishment Destroyed at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—The Kentucky Distilling company's distillery and immense warehouse, and Conrad & Seiler's cattle sheds, slaughter house and pork packing establishment were burned. The loss on property and unpaid government taxes is about $2,000,000, divided as follows: Conrad & Seiler, $50,000; distilling company's property, $100,000; 1,120,177 gallons of whisky owned by twelve different firms, $700,000; government taxes, $931,635. The insurance is roughly estimated at $700,000.

At Work Again.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—About two-thirds of the prisoners in the state prison at Charlestown, who have been kept in their cells since the riot, have resumed work, most of them being glad to go to work. The harness and trunk shops, spring-bed manufactory, the gilders' department, and what is known as the state shop started up with a complement of men.

Rockefeller Will Contribute $20,000,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Tribune says a movement is on foot to found a national Baptist university in this city, with an endowment of $20,000,000. John D. Rockefeller will furnish the money.

Labor Trouble at Lynn.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 15.—Lynn morocco workers have struck. Manufacturers refused to accept the new price list, and the finishers were ordered out. A general strike is probable.

Over Horseshoe Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 15.—A boat containing two unknown men got into the current on the Canadian side above the Horseshoe falls, and both were swept over the falls.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Forecast for Maine: Fair, except local showers in eastern portions; southwesterly winds; warmer.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair; southeasterly winds; stationary temperature.

For Massachusetts: Fair, followed by local showers; stationary temperature in eastern, slightly cooler in western portions; southwesterly winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local showers; southwesterly winds; slightly cooler.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1. P M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.10, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.15, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, .25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10:02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.10 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

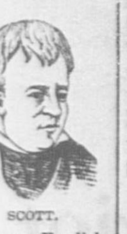
WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 15.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1829—House of John Chamberlin at South Quincy struck by lightning.

1888—Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Pratt.

World Wide.


SCOTT.

1599—Birth of Admiral Robert Blake; died 1657.

1688—Birth of Frederick William I of Prussia; died 1740.

1738—Death of Joe Miller, celebrated jester; born 1684.

1769—Birth of Napoleon Bonaparte; died 1821.

1771—Birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832.

1785—Birth of Thomas de Quincey, author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" and other works; died 1859.

1807—Birth of Grevy, president of France.

1877—Death in England of William Longman, of the celebrated publishing house, aged 78.

1878—Convention between Austria and Turkey relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina signed.

1880—Death of Adelaide Neilson, actress.

New Theory of the Tides.

The shape in which the facts of nature presents themselves to untrained minds is often amusing enough, but often it is also suggestive. Among sailors and fishermen, for instance, one often finds a way of stating things which is not only picturesque but which gives one an idea besides.

It was an old fisherman on the coast of Maine who put forward a theory of the tide which is not without its interest as well as its drollery. He was a philosophical old gentleman, much given to meditation in the sun, and above all things else determined never to be caught by a queston. He had always his answer, no matter what the inquiry made might be; and in the fishing village where he lived he had something of the reputation of an oracle.

"Thompson," some one asked him, "do you know what causes the tides?"

The old man smoked in silence a moment, and then, without removing his pipe from his lips, he answered, "Wall, I hev some idee."

"Explain to us, please."

Thompson would not be hurried, but after some urging he answered, "You've turned over in bed, I think 's likely?"

"*Certainly.*"

"An' when you went over, the bedclothes kind o' slipped 'round and sloshed 'round, and didn't get there at the same time you did."

"Yes."

"Wall, that's the way of the tide. The old world slips round inside of the sea like a man under the bedclothes, and that's what makes the tides. It's easy enough to see how 'tis after you understand it."—Youth's Companion.

Oxygenated Oil Gas.

Dr. Thorne has carried out a series of experiments with a view of testing the advantages of the Tathem patent for the manufacture of an oil gas of very high illuminating power. Mr. Valon has shown at Ramsgate that oxygen may be used with advantage for the purification of coal gas, and that he found that in his process the addition of oxygen to the gas caused an increase in the illuminating power. The same is now found to be the case when oxygen is added to oil gas, and it has been shown that as much as 50 per cent. of oxygen can be added to the oil gas without any risk of forming an explosive mixture. The process at present used consists in first heating American petroleum to a moderate temperature in an iron retort, and then adding to the gases and vapors produced about 20 per cent. of oxygen, which prevents the subsequent condensation of the vapors and at the same time enormously increases the illuminating power. The necessary plant is of a very simple description, and, as far as one can judge from the experiments which have been carried out, there seems every ground for believing that the process is one which will be found to work well on a large scale and be capable of producing an illuminating gas of high intensity at a comparatively cheap rate.—Manufacturer.

To Keep Baby Quiet.

I should like to tell mothers of a simple thing that has kept my baby quiet many hours, and given me considerable rest.

We all know that the little things want to be nursed much more often than is good for them, or at least such is the case with my 3-months-old baby. I bought a black rubber nipple (any kind will do, but the small black ones are the best) for a nursing bottle, cut a small rubber band in two and drew one end through the hole in the nipple, put a little cotton batting in, and then a cork in large end to keep air out. When baby is well fed and comfortable otherwise, but still wants the comfort of something in his mouth, I just give him this. It is perfectly harmless, as I used one of the same kind for my girl, who is now 6 years old. I call it my "blessing," and indeed it is when I take him out riding or on street cars.—Cor. Ladies' Home Journal.

Frank E. Bundy, of Elmira, N. Y., has invented a glass trumpet for the phonograph. Mr. Edison made trumpets from various metals, but had to acknowledge them all imperfect. The addition of Mr. Bundy's trumpet to the phonograph results in a perfect reproduction of the sound.

UNSPOKEN LOVE.

Like a musician that with flying finger
Startles the voice of some new instrument,
And, though he know that in one string are blent
All its extremes of sound, yet still doth linger
Among the lighter threads, fearing to start
The deep soul of that one melodious wire,
Lest it, unanswering, dash his high desire,
And spoil the hopes of his expectant heart.
Thus with my mistress oft conversing, I
Stir every lighter theme with careless voice,
Gathering sweet music and celestial joys
From the harmonious soul o'er which I fly;
Yet o'er the one deep master chord I hover,
And dare not stoop, fearing to tell—I love her.
—William Caldwell Roscoe.

A COUNTRY CIRCUS.

"Cut, cut, ca-daw cut! Cut, cut!"

Thus caroling her way the speckled hen flapped wildly around among Miss Terebinth Rockwell's dahlias and carnations, with that fair maiden following close in pursuit, her checked sunbonnet waved above her head like an ensign of war. Leander stood and watched the pursuit with the cool, impartial smile of a disinterested spectator until the speckled fugitive bethought herself to dart headlong into the sunny angle of the stone wall, where the scarlet spheres of ripening tomatoes basked on a rude wooden frame. At the supreme second he swooped noiselessly down from his unseen vantage point and seized Old Speckle by her fluttering wings.

"Here's your fowl, Terebinth," said he.

"Well, I declare!" said Miss Terebinth, according a reluctant admiration to the deftness of the capture. "And I've been chasin' the creature this ten minutes! I'm goin' to have a fricassee for dinner."

"Company comin'?"

"I mean to ask Elder Atkinson and his wife."

"Don't ask 'em," said Leander. "Put it off till some other time, Terebinth."

"For goodness' sake! why?"

Leander drew three squares of yellow pasteboard from his pocket.

"Look," said he; "I've got tickets for the circus to-night—for you and me and Ally Ames."

Miss Terebinth's careworn visage brightened up. To these simple country folk the annual visitation of the circus signified opera, theatre, polo and athletic games all in one.

"Good!" cried she, releasing the struggling hen. "Then I'll let Old Speckle go this time. But, Leander, have you asked Alice?"

"I'm going there now."

"Are you sure she'll go?"

"Of course; why shouldn't she?"

Terebinth hesitated as she tied the sunbonnet strings under her chin.

"Perhaps that young English tourist that boards at the hotel—Capt. Cassell they call him, don't they?"

Leander's handsome, sunburned visage darkened.

"What of him?" said he, sharply.

"He may have asked her. Don't be vexed, Leander," she added, pleadingly. "Folks do say she's dreadful took up with him, and I don't know's I wonder so much arter I heard him talk t'other night to Mary Bailey's Chinese party. He's traveled most everywhere; and if you could hear him describe the tigers he killed in Ceylon and the elephants he's hunted on the Niger river"——

"Oh, hang the tigers and the elephants!" impatiently broke in Leander. "I don't believe a word of it. I dare say he's all very well; but, for my part, I haven't much opinion of a fellow that loafs around a hotel piazza in hay making time, doing nothing, with a white scarf on his hat, and a sash, for all the world like a girl's, tied around his waist!"

"It's the fashion," said Terebinth.

"A queer fashion, I think," commented Leander.

"He's a very brave man—a regular hero," went on Terebinth. "He served in her majesty's White Heeled Horse once during a London riot, and"——

"And I did wonders, I don't doubt," interrupted Leander. "But I don't see what all this has to do with us and Calumet's circus."

He took up his hat from the grass where it had been reposing among buttercups and white clover blossoms all this time, and started off at a brisk walk. Terebinth looked dolefully after him.

"Poor Leander," said she, half aloud, "I'm afraid he's going to be badly disappointed."

Alice Ames was sitting on the porch under the green, shifting shadows of the hop vines shelling Lima beans to dry as Leander Rockwell's fine, tall figure came swinging up the path. He was very handsome, thought the girl, but he lacked the ease and polish of the dapper little captain of "her majesty's White Heeled Horse." His clothes bore evidence of country cut—his boots were powdered with dust, and his face was bronzed with August heats.

"How do you do, Ally?" said he, and Alice, remembering the deferential manner with which the captain always addressed her as "Miss Ames," answered, with a toss of her head:

"I'm pretty well, thank you!"

"I've been gettin' some tickets for the circus to-night, Ally," said he, plunging con amore into his subject! "Will you go with me?"

"Thank you, ever so much," said she, stooping for a fresh handful of the velvety, green pods, "but I've promised Capt. Cassell to go with him!"

"Humph!" observed Leander, "so I'm too late?"

"Yes, a little too late."

"Is it to be always so, Ally?"

"I don't know what you mean, Leander."

"You used to care for me a little before this boasting captain of horse came here."

"I like you well enough now, Leander."

"Well enough to marry me?"

"I don't think you're justified in asking me any such questions," said Alice, jumping up and retreating hurriedly into the house.

"I understand," remarked Leander, grimly. "I don't stand any chance alongside of the tiger hunting hero. It's a pity we haven't a few wild beasts in these woods to kill. The captain must miss his occupation. Well, good afternoon. Ally, Terebinth and I will have to go to the circus by ourselves, I suppose."

The mammoth tent on Durkill common was crowded that night. Calumet's circus was a local celebrity and had been widely advertised. The rural population had not many opportunities of enjoyment and did not propose to let this one go by default. Every one was there, from Elder Atkinson and his wife down to little Michael Ryan, the cobbler, and his pinched looking better half. Capt. Cassell and pretty Alice Ames occupied a conspicuous front seat, and a few rows farther back sat Leander Rockwell with Miss Terebinth and her friend, Hannah Binns, beside her, a plain little seamstress body, who had been asked at the eleventh hour—"sooner than waste the ticket," thrifty Miss Terebinth had said. One by one the "unparalleled attractions" had been put forward—the time worn clown, the spangled columbine, trained elephants, the bicycle riders and the swarthy snake charmer, with the gold crescents dangling from his ears and the great glittering stage diamond in the front of his turban.

"Oh, isn't it wonderful!" cried Alice Ames.

"Pretty fair, pretty fair," answered Capt. Cassell, tapping the ivory knob of his cane against his teeth. "But those rattlesnakes don't compare in size to a cobra capello I once killed in our tent at Dungapore when"——

And the rounds of applause drowned the end of his sentence.

"Ah! a tiger taming act!" said the captain, consulting his programme. "'The Marvelous Signor Mahmelli and his pupil, Rajah!' Call that a Bengal tiger, do they? I wish you could have seen the fellow I shot, that last summer in the jungles at Hoodah. My sister has his skin on her drawing room floor now, made into a rug. It had killed four men and a sacred ox, and the natives called him 'The Scourge of the Shore.' Oh, yes, I don't deny that the fellow handles him very neatly, but"——

At that second, just when the "Beast of the Tropics" was drowsily going through with his list of accomplishments, the lash of his keeper struck a trifle sharper than usual, or some other unseen cause ignited the powder magazine of the animal's slumbering savagery. With a ferocious roar he sprang forward, felling the keeper with a single blow of his paw, and leaped toward the row of footlights, whose fitful flicker seemed to irritate him as a red rag enrages a bull.

There was a shriek, a rush, a moment or two of wild confusion. Ally Ames uttered a scream. Capt. Cassell had turned as pale as a tallow candle.

"We'd better get out of this," said he, hoarsely. "Quick! quick!"

But Alice, paralyzed by fear, sat as still as death.

"I—I can't move!" she gasped. "I think I'm going to faint."

The captain hesitated a second, and finally decided matters by taking to his heels, with the rest of the flying crowd. Alice shut her eyes with a cold shudder; she could not see the tawny death spring upon her; but in a moment she opened them again at the sound of a triumphant shout that went up around her.

Leander Rockwell was in the arena lately occupied by the vanquished band, struggling with the savage monster. She could see his set teeth, the veins standing out on his forehead, the red fire in his eyes, and she knew that it was for life or death.

* * * * * * *

"After all," said the minister, "these circuses are sinful risks to human life. I shall never see my way clear to attending one again. Suppose that brave young fellow had been killed before our face and eyes in the noble effort he made to save our lives."

"Golly, though, pa, wasn't it grand?" said John Henry, the good man's eldest hope. "'Most equal to a Spanish bullfight. Everybody knows that Lee Rockwell's the strongest fellow in Durkill Four Corners, but the old tiger'd got the best of him if it hadn't been for that lick Lee gave him over the head with the sharp edge of the cornet that the music men had dropped when they got under the stage, like lightning. It was as good as a Damascus scimeter, Lee says, and once stunned, it was easy enough for the property men to kill him. It'll be an awful loss to the circus folks, though," reflectively added John Henry. "There ain't many tigers of that size in the traveling ring in this country."

"But wasn't it funny, husband," said the minister's wife, "about Capt. Cassell's being found hiding under the manger in the trained ponies' stalls, with the door tightly locked. A man who, according to his own account, has killed scores of leopards and half a dozen elephants in India, and is afraid of nothing. I'm told that the engagement between him and Alice Ames is off, and that she is spending a week with Terebinth Rockwell. The fright and the danger have made poor Terebinth quite ill."

But if the minister's wife had only known it, Terebinth was a great deal better now, and she and Ally were busy making a gown of white surah silk, with a great deal of soft lace and ribbon bows above it.

"Because," said Ally, laughing, "Leander says he won't wait—and a man who can conquer a tiger oughtn't to be contradicted by a woman."

"You really love me, then?" said Leander.

"I really love you," repeated Alice. "And oh, Leander! I am so very, very proud of you!"—Amy Randolph in New York Ledger.

It Must Be Stopped.

Something will have to be done to stop this drain. It has been figured out that thirty-six American girls have within the last few years married impecunious foreign princes, dukes and counts, and carried away to Europe upward of $44,000,000 cold, clammy cash. Nothing is easier than to pass a general law forbidding American girls who marry abroad taking more than about $1,500 off with them. The government should confiscate the remainder of their inheritance for the benefit of educational funds.—Nebraska State Journal.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professonal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

OLD WHISKEYS,

WINES, &C.

A. HETHERSTON & CO., 44 and 46 Broad, cor. Milk Street, have decided to place their Superior Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes at direct importers' prices from their very large stock both in the Custom House and their Warehouse. These goods have been pronounced by connoisseurs unequalled, have been selected with greatest care. Send for Catalogue. Orders shipped C. O. D. from one gallon up.

Old Whiskeys.

Rock and Rye, $2 per gal. 75 cases, $6.50 a case.
Old Bourbon Whiskey, $2 per gal.
Choice Old Bourbon Whiskey, $3 per gal.
Prime Old Bourbon Whiskey, $4 per gal.
Old Rye Whiskey, $2 per gal.
Very Choice Rye Whiskey, $3 per gal.
Old Rum, $2 per gal.
Very Old Rum, $3 per gal.

A. Hetherston & Co.,
44 & 46 BROAD ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

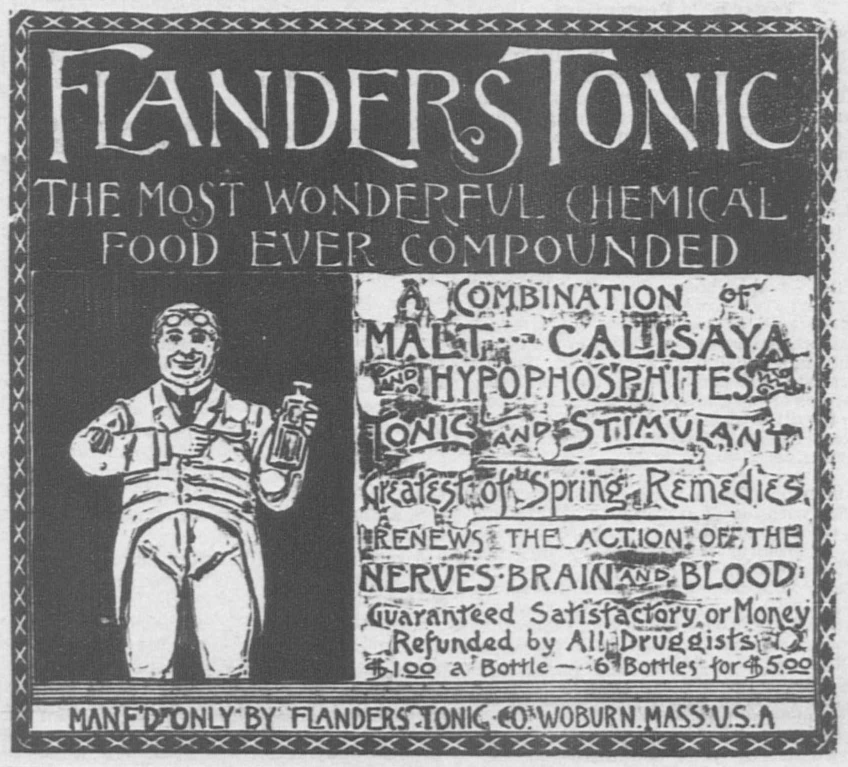
Wines, &c.

London Particular Port Wine, $2 per gal.
Very Choice Port Wine, $3 per gal.
Fine Sherry, $2 per gal.
Full Flavored Sherry, $3 per gal.
Gin, $2 per gal.
Pure Holland Gin, $2.75 per gal.
Old Brandy, $5.50 per gal.
Choicest Brandy, $7 per gal.

Sample Bottles, containing about one quart, at 5 Cents additional for bottle.

A. Hetherston & Co.,
44 & 46 BROAD ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

July 24. 4t o4w


FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF
MALT CALISAYA
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE
NERVES·BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money
Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

Safeguards Adopted in Printing and Preparing the Pasteboards.

"See this?" said the foreman of a big job printing establishment to a reporter.

"Yes," was the reply. "What is the machine doing?"

"Printing and numbering railroad tickets," said the gentleman.

"Railroad tickets?"

"Yes, sir."

"Tell me how it's done," said the scribe.

"Certainly. You must bear in mind, however, that this class of printing is purely a specialty, and only about two out of the various printing establishments in this city are prepared to do the work. In fact the work cannot well be done with the ordinary printing presses. But let's see how it's done.

"Very often a special kind of cardboard is used in printing the tickets, though the ordinary kind is usually serviceable. All colors are used, and many times several impressions are necessary to turn out a complete ticket ready for stamping and selling. Let's take an ordinary coupon ticket. It generally consists of several parts that may be detached. Well, the reading matter, such as the special directions to the conductor, agent or passenger, is usually printed on an ordinary press, just as any other class of printing is done. If there are several colors on a ticket so many impressions are necessary. That's all there is in it."

"How about the numbers?"

"Oh, that's the difficult part of it. We'll explain later on. Excursion tickets, usually in the form of 'coupon' tickets, are printed in the same way. But see this? Here's the peculiar part of the work. The printing and numbering of local, or what are called 'car tickets,' by this machine is a unique process. The cardboard is cut into pieces just the size of the ticket desired, then they are placed in one end of the machine and pass to the press automatically. Suppose we are printing 'round trip' tickets. The bits of pasteboard, when the little machine begins to work, pass one by one under the press, the 'form' being made up in sections. The first impression prints the number, the 'form' rises instantly, descending again and printing the ticket. Again the 'form' rises and descends, while the ticket is pushed along just its length, when another impression of the 'form' stamps the number on the other end of the ticket.

"You see the tickets must be numbered consecutively, sometimes both the 'going' and 'returning' ends having the same number, while quite as often the two ends have different numbers, for reasons best known to the railroad company. Again, the two ends of the 'car ticket' may be in different colors, or possibly each in two colors, with a different color running across the face of the entire ticket. In such instances the process of printing becomes very intricate, but still the little machine does it at the rate of 10,000 an hour, or 40,000 if necessary. The numbering is done at each end of the machine, the 'forms' being cylindrical in shape and pointing consecutively from one upward until a large number is reached, when new 'forms' are put in. Bits of pasteboard go in at one end of the machine and come out at the other end complete 'car' or local tickets, good both 'going' and 'coming.' The printing of single trip tickets is a more simple matter. This machine prints but one size of tickets, hence everything printed by it is of the same shape and size."

"How about the printing of 'books,' 'commuters' and so on?"

"Well, a special machine is used in printing books, the work being done in sections—that is, the separate 'leaves' of the 'books' are printed in one sheet, which is afterward cut in smaller pieces, and the numbers are put on by a separate machine. Take a 'thousand mile' advertising ticket, for instance. The consecutive miles must be numbered on the little sections of the 'leaves' of the book. The number of the book, the name or initials of the road and some other necessary details have to be printed. All but the number of the book is generally printed at one impression, and hundreds of books may be printed from the same 'form.' But each book must bear a different number, so a different form is required. The big sheet is cut up into pieces, and the book numbers printed on a machine especially adapted to it, and these sheets are cut into smaller ones and the book bound as any other book."

"What does it cost to make such a book?"

"About ten cents when many of the same kind are made. To get out a single book would cost from $50 to $75."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Coming Into Use Again.

Safety chains between passenger cars are largely in use, and although probably one-third of such cars in this country are not yet so equipped, the tendency is toward their general use. Passenger cars will sometimes uncouple around curves and drawbars will sometimes break or pull out; hence precaution against the results of occurrences is advisable. The Car Builders' association has properly undertaken to remedy the great differences of form and location of safety chains now existing by agreeing upon a standard, prescribing size and length of chain and hook.—Railway Age.

It has been lately observed that water purified as much as possible, and standing only a short time in contact with the air, showed next day a continuous decrease of conductivity, which gradually disappeared, giving place to the normal unavoidable increase. Professor Pfeiffer concludes that this is due to micro-organisms coming into the water and absorbing the conducting substances present.

The specific gravity of aluminum being taken as one, soft steel is very nearly 2.95 times as heavy; copper, 3.6 times as heavy; ordinary high brass, 3.45 times as heavy; nickel, 3.5 times as heavy; silver 4 times as heavy; lead, 4.8 times as heavy; gold, 7.7 times as heavy.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Ceram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 15.

High water at 11.30 A. M. and 11.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.51; Sets at 6.45.
Moon rises 3.38.
New Moon August 15.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Hunt are at Dover, N. H.

Miss L. B. Kittredge leaves Saturday for Bradford, N. H.

Mr. Frank Thomas and family have returned from Hanson.

Atlantic is full of Grand Army boys from the West and South.

The St. Johns and Atlantics will play at Atlantic Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Welch is spending a few days with Mrs. E. R. Wade at Atlantic.

Mr. H. B. Brown is spending his vacation in this city the present week.

Mr. Chandler W. Smith of Wollaston has a magnificent night blooming cereus.

Miss Belle Gannett of Wollaston is sojourning at Gardner, for a fortnight.

A lawn party was held at Mr. James Colgan's, Wollaston, Thursday evening.

The St. Marys do not intend to play at the Sunday school picnic, as reported.

Mr. Harry L. Whiton of Quincy Point is at the Ridge House, Kearsarge, N. H.

Miss Minnie Wight of Quincy Neck has been spending the week in Wollaston.

The Athletics of Quincy are announced to play the Crescents at Weymouth Saturday.

Mrs. Lousia W. Rogers of Boston, has been spending a week among her relatives in Atlantic.

Miss Maud Williams of Deerfield, is with Mrs. Harry Read, her sister, for a short vacation.

Ground has been broken on Walker street for a new house to be built for Mr. Lucius Bassett.

The Quincy Yacht Club will have another hop this evening in the club house at Houghs Neck.

Next Wednesday is the date of the annual picnic of the Quincy parish and Lovell's Grove the place.

Mr. John M. O'Brien of West Quincy. has been entertaining friends from New Hampshire this week.

Mrs. J. S. Safford of Newport, R. I., is visiting her son H. H. Safford, station agent, at Quincy Adams.

Miss Leila Mechlin of Washington, D. C., has been spending a few days with Miss Alice Coe of Atlantic.

Mr. Owen Treanor, who has resided for a number of years on Savil lane, has moved to 28 Coddington street.

Master Fred and Miss Ruth Hall of Leominster are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. P. B. Mead, Quincy Point.

The annual picnic of Clan McGregor, O. S. C., will be held tomorrow at Melville Gardens, Downer Landing.

The Weymouth Citizen, says Mr. Walter Arnold of Wollaston rendered two solos in his usual fine style and pleasing manner in the Old North church last Sunday.

Dr. M. Van Patten, wife and three children, and Miss Maggie Muse, all of Sterling, Kansas, are stopping at the residence of Rev. E. Muse.

A new road is being built across the track on the road to Townsend's quarry. Formerly, teams passed under the incline bridge, now they will cross.

The house of Mr. M. J. Burns, Quincy Point, has been well filled the past week, there being six of his friends from Providence, R. I., visiting there.

The Reed estate on Crescent street was sold at public auction yesterday by Joseph W. Lombard, to John Kilmartin. The amount realized was $2615.

Atlantic was never so full of summer boarders, and it is very evident that a good boarding-house at the beach, would pay well and be quite a help to Ward 6.

Mr. H. W. Lull of Milford, who has accepted the principalship of the Quincy high school, is at present canoeing with his brother in New Hampshire.

Miss C. Bessie Carter of Quincy Point, accompanied by her friend Miss Isabel Albee of Wollaston, will spend the next two weeks in Stockbridge, Mass.

Mr. S. J. Spear of Harveyville, Kan., formerly a resident of Quincy and a newsboy for the PATRIOT on the Quincy Point route, paid us a visit this week. He has not been East for twenty-five years, and came with the "Boys in Blue."

Work is booming on the new Ward Six engine house, and under the direction of Mr. Moxon nothing about it will be allowed to drag. Unless the hall people brace up a little, this building just started will be finished first. When completed it will make a nice appearance.

WORK COMPLETED

Grand Army Encampment Adjourns Sine Die.

A REPORT ON PENSIONS.

How the Subject is Viewed by the Veterans.

THE OLD RITUAL RESTORED.

An Unexpected Gift to Gen. Warner—Past Department Commanders to Retain Seats in National Encampments—Outline of Business Accomplished at the Closing Session—Continuation of the Women's Relief Corps Meeting—Fourteen Hundred Sit Down to a Banquet in Mechanic's Building—Veteran from Maine Dies Suddenly—Visitors Preparing to Go Home—Touching Scenes at the Reunion of Mexican Veterans.

The Grand Army encampment completed its work and adjourned sine die last evening. Members are enthusiastic over their reception in Boston. The exodus has begun and to-day and to-morrow large crowds will leave Boston by the various out-going trains. To-day the delegates will be given an excursion to Plymouth.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—At the session of the Grand Army encampment in Music hall the following report was presented:

To the National Encampment of the Grand Army—The committee on pensions, appointed under resolution of the national encampment, herewith presents its ninth annual report.

In pursuance of the instructions of the last national encampment, your committee proposed for presentation to congress two bills:

1. The disability bill, so many times indorsed by this body, providing pensions for all widows of veterans without regard to the origin of the disease from which the death occurred; an increase for minor children; a pension for dependent parents from date of dependence, whether existing before or arising since the war, and a pension for all veterans who are now or may hereafter become so disabled as to prevent the earning of a livelihood.

2. A per diem service pension of a rate per month equal to 1 cent for each day's service with an $8 mimimum limitation, this to be an absolute pension for service, and, therefore, in addition to any disability pension.

The committee has held six sessions during the year, and on four occasions presented to the committees and members of congress these two bills as embodying the desire of the veterans of the republic as to general pension legislation. No action has yet been taken in relation to the service pension bill.

Following the formal presentation of the two bills by your committee, the senate speedily passed a disabiiity bill, broad in many of its provisions, but containing a dependent clause. A different bill was pending in the house, having no such provision, and authorizing pensions to all veterans who had reached the age of 60 years. Believing that far more satisfactory results could be reached through committees of conference than in any other way, your committee urged that the house disagree to the senate measure and pass its own bill, which was done. Neither of these was the bill of your committee, but each included some feature thereof. Committees of conference having been appointed, your committee requested a hearing, which was granted, and subsequently a bill was agreed upon, passed by both houses, and on June 27, by the signature of the president, became a law; this bill provides a pension of $8 per month for all widows of veterans without requiring proof that the soldier or sailor was occasioned by reason of disability incurred during the service; a pension of $12 a month for each dependent father or mother from the date of dependence, instead of a pension, as under the former law, in case of parents, only when dependence existed at time of death of the son; a pension of from $6 to $12 per month for all veterans now or hereafter so disabled as to be unable to earn a living by manual labor without proof to connect such disability with service.

This law, while not in the precise form of the bill presented by your committee, preserves the most important features thereof. So far as the soldier or the sailor is concerned, it contains no clause or requirement of dependence. For this your committee has from the beginning of the discussion earnestly contended, and no disability bill containing a dependent clause as applicable to the veteran has ever had our endorsement. The new law enables all pensioners now receiving less than $6 to avail themselves of the minimum provisions thus established, increasing all lesser pensions to $6 and wiping out the multitudinous smaller grades with which the pension rolls have been disfigured.

While not just what we asked, it is the most liberal pension measure ever passed by any legislative body in the world, and will place upon the rolls all of the survivors of the war whose conditions of health are not practically perfect.

The committee makes grateful acknowledgement of the earnest and sympathizing efforts in the work of liberalizing the pension laws of Hon. C. K. Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the senate committee on pensions; also of the untiring, intelligent and successful work of Hon. E. N. Morrill of Kansas, chairman of the house committee on valid pensions, to whom the veterans owe an unmeasured debt of gratitude.

The report of one year ago presented the principal pension measures which have become law through the advocacy of this committee since its organization, and the Grand Army is now to be congratulated that the record of the pension work the organization has so vigorously pressed has become so nearly complete through the enactment of the disability bill. Not all that we have desired, not all for which we have striven has been done during the existence of this committee, but there has, at least, been an honest and earnest effort to be of service to the veterans of the republic. The work of the committee is necessarily exacting, and the chairman, after nine years' service, and Comrades Kountz, Burst and Fairchild, members for successive terms, feel that the right to retire has been fairly earned, and will positively decline a reappointment. Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE S. MERRILL,
JOHN S. KOUNTZ,
RICHARD W. BUEST,
LUCIEN FAIRCHILD,
Pension Committee.

The report was loudly applauded and unanimously adopted.

Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner and Gen. Sherman were requested to come on the platform, and their appearance was the signal for immense applause. Past Commander in-Chief Devins was also invited to the platform.

Gen. Sherman was introduced, and was received by every member of the encampment jumping to his feet and giving three cheers.

Gen. Sherman then in a handsome little speech presented to Past Commander-in-Chief Warner, in behalf of the national encampment, three magnificent bronze pieces, a clock and two candelabra.

Commander Alger announced that a committee from the Women's Relief Corps was in waiting, and it was voted to receive the delegation. Mrs. Knowles, the head of the delegation, was introduced, and was loudly applauded. She made a short speech of congratulation and sympathy, and gave some interesting statistics of the prosperity of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Commander Alger made a short response expressive of the hearty appreciation by the Grand Army of the work of the corps. The ladies then withdrew.

Old Ritual Restored.

The committee on rules and regulations reported adversely on a resolution to restore the old ritual, but suggested the appointment of a committee to make changes in the one now in use. By nearly a unanimous vote the encampment substituted a minority report to restore the old ritual.

The "House of Lords."

The most interesting discussion came on the report of the committee on resolutions against adopting a resolution offered by the department of Massachusetts to so amend the rules and regulations as to deprive past department commanders of the right to seats in the national encampment. Comrade Keifer of Ohio presented the views of the majority, and was supported by Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, Comrade Hall of Maine and others, who made earnest speeches against the same. The minority had as its representative Comrade Weymouth of Massachusetts. By nearly a unanimous vote, the report of the majority was sustained.

Closing Business.

Comrade Warner Miller reported a resolution, which met the hearty approval of the encampment, that a suitable testimonial be procured for the commander-in-chief in recognition of her valuable services.

A communication was received from the wife of Gen. E. B. Hayes of the Confederate army, offering to return the flag of some Union regiment, probably the Thirty-Seventh Pennsylvania, or the Seventy-third Ohio, which was captured by the Eighth Louisiana at Gettysburg. The thanks of the encampment were extended to Mrs. Hayes for his kind offer.

A resolution was passsd thanking congress for the passage of pension laws, and to the president for his prompt approval of the disability pension bill.

A resolution was adopted asking congress to pass an act to prohibit the display of Confederate flags on public occasions.

A resolution that the encampment favor the making of Ford's theatre, in Washington, a national museum for war mementos was adopted.

A resolution was adopted favoring the passage of a law exempting veterans from examination in a classified civil service.

A petition from William M. Collins for restoration as past department commander of Kentucky caused considerable discussion, and was referred to the new council of administration, with full powers.

On the subject of service pensions, a majority of the committee on resolutions submitted a favorable report.

The council of administration was next elected.

Resolutions on the death of John Boyle O'Reilly were adopted on motion of Comrade Henry A. Barnum of New York.

Amid much enthusiasm resolutions were adopted thanking the commonwealth, the city of Boston and the citizens of Boston for the magnificent reception tendered to the national encampment of the Grand Army.

H. F. Stevenson of Cynthirans, Ky., was elected surgeon-in-chief and Myron W. Reed of Denver, chaplain-in-chief.

The commander-in-chief-elect, senior and junior vice commanders were installed by Past Commander-in-Chief Charles Devens. Gen. Veazey named as his adjutant general Comrade Joseph H. Goulding of Rutland, Vt., and John Taylor of Philadelphia quartermaster general.

At 7 o'clock the encampment closed.

THE CLOSING BANQUET.

Fourteen Hundred Veterans Surround the Tables at Camp Sheridan.

One of the pleasantest features of encampment week was the complimentary banquet tendered by the Massachusetts department to the delegates to the encampment at Mechanics' building last night.

The decorations were such as to excite the most enthusiastic comment of all those present. Along the entire length of the front of the platform upon which was the speakers' table there was tastefully arranged a profusion of potted plants, including ferns, and about fifteen or twenty varieties of palms, and also a handsome display of phlox and camellias. Upon the guests' table, directly in front of the presiding officer, was a handsome basket of gladiolas, yellow chrysanthemums and roses. This entire table was handsomely decorated with baskets of cut flowers, as were also the tables upon the floor of the building.

The piece de resistance, however, of floral decoration was that which reposed gracefully against the center of the great organ. This was a great American eagle, with crossed flags, clasped hands, and an appropriate inscription. This was composed of red, white and purple asters, helianthus, native ferns and smilax. Surmounting the piece was the eagle, delicately trimmed with smilax. Just beneath came the crossed flags, below which was the word "Welcome," and then came the clasped hands. The dimensions of this magnificent design were 7x5 1-2. It contained, at the least, 2000 asters, and in its construction fifteen men were employed fifteen hours.

The elaborate decorations by Hermann Buckholz of Springfield, which have delighted the eyes of all frequenters of the building during the week, added to the beauty of the scene, and remained unchanged, except that the paintings of Gen. Grant and the Goddess of Liberty were transferred to the other side of the organ, so as to make room for a somewhat different decoration for that instrument.

The tables were arranged in two divisions, the dividing line being at about the center of the hall. There were eleven tables in each division, each table about sixty feet long. The space between the tables was about eight feet, and that which marked the division about the same. Sixty plates were laid at each table, which made the total number of plates for the twenty-two divisions a little more than 1300. In addition to this forty-seven plates were laid at the platform tables. The wants of this great company were attended to by Mr. Dooling, his foreman and two assistants and twenty-five waiters.

When the veterans and others tendered their tickets to the door tenders they were asked to pass up into the galleries, and from 8 until nearly 9 p. m. a steady stream of humanity filed into them. At the latter hour, the signal was given. Reeves' band struck up a lively air and the great throng filed down to the tables.

At the guests' table, which ran the whole length of the table, were seated Department Commander of Massachusetts George H. Innis, Gen. William T. Sherman, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner of Minnesota and Charles S. Devens of Massachusetts, Hon. Warner Miller of New York, His Excellency Governor Brackett, His Honor Mayor Hart, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. Henry H. Sprague, president of the Massachusests senate, Hon. William E. Barrett, speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives and many others.

Commander-in-Chief Veazey and ex-Commander-in-Chief Alger came upon the platform during the banquet, and were tendered an ovation. About an hour and a quarter was spent in discussing the elaborate menu. At the close of the material feast a great deal of time was spent in trying to get the great company into such a mood as to allow the speaking to proceed. Neither Commander Innis, Col. Taylor, Gen. Alger, Gen. Veazey or Maj. Merrill seemed to be able to subdue the tumult with their words. It was only when Governor Brackett rose to speak, and was given the most cordial reception which has characterized his rising at all the Grand Army banquets and camp fires at which he has spoken this week, that comparitive quiet was restored, and his full resonant voice and graceful periods were the first that were heard, probably, ten feet away from the platform.

Stirring addresses were made by Commander Veazey, Gens. Sherman, Sickles, Warner, Fairchild, Alger, Devens, Maj. Merrill, Corp. Tanner and Governor Brackett.

At the conclusion of the addresses the assemblage joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and the banquet was a thing of the past.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Continuation of the Annual Meeting—Its Membership is 102,523.

The exercises at the convention of the Women's Relief Corps in Tremont Temple opened with the ode of the order; the Lord's Prayer was repeated in concert, then the convention gave its attention to business. A letter was read from Phil Kearney post 10, Grand Army, of Richmond, Va., acknowledging the receipt of contributions for decorating the graves of Union soldiers in the south. Floyd Clarkson, department commander of the Grand Army of New York, made an address to which Mrs. Whittenmeyer responded. Commander Clarkson was then decorated with the eighth national badge of the order and escorted from the hall.

Business was resumed with the reading of some resolutions by Mrs. Emma S. Hampton, past national president, which related to important secret business of the order.

The committee which was appointed to visit the encampment, Mrs. Knowles, chairman, returned to the convention and reported that they were cordially received, and brought the greetings of the the comrades.

Mrs. E. Florence Barker, president of the general committee, and Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood of Ohio, were escorted to the headquarters of Gen. Sherman by Past Department Commander Goodale. They extended him an invitation to be present at the camp fire this evening, which he accepted. He was given one of the handsome souvenir badges of the convention.

Excellent speeches were made during the morning by Mrs. Scott of Missouri, Mrs. E. Florena Barker, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood and Mrs. Lowd.

The membership of the Relief Corps is announced at 102,523.

Visitors Going Home.

There is a great demand for berths on trains, and staterooms on boats, for this week at the different railroad offices in this city, the Boston and Maine being the only company having a large number for sale. At the office of the Fall River line in the Old State House, there has been a rush for stateroom tickets ever since Monday, and the supply for to-day is exhauted. Moreover, there are but very few for Saturday. At the Stonington line office the agent had a few berths for Washington; for accommodations to other points there is a great demand. At the office of the Hoosac Tunnel route there were a few berths left on the principal trains this week. It is thought that by to-night all the tickets will be sold.

Sudden Death of a Veteran.

Abizer Veazie, aged about 60, and a member of Edwin Libby post 16 of Rockland, Me., died at Malden at Canton hall, where the post has been entertained by the Hiram G. Berry post 40. Mr. Veazie was reading a paper when he was seized with a hemorrhage, and he expired in a few minutes. This sudden death has cast a sudden gloom over both posts. Mr. Veazie was a well-known citizen of Rockland. During the war he served in the Maine cavalry.

A lady from Littleton, N. H., who is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, was stricken with paralysis in this city Tuesday evening, and died last evening.

MEXICAN WAR VETS.

Greatly Thinned Ranks Assemble at Their Annual Reunion.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The annual reunion and dinner of the Massachusetts volunteers in Mexico took place at the American house. About seventy-five of the veterans put in an appearance and enjoyed themselves hugely in recalling the times long since dead. Harry M'Glenen, the commander of the Massachusetts veterans, officiated, and declared that it was the proudest day of his life to meet so many of the "old boys" once again. The names of the men present were enrolled and then they adjourned to the dining room and partook of a most enjoyable dinner. Comrade M'Glenen presided and was visibly affected as he alluded to the memories that were brought to his mind by the gathering of so many men that were endeared to him from his earliest youth.

Gen. George W. Morgan of Ohio, the only living commissioned officer of the Mexican war, was the first speaker. The general expressed his surprise at meeting so many of "the young men" to-day who are blooming as it were, by time. The services of the Massachusetts men in the Mexican war were highly praised, and the name of Capt. George Lincoln, who died during the war, was especially mentioned as one who not only reflected credit upon Massachachusetts but also upon the whole United States. The general expressed the universal sentiment, that of the gathering, that it was the happiest day of his life.

The second speaker was Gen. Samuel Chamberlain, who related incidents and experiences of the war with Mexico, and declared that the war was one of the justest that had ever been fought in the world. The man, continued the general, who invents one of those destructive instruments of war does more for peace than all the peace societies and Quakers in the world, as the existence of such machines makes wars almost an impossibility. In closing the general expressed the hope that the association with their wives and children would meet six years from now, when the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Mexican war would be celebrated.

Hon. Charles J. Noyes, ex-speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, the guest of the association, was introduced and spoke feelingly of the services of the Mexican veterans. An allusion made by the speaker to the late commander, Isaac Hull Wright, brought the old "boys" to their feet with the sentiment expressed by Mr. M'Glenen, "May peace be unto his soul."

The gathering was by far the most touching one that has been held in Boston this week, and every man present—many of whom were veterans of two wars—could not keep their tears from running down their scarred faces.

The chairman, Harry M'Glenen, expressed the emotion that he felt in every word he uttered.

After speeches by many of the old comrades, the re-union came to a close with many expressions that they should all meet again.

Reception to Mrs. Logan.

A delightful reception was given to Mrs. Logan at "The Wayside," Hawthorne's old home, in Concord, by Mr. and Mrs. D. Lothrop, the present occupants of the interesting old house. Hon. John D. Long presided over the literary exercises, which included a poem by John G. Whittier, written for the occasion, and remarks by Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, the author of "America," Rev. A. E. Winship, Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody and others.

NO CONCLUSION REACHED.

Republican Senators Disagree on the Election Bill Question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Thirty-nine Republican senators held a very inharmonious caucus over the federal elections bill last night and adjourned without reaching a conclusion. The meeting developed the fact that about fifteen Republican senators prefer adjournment to passing the bill. Messrs. Quay and Cameron strongly represented the political inexpediency of passing the bill now; Senator Aldrich favored adjournment of the senate and Mr. Plumb opposed the bill out and out. Messrs Hoar and Spooner favored the bill, the latter telling his associates that it must be passed now if ever. There were sharp retorts to these speeches, and the caucus adjourned at 10:30 without taking a vote on future action.

Republicans Organize.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Republican congressional committee has completed its organization. Hon. Thomas H. Carter of Montana was elected secretary of the committee and Edward C. O'Brien of New York treasurer. After Sept. 1 Hon. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa will participate actively in the management of the campaign as the representative of the Republican national committee. Steps have been taken to have the subject of "tariff reform" discussed at the various county fairs in New York state, where it is expected there will be joint discussions with representatives of the "Free Trade league."

Life's Work Ended.

HARTFORD, Aug. 15.—Dr. Charles Steele Thomson, the oldest living graduate of the Yale Medical college, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Postmaster Kinney. He was 90 years old. He was in active practice in New Haven for nearly fifty years, retiring about seven years ago.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Dublin is reveling in a ghost sensation.

Reports from Guatemala point to an early peace.

Parliament will be prorogued on Monday, Aug. 18.

A great forest fire is raging in the White mountains.

The widow of Gen. Garibaldi is to marry a Leghorn physician.

Styria was ravaged by storm and flood and many persons were drowned.

Germany is expected to use its influence against Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Nine persons were injured, some of them fatally, by the falling of a house in Pesth.

The platform of the Texas Democrats declares against the Australian ballot system.

Eight persons were badly injured by a collision on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

Fire has destroyed one-half of the town of Monetier, France. Forty persons were injured.

Three Presbyterian missionaries from this country have been murdered in the Soudan.

The Swiss government has ordered the William Tell stories expunged from all histories.

Apples will be a luxury indeed next winter, the crop being the smallest in many years.

An explosion in the Kendall soap factory, Providence, injured sixteen workmen, two fatally.

Capt. Puloit has been dismissed from the Canadian service for failing to watch American fishermen.

William Minnehan of Biddeford, Me., who dropped his child into the river, is to be arraigned for murder.

The phylloxera has invaded the wine district of Marne in France and also the Rhine district in Germany.

Sir William Vern on Harcourt attacked the British house of lords as a standing obstruction to useful legislation.

Col. J. W. Coveney will probably succeed Josiah Quincy as secretary of the Massachusetts state central committee.

Grand Master Sargent says that no strike of the locomotive firemen has been ordered on the New York Central railroad.

A marble bust of ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin has been placed in the senate chamber at Washington. Also one of Thomas A. Hendricks.

The Count of Paris will sail with the Duke of Orleans for New York on Sept. 24, on board the Germanic. The Count of Paris will not remain long in America, and his first visit will be to the Virginia battlefields.

A death mask of the features of John Boyle O'Reilly was taken at the request of members of his family. Mrs. O'Reilly has already a fine bust of the deceased poet, but it is not impossible that another may be made with this mask as a guide.

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 107. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ANOTHER

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

SEASHORE LOTS

— AT —

Houghs Neck,

QUINCY, MASS.,

Friday AND Saturday,

AUG. 22d & 23d, 1890,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Free Clambake Each Day at 1 o'clock P. M.

Free Tickets on Electric Railroad from Quincy to Houghs Neok.

The Land Company has had so many urgent requests since the auction sale in July to have another sale this Summer, that it has finally consented to do so. There were more than

One Hundred Lots Sold

at the last auction sale, many of them at less than their actual cost to the Company, but subsequent events have justified the Land Company in taking the course it did in selling at auction a certain number of its lots at the best price they would bring, without reserve of any kind, as the Company has sold at private sale over

THIRTY LOTS

since the auction at prices greatly in advance of the auction sale prices, and as there are already over **half a dozen houses** in process of construction on the property.

The Land Company gets its return in this way for the sacrifices and expenses it incurs in having the auction sales.

Many lots bought by individuals at the last auction sale, less than one month ago, have been resold by them at **an advance of from ten to fifty per cent. These are facts which can easily be verified.** This will undoubtedly be the

Last Auction Sale

the Land Company will ever have, as it will be able to sell the balance of its lots to better advantage and less expensively at private sale now that the property has been fully advertised.

No one will question the fairness of the last auction sale or say that the lots were not sold to the **highest bidder and without reserve.**

This auction sale will be conducted in the same fair manner.

Terms of sale will be the same as at the auction sale in July, and are most liberal.

Purchase price may be paid either in cash, or one-fourth cash and three-fourths mortgage, or monthly payments in sums not less than $5 each.

A deposit of $10 will be required on each lot at time and place of sale.

Terms will be more fully stated at time of sale.

For tickets and information inquire by letter or in person of:

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston;

LEWIS J. BIRD & CO., Auctioneers, 244 Washington Street, Boston:

BRYANT N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy;

FLETCHER & SCOTT, Post Office Block, Brockton;

H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy and 83 Devonshire Street, Boston;

J. H. BURDAKIN, Dedham, and at the office of this paper.

Quincy, Aug. 15. d7t,p2w

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

WANTED.—Two good Carpenters. Apply to JOHN BEIGFORC, No. 11 Newcomb place.
Quincy, Aug. 15—2t Aug. 16—1w

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Furnished house and stable at Germantown for balance of season. For terms, &c., apply to FRANK F. CRANE, No. 4 Chestnut street.
Aug. 14. 6t

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located in West Quincy. Apply to Rouleau Bros., Lock Box 26, West Quincy. Aug.13 6t

FOR SALE.—A bargain. Provision, butter, cheese and egg wagon; also harness. Apply at LEDGER office. A 13 2t

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

MADAME DUPONT

OF NEW YORK,

CARD READER,

Has engaged rooms at the Robertson House for a short time, where she can be consulted on Business and Matrimonial Affairs.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

TUESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 5 and 6 to 9.

Quincy, Aug. 14. 2t

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

Principal Lull.

The Milford Gazette says: "Expressions of disappointment and regret at the loss of Principal Lull of the high school have been general this week, although no other result was anticipated when the school committee, after asking and being informed what sum would retain him, offered to split the difference, in horse jockey fashion. There is little doubt that, if the committee, on learning of Mr. Lull's offer from Quincy, had at once voluntarily tendered him an increase of $100 in salary, it would have resulted in keeping him here, but after asking him for his terms, and then offering him one half of the $200 increase asked, nothing short of his resignation could naturally be expected. Mr. Lull's services, with his ten years' experience in the high school, would have fully justified the committee in granting him the other $100, and we believe the sentiment of the community would have endorsed their action, as it now criticises it. To be sure, there are plenty of teachers to be had, but it is poor economy to experiment for the right man among fifty or 100 applicants, when only $100 would have insured the retention of a man whose capabilities have been fully proved. However, the die is cast, and we congratulate Quincy, even though it be at Milford's expense. Mr. Lull's family will remain here for the present, possibly until spring."

Pittsfield Statistics.

The assessors have completed the assessment part of their business and find the total valuation of the town $10,301,406, of which $7,477,965 is real estate and $2,062,141, personal. Of this total $5,828,495 in real estate and$1,580,580 personal are in the fire district limits. The rate will be $18.25 on a $1,000, including the fire district. The rate for the town is $14.60, and for the fire district $3.65. The rate last year was $16.55 or $1.70 less than now, though there was a goodly increase in valuation. The bank stock owned by residents residents is assessed at $761,300. The number of polls is 4,865.

This increase is made necessary by the increase of the appropriations made this year over those made a year ago. In 1889 the town voted appropriations amounting to $145,372, and the fire district voted appropriations of $23,147, a total of $168,419. This year the town voted $167,000, and the fire district $26,699, a total of $193,699 and an increase over last year of $15,180. The increase in the fire district valuation the past year has been $380,084, largely in real estate. The assessors will finish their work in about a fortnight and hand their books to the collector of taxes.—*Pittsfield Journa*

Leather Advancing.

Before long the price of shoes will take a decided rise. For the last few months the demands on the leather dealers have been greater than the supply, and now that the reserve stock is exhausted the price of leather has risen rapidly, an average of about ten per cent. This rise has taken place during the last week and has not yet affected the manufacturers or the retail dealers. Large dealers seem pleased with the prospect, as the leather trade has been exceedingly dull during the last three or four years. Representatives of some of the large retail dealers in shoes said that the rise in hides would scarcely affect their business this season, but would cause a rise of probably ten per cent. by next season.—*Haverhill Bulletin.*

Dangerous Crossing.

The Old Colony will neglect putting gates at the crossing on Willard street, near the depot, until they will be called on to pay heavy damages. Nearly all day trains are passing to and fro, and as there is considerable passing of teams and pedestrians it should be looked after a great deal better than it is at the present time.

The Cape Cod Daily Item.

Cape Cod has its first daily newspaper, the Item, issued by George Otis the publisher of the successful weekly Item at Yarmouthport. It is a bright little sheet and will prove a welcome visitor to many towns on the Cape.

Here, Mr. Commissioner.

A writer of the Weymouth Gazette says: "While passing through the streets of Quincy recently we noticed a nicely painted sign-board which stated in bold lettering that it was a certain number of miles to East Abington. This does not signify that the Quincy fathers are unmindful of the change from East Abington to Rockland, made years ago, but it is hardly in keeping with the customary enterprise of our new and neighboring city. Then too, Rockland should receive proper recognition."

Woburn's Valuation.

The valuation of the city of Woburn is $8,918,306, against $8,692,463. The real estate gain was $340,539, the personal loss, $104,696. Number of polls, 2,743.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised August 16:

Biddach, Alex.
Chesser, Alex.
Collins, Arthur
Clark, George
Carter, Charles H.
Crane, Nathan J.
Chadwick, M.
Driscoll, Michael
Donavan, Michael
Elsworth, Harry
Forspyy, Mr. R.
Forrester, Isaac.
Fisher, O. P.
Harying, H. H.
Hanson, Trillyof
Hicks, Howard
Johnson, C. A. A.
Johnson, Charles
Johnson, Annie
Larson, Louisa
Lovett, E. M.
Mohegan, James
O'Connor, Moses
Peare, Thos. L.
Randlett, Mary
Spear, W. H.
Simons, Wm.

MASONIC VISITATIONS.

The Twenty-fourth District—Henry O. Fairbanks, D. D. G. M.

The dates for the Masonic visitations in the Twenty-fourth Masonic District, of which the Rt. Wor. Henry O. Fairbanks of this city is the deputy grand master, are announced as follows:—

Satucket, East Bridgewater,—Tuesday, September 16. H. L. Morse, W. M.

Puritan, Whitman,—Wednesday, September 24. J. L. Batchelder, W. M.

St. George, Campello,—Wednesday, October 1. W. R. Keith, W. M.

Paul Revere, Brockton,—Tuesday, October 7. F. E. Shaw, W. M.

John Cutler, Abington,—Tuesday, October 14. E. W. Calkins. W. M.

Rural, Quincy,—Thursday, October 23. C. A. Pitkin, W. M.

Fellowship, Bridgewater,—Tuesday, November 4. G. M. Hooper, W. M.

Norfolk Union, Randolph,—Wednesday, November 12. W. H. Balkham, Jr., W. M.

C. A. Pitkin, worshipful master of Rural Lodge, will act as deputy grand marshal.

Avon's Pride.

The large shoe factory nearly completed at Avon will be dedicated August 28 in grand style. It was built by the Avon Benefit Association and will be occupied by John Peach of Randolph. There will be a reception, addresses by prominent gentlemen from neighboring towns, followed by a grand ball. There will be a special train to Quincy and other stations.

BRAINTREE.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Minchin and child are at Crescent Beach, near Chelsea.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bier and sister, have gone to visit relatives in Milford for a few weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Bates and their grandchild, Lucy, visited friends in Middleboro on Thursday.

Mr. Azel R. French, his daughter Miss M. L. French and his niece Miss A. M. Brooks, leave on Monday morning for Poland Springs, Me.

Miss Mabel Fernald and her cousin, Miss Maud Mayall of Boston, leave on Saturday for a visit to their uncle, Dr. H. C. Graves and family, at their summer home at Newport.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, pastor of the Baptist church, Vineyard Haven, will occupy the pulpit of the First Congregational church tomorrow. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. Frank P. Hill, who bought in the spring the Asa T. Pratt estate on Shaw street, East Braintree, has had the dwelling-house very tastefully painted by E. M. Litchfield of Quincy. It looks fine.

Dea. Wiliard Torrey and wife of Grotton, Mass., are at present the guests of the Deacon's brother, Dr. N. Torrey, of South Braintree. The Deacon is in his 79th year and looks, laughs and acts, like a man much younger.

Secretary of the Interior Noble, was the guest of Judge French on Wednesday. It appears that the Secretary, who is a fine appearing gentleman, graduated at Yale in the same class with Judge French, that was in 1851, about forty years ago. The secretary's time was limited in Braintree, owing to the prominent position he holds in the Grand Army organization, requiring his presence in Boston, so that the only leading man in Braintree, Judge French, had the opportunity, (which was accidental) of introducing Secretary Noble to our honored Town Clerk, Mr. Samuel A. Bates the largest man, as Mr. Bates himself laughingly remarked in our presence, that's in Braintree. This was not intended as a slight to Judge French.

Fire at Milton.

The building in East Milton used by Charles Fish as a storehouse, was burned Friday afternoon about four o'clock. Mr. Fish is the man who lights the street lamps in Milton and used this building to store his naphtha. About twelve barrels of the liquid were consumed. The total loss will be about $300. It is supposed the fire was set by mischievous boys. The smoke was heavy and black, and large numbers came from surrounding towns, thinking it was a serious conflagration.

TODAY'S COURT.

John Paul, a tramp, sent to State Farm at Bridgewater for six months.

Moses J. McGaughey of Randolph, for being drunk, fined $5 and costs. Committed.

William Isaac, for being drunk, fined $5 and costs. Committed.

George Dodge of Braintree, for an assault on Ponapona Salatona, found guilty and fined $5 and costs.

Daniel E. Donovan of Weymouth, for an assault on Alexander Murray, paid $5 and costs.

John A. McCannell of Braintree, for being a common drunkard, sentenced to four months in the House of Correction.

Christadelphian Services.

At French's hall, at 7.30 P. M., there will be a lecture delivered by Mr. W. J. Smith of Boston. Subject: "The Good Confession, or is Christ King of the Jews?" All are welcome.

HOUGHS NECK.

Miss Mattie Kingsley and Miss Mabel Bard of Brookville are at Pierce's Hotel, Quincy, for a few days.

The Quincy Yacht Club held one of their regular hops at the Club House last evening. Among those present were Mr. George B. Dewson, Mr. George E. Farrington, Mr. Porter, Mr. James H. Slade, Jr., Mr. Henry Souther, Mr. Wilson Marsh, Mr. Fred C. Estes, Mr. Charles P. Brackett, Mr. Charles W. Hall, Mr. Lewis Bass, Jr., Mr. Walter B. Holden, Mr. Carl Lane, Mr. John Hall, Jr., Mr. Tileston, Mr. Fox, Mr. John E. Jackson, Mr. Mendum, Mr. Bullard, Mr. C. E. Backus, Miss Edna M. Aldrich, Miss Hanlon, Miss Belle Temple, Miss Millie Temple, Miss May Alden, Miss Mira Eastman and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Morton.

A much smaller party was in attendance than at the last hop but a pleasant time was enjoyed.

To better accommodate the crowds who will probably visit the beach Sunday, half hour trips will be run the entire day to and from the beach.

The following is a list of letters which have been uncalled for at the Houghs Neck post office: Miss Lulu White, Mr. Danay Smith, Mr. Henry Shepard, Mr. S. M. Smith, Mr. L. M. Smith, Mary E. Reed, Mr. Arza B. Keith, Charles L. Brainerd, Mr. Wallace E. Cobb, Mary Connor, Grace Caswell, Charles Frank.

The occupants of the cottages on Great Hill follow:—

GUILD COTTAGE,—Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs, Lewis Bass, Mr. Lewis Bass, Jr., Mr. Alva M. Bass, Quincy.

HOBB COTTAGE,—T. Henry Ramsdell, Harriet L. Ramsdell, H. Alice Ramsdell, Master Charles H. Ramsdell, Master Elmer P. Ramsdell, Mrs. E. Melinda Ramsdell, all of West Newton.

NEVERSINK COTTAGE.—Mr. and Mrs. George Mullen and family of Roxbury Highland, Undertaker James F. Mullen of Cambridgeport, Miss Harrington, Miss McGuire, Miss Hannah Boyce, Mr. Daniel Sullivan of Cambridgeport, Mr. Charles McGuire of Winter Hill, Miss Lulu Kelly of Cambridge.

EVANS COTTAGE.—J. A. Evans, May Evans, Warren Evans, Lillian Evans, Charles Higby and Master Willard Evans.

UPHAM COTTAGE.—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Upham and family.

MASCOT COTTAGE.—Miss Nellie Daly, Miss Annie Daly, Miss Mary Daly, Miss May Noonan, Miss Mary O'Neil of Holbrook.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Morrison, Mrs. Lydia Morrison and Mr. and Mrs. R. Corson of Hyde Park.

PINK COTTAGE.—Mr. and Mrs. Otis H. Weed Jr., and family of Boston.

TWIN COTTAGE.—Mr. Henry Oscar Caryl of Ware, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Tilton of Quincy, guests of Mr. Augustus Amsden of Ware.

NAUSET COTTAGE.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Brazier, Mr. Elmer E. Brazier, Harry B. Brazier, Mr. Frank C. Cummings of Chelsea.

FIDELA COTTAGE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Billings, Herbert A. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Billings and child, Ella F. Billings, Rufus W. Billings.

Mr. W. J. Maguire of Everett is at the Loretto for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. McCaul of Boston are at the Loretto for a week.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt and expressed at the irregularity of the running of the electric cars to Houghs Neck. Many of the business men are greatly inconvenienced and annoyed by this irregularity, being unable to connect with trains to meet engagements. For instance, the car which leaves at 8 o'clock was about twenty minutes late this morning, detained, it was said, by dropping a bundle from the car. But the best of it was this, the officials were intending to turn back without going to the end of the route, where some five or more passengers were waiting patiently; and only on being notified that Mr. Bell was there, the poor unfortunates would have been left until 9 o'clock.

Mr. E. O. Brien leader of the choir connected with the Warren street Baptist church,of Brockton,while bathing near the Linden House yesterday morning, was taken with cramps, narrowly escaping drowning. Mr. E. Kinsley Southworth and the boatman at the Linden, who happened to be near went to the rescue of the gentleman who was at that time entirely exhausted. He was taken to the Linden and excellent care of host and hostess of that Hotel soon brought him around all right. Dr. Welch who attended him, pronounced it the most narrow escape which ever came to his notice.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Braintree.

Edward Richardson to Simon Rogers, $125.

Mary F. Arnold to G. H. Arnold, $60.

In Weymouth.

Willard J. Dunbar to F. E. Studley, $200.
Mrs. A. K. Binney to C. H. Spear, $200.
Caroline B. Lovell to F. R. Lovell, $200.
Michael Sheehy to A. T. Mahoney, $175.

☞ The National Convention of Tailors, now in session, would be a good place to study the seamy side of things.

☞ A fisherman of wide experience and a sunset nose says that the worm of the still furnishes the best bait.

MISS A. A. BARTLETT

WILL REOPEN

At the Old Stand,

BREWER'S CORNER,

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16th, 1890.

Full Line of New Goods.

West Quincy, Aug. 15. d2t,p1w

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED

A COMBINATION OF MALT CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

TONIC AND STIMULANT

Greatest of Spring Remedies

RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists

$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00

MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U.S.A

Dr. W. B. Spencer of San Francisco, has presented a bill of $3,510 for professional services during the last sickness of William Lockerman, the Fruitvale miser, who died recently leaving an estate valued at $32,000. He considers his services valued at $100 a visit. The items of the bill are instructive to those who are contemplating death, leaving a reasonably large estate to cover the physician's bill: Nineteen visits at $100 per visit, $1,900; 130 hours' night detention at $10 each, $1,300; medicines furnished, $10; operation Jan 16, $200; operation two times a day for five days at $20 each, $200; total, $3,610; paid on account, $100. The bill has been cut down by the public administrator to $1,100, and the doctor's claim will be contested for over that sum.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Society of Hygiene, Vienna, has just started an extensive investigation in order to determine what it is necessary to do in order scientifically to prolong life beyond the ordinary limits and to rival the patriarchs of the Scriptures, as compared with whom M. Chevreul himself was but a child. The society has therefore drawn up a circular which it has sent to all the old men of Germany and Austria occupying a certain position in the world, and which contains a multitude of questions about their regimen, their habits, the duration of their intellectual work, the nature of their recreation, their manner of clothing themselves, etc. The good Viennese hope in this way to get up a practical manuel designed for those who wish some day to double their formidable cape of eighty years.—*Iron.*

"Got any 90-cent stamps?" queried a suave looking stranger at the stamp window of the Newburyport post office recently. The postmaster, ever anxious to please, hustled about and finding one of that denomination tucked away, as a leave-over from past administrations, passed it to the stranger, whose eyes glistened as he beheld its color. He laid down his 90 cents and went away. Soon he came back. "Got any more of those stamps?" he asked. He got them, four in number, and then taking a note book from under his arm and glancing at its contents he remarked that the 90-cent stamps he had just purchased were very rare and much in demand by stamp collectors, who were paying between $5 and $6 for them. With this information he departed with the stamps in his pocket and a smile on his face, and the postmaster is thinking what a narrow escape he had from striking a 'pec.—*Newburyport News.*

A little girl of four wise years was visiting with her mother on Main street, and at the dinner table the mother insisted that she should eat the fish and potato on her plate before being helped to dessert. The child turned gravely to her hostess and observed: "Do you know why my mother doesn't keep a pig? It's because she makes me eat up all the swill."—*Springfield Homestead.*

A fine thing in the way of delicately adjusted scales has just been turned out by a Philadelphia firm for the mint at New Orleans. There are two pairs. The larger has a capacity of 10,000 ounces troy, or about 785 pounds avoirdupois, and when loaded to its full capacity will indicate the variation of one-thousandth of an inch. The other pair is intended for lighter work. All of its bearings are of agate. The instrument is believed to be the most delicate in the world. It will give the precise weight of a human hair, and is susceptible to the slightest atmospheric change. A signature written on a card with an ordinary pencil will make a perceptible difference in the weight of the card.

☞ Many a girl who now goes off summering expects to come home with a summer ring on her finger.

☞ The time for a man to pay his liquor bill is "when the due is on the rye."

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15.

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

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ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

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May 28. d3:&w—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Col. B. S. Lovell again has a good lead for the Globe sword. We should not be surprised when the polls are closed that the leader has half a million.

The New Bedford aldermen have instructed the city solicitor to draw up an ordinance providing for an inspector of wires. The Mayor of the city deems it advisable to make such a selection as soon as possible.

Pittsfield being a city elect with a population slightly in excess of Quincy, we give considerable space in our news columns to the returns of its assessors. The valuation, it will be noticed, is smaller by about $3,000,000. Its tax rate especially in the fire districts is excessive. Next year under a city, it will find itself in just the situation Quincy did, being limited in the amount that can be raised by taxation, and that amount considerable smaller than has been raised the past few years.

Brockton always looks forward anxiously to its annual cattle show. The Enterprise says: "There isn't a great deal left of the vacation season. The summer, which began but yesterday, will be over almost before we have time to get our light overcoats out of "hock," and the autumn, with its pleasantly warm days, its pleasantly cool nights and its promise of the glories of cattle show, will be fully upon us. All good things must have an end—even the days when the thermometer is reaching up into the nineties and taking three days' wear in one, out of our constitutions."

The Shoe & Leather Reporter is authority for the statement that cases of nervous prostration are less frequent since low heels came into general use. They allow the whole weight of the body to rest on the foot, remove the tension to which the muscles are subjected by high heels, and keep the calf of the leg in its normal condition. We trust that high heels will go out of fashion entirely, and that our lady friends will see the moral pointed out above.

The reason New England does not boom is because New England does not advertise, says an exchange. There is a whole problem in a nutshell. There are hundreds of opportunities in New England which might be made to yield as good returns as these Southern and Western lands, mines etc., if the same energy and methods were employed to bring them to the attention of investors and develop them. What town, city, state or company in New England employs the push and energy manifested in hundreds of Southern and Western enterprise? How does New England expect to get on in these pushing times unless she pushes as hard and intelligently as other sections?

The only thing needed for New England is that it be advertised, pushed, boomed. It never will be made to advance by whining about its money going South and West. When New England gets to the point where it is willing to enter the race, and train for competition upon even terms it will get its money for its own enterprises. Not before.

Chicago Teacher.—"Yes, corned beef is one of our most famous exports. Now, who can tell me what stands next to corned beef?"

Little boy (triumphantly)—"Cabbage!"

LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION.

Their Monument to Congressman Cox Will Be Unveiled July 4, 1891.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The third day's session of the Letter Carriers' association was called to order yesterday by President Wood. Various resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committee. While the convention awaited the report of the committee on nominations, R. T. Murphy of New York, treasurer of the Cox monument fund, stated that the monument to the congressman was an assured fact.

By wish of the widow of Mr. Cox, the design furnished by Miss Louise Lawson of New York has been selected, and the monument will be unveiled on July 4, 1891. Toward the cost of the monument, $10,000, twenty-seven cities have thus far subscribed $2700, while many others have funds still in the hands of the local committee.

Of the $2700 in the hands of the central committee, New York has subscribed $1600. Resolutions reported by the committee on resolutions were unanimously adopted: That the Letter Carriers' association heartly indorses the efforts of the carriers of the United States to raise a fund for the erection of a monument in memory of their friend Samuel S. Cox, and that a vote of thanks be tendered branch 34 of Boston for its attention and kindness during the present session.

The delegates to the convention were entertained at dinner by the members of the Boston Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit association at the American house.

BEHRING SEA QUESTION

Brought Up and Talked Over in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the house of commons, Alex Hill questioned the government regarding the position of the Behring Sea negotiations. He said that a careful inquiry on the spot had satisfied him that the methods by which British vessels conducted their fishing led to no undue waste of seal life. It was not the case that female seals were recklessly slain.

Sir James Fergusson, speaking for the government, said that no adequate judgment could be formed on the negotiations or on the diplomatic correspondence on the subject until the house possessed Lord Salisbury's final reply, which could not be put upon the table until it had been presented to the United States secretary of state. Cable dispatches just received intimated that this had been done. When the whole correspondence was published he believed this house would be satisfied with the spirit and manner in which the negotiations had been conducted on the side of the British government. The aim of Lord Salisbury's action had been to establish a close time for seals by an international arrangement, and at the same time to prevent the further seizing of British vessels and secure compensation for the seizures already made.

The under foreign secretary's statement was received with marks of approval by the members.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Engineer Killed and Fireman Blown to Atoms—Fifteen Injured.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—The east bound North Shore limited train on the Michigan Central road was badly wrecked at Augusta, Mich. Report says that the limited struck a protruding car of a freight which had been side-tracked. The engine then jumped the track and crashed into the depot, completely wrecking the building, and, it is rumored, killing two boys who were inside. After striking the building the engine ran a few yards and then exploded, blowing Fireman Gregg to atoms and instantly killing Engineer McRoberts. Particulars thus far received do not mention any passengers being killed, although the number of injured is given at from twelve to fifteen.

COMPLETELY TIED UP.

Non-Payment of Wages the Source of Trouble on the Wabash Road.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—All of the switchmen employed by the Wabash railroad company in Chicago have struck and not a wheel is turning. About 300 men left their posts, completely stopping all traffic.

The trouble is over the non-payment of wages. It had been customary to pay the employes on the 15th of each month, but this month the paymaster left St. Louis two days later, so that without rushing he could not reach Chicago until Monday next. This was commadlaated to the yardmaster, who in turn notified the men.

As soon as they heard the news, the switchmen left their posts, completely tying up the road.

Captured at Last.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—Frank Hayner, alias Frank Wilson, who is wanted on charges of forgery, burglary, etc., at Chicago, Boston and Montreal, was arrested at the residence of G. Dusold, six miles west of Morganfield. Haynor joined the John L. Sullivan slugging party and went as assistant treasurer to London and Paris, and after spending all his money, returned to Boston. He is also charged, with others, of stealing the proceeds of the big Sullivan benefit in Boston.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 15.

Wall street's good undertone of trading continued. The opening was strong. Later dealings resulted in some weakening of prices, after which the market steadied. Boston trading was light in volume, but traders seemed to feel fairly well disposed toward the bright side.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42⅝	Nor Pac. pref	51⅛
Central Pacific	32⅝	Oregon Navi	99½
Chi & Northwest	110½	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	145⅝	Pacific Mail	44⅛
Del & Hudson	163½	Reading	43⅝
Illinois Central	111	Texas Pacific	20⅛
Lake Shore	108¼	Union Pacific	60⅜
Missouri Pacific	71⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	13¼
N. J. Central	122½	do pref	26⅝
N. Y. Central	107	Wheel & Lake Erie	37¾
Northern Pacific	34¼	Western Union	83⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	90
Fremn's Bay Land	6½	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28¼	Mexican Central	24⅞
Atchison	42⅝	N Y & N E	49
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	177	Old Colony	172½
Boston & Miane	207	Union Pacific	....
Boston & Prov	260	Wisconsin Central	27¼
Chicago, B & Q	102⅝	American Bell Tel	225
Central Mass	....	New England Tel	52½
do pref	45	Erie Tel	52
Eastern	....	Mexican	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Held firmly; city mills $48 85 to 5 10; city mills patents $5 15 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, $2 95 to 3 55; do fair to fancy, $3 65 to 5 25; do patents $4 75 to 5 75; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 4 90; do straights 4 85 to 5 45.

WHEAT—Higher; No 2 red $1 05¼ to 1 06⅝ elevator.

CORN—Dull; No 2, 54¼ to 54⅝c elevator; steamer mixed 54⅜c.

OATS—Easy; No 3 44c; mixed western 44 to 47c.

COFFEE—Rio firm; fair cargoes 20½c.

SUGAR—Raw fairly firm; refined active; granulated 6 3-16c, cubes 6⅝c.

PORK—Steady; mess, $12 50 to $13 20; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

OUR PORK IN FRANCE

Its Exclusion Said to Be Based on Economic Grounds.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Between Our Government and That of France in Relation to the Importation Into France of Pork and Kindred Products—News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In compliance with the resolution of the senate of last July, calling for all correspondence not already submitted to congress and now in the department of state, touching the efforts made by this government to secure the modification of repeal by the French government to its decree of 1881 prohibiting the importation into France of American pork and kindred American products, the president sent to the senate a letter from the acting secretary of state on the subject, together with a large volume of correspondence between Minister Reid and Secretary Blaine, beginning July, 1889.

The acting secretary, in his letter of transmittal, states that the correspondence discloses the important fact that the French government now practically places its exclusion of our pork products upon economic instead of sanitary grounds. This policy of exclusion, says Mr. Wharton, for the protection of the domestic products of France, is applied only to the United States, and the department has protested against the discrimination as unjust.

The correspondence includes statements by the secretary of agriculture to the secretary of state of the prohibitive edicts and regulations, but the most important portion is contained in a long letter addressed by Mr. Reid to M. Ribot on July 3 last. In this he reminds the minister that relying on apparent assurances that the French government would repeal the prohibition on pork, the American house of representatives voted to remove the existing duty of 30 per cent. on pictures and statues. Now that the prohibition still stands the senate committee has amended the tariff bill by reimposing this duty, and there is danger that the senate will approve their action.

The grievance, says Mr. Reid, lies not in the size of the duty imposed on American pork, but in discrimination in favor of European countries and against a historic friend by absolute prohibition of the American product in the ground of its bad quality. Mr. Reid points out that the most rigorous examination of the products by French scientists has been challenged. He shows that the French government is not only depriving its people of a cheap and wholesome article of food, but is also robbing its treasury of a large amount of duties which the importation of pork products would naturally bring. The French steamers have lost a valuable line of freight and the grocers and peddlers of France a staple and useful trade. The only persons to profit by the exclusion and lack of competition with American pork are the small class of middlemen, who are thus enabled to exact larger profits.

Mr. Reid adds that there is no real competition between the American salted pork and the French fresh pork. They are sold to entirely different classes and the statistics do not show that the price of French pork has at any time been affected by the presence or absence of the American importation. In conclusion Mr. Reid says:

You have a product—to take one example out of many—more important to France than pork is to the United States. We import it more largely than you ever imported our pork. Nobody in the United States says that our pork is diseased, but your own public men have again and again admitted the adulteration of French wines. Never in late years in the senate of the United States has such a whisper been heard about pork; but it is less than a month since the French senate has been debating a bill to prevent the percentage of sulphates or of soda in French wines which the French Academy of Medicine pronounced deleterious to health; and in the course of that debate it was openly admitted that other drugs were used, against which it was not so easy to guard.

There is a growing and already successful wine industry in the United States. Surely it is not wise for French statesmen, by persistence in what our people think a calumniation of our product, to drive American statesmen to listen to French exposure of their own, and to consider whether, if France still prefers prohibition to duties, the United States has not greater reason to do the same.

But I refuse to follow that thought. Keenly as we feel the indefensible nature of your decree, we are most anxious to avoid even a suggestion of possible retaliation. That is a path not to be entered lightly, or without full consideration of the mutual injuries to which it may lead. The business of diplomacy at any rate, is to make trade easier and national relations more cordial—not to embitter them. We prefer to present the facts and rely upon French good will, French justice and French sagacity.

Senator Farwell Seriously Sick.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Kenna is not the only senator whose illness is giving family and friends much solicitude. Senator Farwell of Illinois has been confined to his bed at the Normandie for over three weeks past with serious kidney troubles. The most skilful physicians the senator's wealth can command have been in attendance upon him, but he seems to make no progress toward recovery, and his family and friends are discouraged.

A New Departure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—As a result of correspondence with Secretary Windom, it was announced at the treasury department yesterday that the offers for the sale of silver were at rates ranging from $1.14 to $1.15 1-4 and that the department accepted all of the offers at prices below $6.15. It is now understood that hereafter the same publicity will be given to the government's silver transactions as is now given to its bond operations.

Nothing in It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Proctor said, just before leaving the city, that it was absurd to give any sensational significance to his proposed visits to the posts on the northern frontier. It was merely, he explained, the usual annual inspection of the posts and had no special significance whatever.

Population of Providence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The population of Providence for 1890 is 132,043 against 104,857 in 1880, an increase of 27,186, or 25.93 per cent.

THE WEATHER INDICTAIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Forecast for New England: Cooler; generally fair weather; northwesterly winds.

Cheap in Price.
Good in Quality.
Ecru in Color.
SIZES 18 TO 30.

WHAT?
Ladies' Corsets
—FOR—
39c. a Pair
—AT—
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

GEORGE H. BROWN & CO.

Have desirable house lots in all parts of the City for sale on easy terms, and money loaned to build.

Also large variety of estates for sale and to let.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

TWO OUT OF THREE.

League Leaders' Record in the Boston Series.

ERRORS IN THE FIRST INNING

lose a Game for the Phillies—Hartford Club Disbands—Standing of the Clubs—Remarkable Bicycle Riding at Hartford.

The National League clubs are more closely bunched now than at any previous time since the season began. Brooklyn maintains its hold on first place, despite the strong play of Boston. Yesterday's winners were Brooklyn, New York, Cleveland and Chicago, and these are the figures:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	94	62	32	.659
Boston	96	60	36	.622
Philadelphia	95	58	37	.610
Cincinnati	94	57	37	.600
Chicago	95	50	43	.526
New York	95	42	56	.442
Cleveland	94	30	64	.319
Pittsburg	93	19	74	.204

The Players' League.

The Brotherhood games yesterday resulted in victories for Boston, New York, Chicago and Buffalo, and the table stands thus:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per c.t
Boston	92	55	37	.597
Chicago	96	55	41	.572
Brooklyn	99	55	44	.555
New York	94	52	42	.553
Philadelphia	96	51	45	.531
Pittsburg	88	40	48	.454
Cleveland	91	39	52	.428
Buffalo	90	26	64	.288

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug 15.—A home run by Caruthers in the seventh inning and a wild throw by Nichols in the tenth inning, with plenty of time to make the play, did the business for Boston, and sent the league leaders off with the two games out of the three in the present series. Attendance 3901.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Collins, 2b	5	2	2	4	0	3	7	0
Pinkney, 3b	4	0	3	5	0	1	3	1
Burns, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Foutz, cf	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Terry, p	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
Daly, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	14	1	0
G. Smith, ss	5	0	1	1	0	3	4	0
Caruthers, lf	4	1	1	4	0	2	0	0
Clark, c	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	1
Total	40	6	11	19	0	30	15	3

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	2	4	0	2	7	0
Tucker, 1b	4	1	0	0	1	11	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	1	3	4	0	2	1	0
Brodie, rf	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lowe, cf	5	0	1	1	1	3	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	1	0
Ganzel, c	4	0	2	2	1	9	2	2
C. Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nichols, p	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	39	4	9	12	6	30	19	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—6
Boston	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, Boston 1. Home run—Caruthers. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Burns, Long 2. Three-base hits—Collins, Pinkney. Stolen bases—Brooklyn 3, Boston 2. Base on balls—Brooklyn 3, Boston 2. Base on errors—Brooklyn 2, Boston 1. Struck out—Brooklyn 9, Boston 3. Double plays—Collins unassisted; Smith, Ganzel and Tucker. Umpire—Powers.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The New Yorks won in the game with the Phillies by a lively rally in the fifth inning. Welch strained his leg in the fourth and retired, Rusie taking his place. Clark went to third and Buckley caught.

New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—New York 7, Philadelphia 4. Errors—New York 3, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Welch, Rusie and Clark; Buckley, Smith and Clements.

Cleveland, 15; Pittsburg, 0.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—Beatin was in fine form and held the Pittsburgs down to three hits. The visitors played loosely in the field.

Cleveland	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	7	4	—15
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland 18, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Cleveland 1, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Hecker and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Boston received six bases on balls in the first inning, which, combined with two base hits and two fielding errors, gave them six runs. "Buff" braced up then, but the game was lost, as the Phillies could do nothing with Radbourn. Attendance 1874.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
Stovey, rf	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kelly, c	3	2	0	0	0	6	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	13	1	0
Richardson, lf	4	1	2	2	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	2	3	0	2	4	0
Quinn, 2b	5	1	3	3	0	1	1	0
Irwin, ss	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	1
Radbourn, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	35	7	10	11	2	27	13	1

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Shindle, ss	4	1	1	1	1	2	4	0
Fogarty, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mulvey, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	8	1
Wood, lf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Pickett, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Farrar, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
Milligan, c	4	1	3	4	0	6	2	2
Buffinton, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	3	6	8	2	27	15	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston 1, Philadelphia 1. Two-base hits—Nash, Milligan, Griffin. Stolen bases—Boston 6, Philadelphia 1. Base on balls—Boston 11, Philadelphia 3. Base on errors—Boston 1, Philadelphia 1. Struck out—Boston 3, Philadelphia 6. Double plays—Mulvey and Milligan; Shindle, Pickett and Farrar. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

New York, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The New Yorks defeated the Brooklyns again after a hard fought game. John Ewing weakened in the last inning, and Ward's men all but tied the score.

New York	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4

Base hits—New York 11, Brooklyn 6. Errors—New York 3, Brooklyn 4. Batteries—Ewing and Ewing, Sowders and Andrews.

Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Chicago took the third game from Pittsburg and stepped into second place. Maul and Baldwin, the pitchers, both did good work.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago 9, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Chicago 3, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Baldwin and Boyle, Maul and Quinn.

Buffalo, 11; Cleveland, 2.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—The Buffalo team had a batting streak, and Twitchell held the home team down.

Buffalo	0	0	3	1	5	2	0	0		—11
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Buffalo 15, Cleveland 5. Errors—Buffalo 3, Cleveland 8. Batteries—Twitchell and Mack, Bakely and Sutcliffe.

End of the Hartford Club.

HARTFORD, Aug. 15.—When Umpire Kelly called play at the Ward street grounds this afternoon the Hartford team was not on the ground. They were in the dressing room ununiformed. Nine balls were pitched over the plate and the game was declared forfeited, 9 to 0. An exhibition game was subsequently played, resulting in a score of 5 to 1 in favor of Newark. President Lang subsequently had a conference with the players and tried to induce them to continue the season on the chance of getting their salaries out of the gate receipts. This the players refused to do. The club was then disbanded and President Lang wired Secretary Braden to that effect. The men have received about $300 in salaries since July 15.

Other Games.

At New Haven—New Haven, 19; Wilmington, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 8; Harrisburg, 3.

GOOD BICYCLE WORK.

Best Five and One-Mile Amateur Records Beaten at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Aug. 16.—For the past week the wheelmen who are at Charter Oak park training for the Hartford Wheel club tournament Sept. 1 and 2 have been trying to lower the best amateur records. Yesterday two attempts were made, one by H. E. Laurie, the celebrated English rider, to beat the five-mile record of 13:43 3-5 held by him; and the other by P. J. Burlo of Boston, to break the one-mile amateur record of 2:37 2-5 made by W. F. Gassler on this track last Wednesday. Both men used safety bicycles.

Laurie made the first attempt and succeeded. The following is the time: Quarter, 42 2-5; half, 1:22 1-5; mile, 2:46; two miles, 5:28 2-5; three miles, 8:13 3-5; four miles, 11; five miles, 13:39 2-5.

This beats all previous records on either safety or ordinary wheels. The best previous American record for five miles of 15:07 2-5 was held by W. A. Rowe. Laurie was paced by fast riders.

P. J. Burlo of Boston next attempted to break the one mile American amateur record of 2:37 2-5 and succeeded, making the mile in 2:36. He also rode with pacemakers. The best English record for a mile safety with solid tire is 2:34 1-5, held by H. E. Laurie. Burlo rode a new machine, on which he had ridden only twice, and consequently did not make as good time as he might. The best one-mile safety record made with pneumatic tire is 2:36 4-5, made by R. J. McCredy in England, but wheelmen here think that the record will be lowered to 2:25 at the Hartford meeting.

WHOLE VILLAGE OBLITERATED.

Contractors Attempt to Hurry Along a Job with a Ton of Powder.

RED CLIFF, Col., Aug. 16.—The contractors for the Denver and Rio Grande railway, finding they could not finish a piece of road according to contract, put in a heavy blast containing a ton of powder, after notifying all the people to leave the town and seek safety further up the mountains. The blast was touched off and after the smoke cleared away it was found that the whole village had almost been demolished. Nothing was left of five houses, while thirty others were badly wrecked and rendered uninhabitable. The houses will be rebuilt at the expense of the contractors. In the meantime thirty-five families will be compelled to live in tents.

He Pleads Not Guilty.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 15.—Jerome Sweet, who about a week ago threw kerosene over his wife, Caroline E. Sweet, and set fire to her clothing, causing her death, was arraigned on the charge of wilful murder. He pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and was held to await the action of the grand jury in September.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Henry E. Dixey's wife has begun a suit for divorce.

Emin Pasha claims to be an independent African adventurer.

Fire is still raging in the Hill Farm mine near Scottdale, Pa.

It is announced that Argentine will issue no more paper money.

Minister Romero says Mexico is fairly on the road to solid progress.

Thomas M. Tierney of St. Albans, Vt., a well known horseman, is dead.

Nearly 400,000 pounds of tea have arrived at Tacoma, Wash., for eastern cities.

This year's catch of the Behring Sea seal poachers is placed at 20,000 skins.

Europe will need 154,000,000 bushels of wheat to supplement its own crops this year.

Stanley thinks France made a good bargain in the African agreement with England.

Englishmen are said to be negotiating for warehouse and dock property in Chicago.

The seizure of the Mattie C. Dyer at Ounalaska is said to be getting all hands into trouble.

Two Pinkerton men were killed in the West Albany freight yards, being caught between cars.

There seems little doubt but that the New York Central strikers have been badly beaten.

A Nebraska man murdered his wife because she disobeyed him, and then committed suicide.

The Boston and Albany road is reported to have refused to take freight from the New York Central.

That Ireland is in danger of a famine, because of the failure of the potato crop, seems generally admitted.

A cloudburst at Colorado Springs, Col., has done $200,000 damage to property and caused the loss of at least two lives.

The recently organized Chemical union in England has already been followed by the formation of an opposition company.

The sub-treasury at New York has received some of the new notes with which to pay drafts for the purchase of silver bullion.

Hon. William Walter Phelps says he is well content with the Berlin mission and has no intention of resigning to run for congress.

It is said that the firemen on the New York Central road threaten to strike unless arbitration of the present trouble is agreed to.

Special agents are to make an investigation of the reported extensive robbery of valuable timber in Minnesota by Canadian timber thieves.

Hundreds of dock laborers at Cardiff have been discharged. The employers have determined to resist the demands of the men. Further troubles are feared.

The report that three missionaries have been murdered in Africa is contradicted, but it is said that three had died and a fourth was dying of fever.

Wreckers derailed an excursion train near Pittsburg, but the cars fell over on the upper side, and a frightful calamity was escaped. Three men were killed and another injured.

Mr. Powell, editor of The Midland Tribune, who was sentenced last week to six months imprisonment in Tullamore jail for publishing a boycott resolution, has been released on account of sickness.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.53, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 16.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1810—It became the duty of the sexton at Quincy to ring bell at noon and 9 P. M.

1832—Evangelical Congregational church officially constituted.

1847—Twelve young men drowned off Squantum.

1852—Mount Wollaston Bank began business.

World Wide.

1759—Eugene Aram hanged.

1777—Battle of Bennington, Vt.; British loss 800, American 100; Americans under command of Stark.

1780—Cornwallis defeated Gates at Camden, S. C., the American loss being nearly a thousand men; Baron de Kalb mortally wounded.

1799—Baron Joubert, famous French general and engineer, killed at Novi.

1812—Surrender of Detroit, Mich., by Gen. Hull.

1837—Death of John Floyd, of Virginia, statesman; born 1770.

1855—Battle of Tchernaya, in the Crimea; 50,000 Russians defeated by the allies with great loss.

1862—McClellan withdrew from Harrison's Landing after the seven days' battle with a reported loss of 70,000 killed, wounded and missing.

1878—Emil Hoedel, who attempted to kill the German emperor, beheaded.

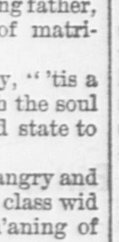
1878—Bismarck's bill for the prevention of the spread of socialism presented to the German federal council.

1878—Gen. Mezentzow, chief of the Russian emperor's private police, assassinated in St. Petersburg.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—Aug. 17.

1860—Depot at South Braintree burned.

World Wide.


OLE BULL.

1483—Edward V and his brother Richard, Duke of York, smothered in the Tower of London.

1657—Death of Admiral Robert Blake, famous English fighter; born 1599.

1785—Death of Jonathan Trumbull, American statesman and early governor of Connecticut. It was to him that Washington applied the term "Brother Jonathan," and hence the name by which the United States is sometimes known.

1786—Death of Frederick the Great of Prussia; born 1712.

1791—Birth of Richard Lalor Sheil, Irish author, dramatist and politician; died 1851.

1809—Death of Matthew Boulton, engineer and partner of James Watt; born 1728.

1830—Charles X of France retired to England.

1862—Fort Sumter bombarded by the Union fleet.

1872—Arrival of Japanese embassy in England.

1880—Death of Ole Bull, violinist, aged 70.

1889—John L. Sullivan convicted at Purvis, Miss., of prize fighting, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment; case appealed. On second trial he was fined $250 and released.

No Evidence to the Contrary.

A young Catholic priest, shortly after beginning his labors in his first parish, received a visit from one of the older fathers. Anxious to show the progress he had made he called up a class in catechism for questioning.

"Biddy Maloney," he began, "stand up."

A slip of a girl, with blue eyes and brown freckles, arose in her place.

"What, Biddy," said the young father, "is meant by the howly state of matrimony?"

"Shure," began Biddy glibly, "'tis a sayson of tormint upon which the soul inters to fit it fer the blissid state to come."

"Och!" cried the questioner, angry and mortified; "to the foot of the class wid ye, Biddy Maloney. It's the m'aning of purgatory ye're afther givin'."

But here the old priest interposed with a quizzical smile. "Not too fast, me young brother," he said restrainingly—"not too fast. Fer aught you and I know to the conthrary the gurrul may be perfectly right."—Harper's Magazine.

Feminine Qualities in Great Men.

Furthermore, I believe that in the highest minds a certain intermixture of this feminine element of intuition with the masculine element of pure reason is always present. Great wits jump; that is to say, they are essentially intuitive. They see at a glance what plodders take years and years to arrive at. There is in all genius, however virile, a certain undercurrent of the best feminine characteristics. I am thinking now not merely of the Raphaels, the Shelleys and the Mendelssohns, but also even of the Newtons, the Gladstones and the Edisons. They have in them something of the womanly, though not of the womanish. In one word, the man of genius is comprehensively human. As he always results from a convergence of many fine stocks upon a single point, so also, it seems to me, he often results from a union or convergence of male and female qualities.—Grant Allen in Forum.

Heart Failure, So Called.

"Heart failure" is interpreted at the health office as meaning heart disease. Dr. McShane, assistant health commissioner, who is acting health commissioner in the absence of Dr. Rohe, says that heart failure is no disease itself, but a result of a disease, and simply means "died for want of breath." Heart disease itself, the doctor says, is an indefinite term as well as heart failure, for there are many kinds of disease of the heart. There are no medical works which give heart failure as the cause of death, as the term simply means a failure of the vital powers from whatever may be the cause. The term heart failure is used of late years because the doctors have nothing else to say, and in many instances it is assigned as a cause when a physician has not made a proper diagnosis of a case.—Baltimore Sun.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT.

If you're told to do a thing,
And mean to do it really,
Never let it be by halves;
Do it fully, freely.

Do not make a poor excuse,
Waiting, weak, unsteady;
All obedience worth the name
Must be prompt and ready.

If you're told to learn a task,
And you should begin it,
Do not tell your teacher, "Yes,
I'm coming in a minute."

Waste not moments nor your words
In telling what you could do
Some other time; the present is
For doing what you should do.

Don't do right unwillingly,
And stop to plan and measure;
'Tis working with the heart and soul
That makes our duty pleasure.
—Phœbe Cary.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

The youth of the present know nothing of the fine times of the Royal lottery. One must be very near the sixties to remember the sheets of white pasteboard, on which the drawn numbers appeared in enormous figures, the cries of the ticket sellers the day before the drawing and the serenades executed the day after beneath the windows of the winners.

This institution of another age disappeared in 1837 with the public games, but in 1805 it was in operation in all the large cities of France, and in Paris the Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, where the lottery had its headquarters, presented three times a month—the 5th, 15th and 25th—a curious spectacle.

The 15th of February of that memorable year which was to finish with the battle of Austerlitz the crowd, as usual, besieged the door of the hotel in which the drawings were made. Noon had just struck, and the late comers who had been unable to get in were impatiently awaiting the decree of fortune in the street. At 12:15 the door opened and the official criers began to shout the five numbers which the innocent hand of a child had drawn from the urn—59, 86, 44, 85, 11. The players received them with groans and hisses, for fate had not favored a single one among those poor people. For some minutes there was a frightful din. Then the throng began to scatter into all the adjacent streets, and the quarter gradually resumed its customary aspect.

Among the victims of this unlucky drawing was a woman of middle age whose attire announced competence and whose features did not lack distinction. She held in one hand a huge wicker basket and in the other an enormous umbrella, which she brandished as she strode along talking aloud, although she was entirely alone. She turned to the right, went down the front steps of the Palais Royal, entered the garden and threw herself upon a bench in the alley which runs parallel with the Rue de Valois.

"Brigand of a blind man!" said she, between her teeth, "rascal of a beggar! he promised me my three in the drawing of the 15th without fail and yet my numbers did not come out!"

This vehement monologue seemed to calm her a little. She opened her basket and took from it a book which she fell to reading attentively. It was a yellow covered volume and bore this seductive title: "The Lock of the True Key of the Imperial Lotteries of France. The Certain Way to Win Annually 42,000 Francs and More with Very Little Money."

While the unlucky gamester was absorbed in this attractive reading a spruce little old man, who had preserved the queue and pigeon wings of the old regime, came and seated himself on the same bench.

He glanced at his neighbor out of the corner of his eye and smiled with a wicked air. A discreet cough revealed his presence to the lady, who at once moved as if to arise. The old man restrained her with a polite gesture and said to her in a very soft voice:

"Kindly excuse me, beautiful lady, for permitting myself to address you without having the honor to be known by you. Perhaps you will pardon my indiscretion when you know that I am the author of the book now claiming your attention."

"What! You are"——

"Marseille Pere, mathematician and professor of luck, Carrefour de la Vannerie, 51, third floor, and I shall be charmed, beautiful lady, to put at your service the fruits of my long experience."

"Ah! yes!" cried the woman with the basket, "I advise you to brag of your experience! Yours is a fine book! It put it into my head to ask numbers of blind men, and for three years I've been playing a triple combination given me by that old rogue Bellanger, the blind man of the Pont au Change, but never have I seen two of my numbers come out simultaneously, and yet they call that animal the blind man of good luck!"

"Pardon, beautiful lady," said the professor of luck in an insinuating tone; "it is true that on page 125 of my little work I recommend blind men, but on page 213 I point out another class of citizens whose advice never fails."

"A famous class, indeed—guillotined persons! Where do you expect me to find them? How should I know any guillotined persons?"

"But, dear lady," resumed M. Marseille Pere, not in the least disconcerted, "may it not happen that a person who has given you numbers might incur capital punishment and ascend the scaffold? In that case my system is infallible—the numbers will come out at the drawing which follows the day of execution.

"If I was only sure of it!" muttered the irascible gamester, already a trifle softened; "but I shall have no such good fortune. That scoundrel Bellanger will never ascend the scaffold. A blind man! Who ever heard of a blind man being guillotined?"

"The fact is that such a thing is hardly probable, and it's very sad, for success would be certain. But you might go elsewhere. Persons sentenced to death are not rare, and with influence one can visit them at Bicetre."

"Oh, yes! and abandon my triple combination which is to bring me nearly a million! And what numbers! 13—87—88. The eighty-eight has not come out for eighteen months. I will put my last ecu on the combination; it shall never be said that the Baronne de Molden drew back!"

With this heroic speech the woman threw her book into the basket, seized her umbrella, suddenly arose and went off without even saying good-by to M. Marseille Pere, mathematician.

This strange dialogue seemed wholly natural in 1805. The Baronne de Molden, an old maid whom the emigration had not corrected of the habit of gambling, represented a type very widely spread at that epoch when the lottery had replaced lansquenet. As to the professor of luck, the race has been perpetuated and can still be found at Monaco, but it was then abundant in Paris. What will never be seen again, it is to be hoped, is a criminal trial like that of the blind man whom the baronne cursed.

The Mardi Gras which followed Feb. 15 that poor devil bundled up his little traps at nightfall and prepared to regain the Hospice des Quinze-Vingts. For more than twenty years he had occupied his place on the Pont au Change, which he had come to consider his personal property.

He was between 50 and 60, still straight and vigorous. Blind at birth he had commenced life by begging in the streets. Later he had succeeded in getting admitted to the Quinze-Vingts, and thanks to some municipal protection he had acquired the privilege of occupying the corner of the Pont au Change and the Quai des Lunettes. Every morning he installed himself there, returning to the hospital only in the evening.

The Revolution had not changed his habits. He had been indifferent to the riots and the executions. Daily, during the terrible years 1793 and 1794, the carts loaded with victims emerged from the conciergerie ten paces from where he sat. The grinding of the wheels, the shouts of the soldiers and the vociferations of the crowd warned him of the passage of the condemned without causing him to suspend the piercing music of his clarionet. It is true that the excitement of the spectacle had no existence for him. He heard the Terror, but did not see it,

This man, whom all Paris knew, called himself Philippe Bellanger. With time he got together a little competency and led an easy life. Begging was not his sole resource. He carved wood with much skill and made trifling objects, which he sold to passers by. But the major part of his revenue was gained by less avowable means. He was reputed to be gifted with the precious faculty of divining the winning numbers in the lottery. Bellanger had many customers to whom he sold infallible combinations. Two or three drawings in which chance favored him had given him vogue, and in 1805 the blind man of good luck, as he was styled, excited the envy of all his confreres in blindness.

In the early days of his prosperity Bellanger had employed a certain Widow Capulet, who served as his guide, and a youth named Pinson, who drew the little wagon loaded with the trifles he fabricated. The widow and the lad fell in love with each other and got married. After five years of faithful service they had abandoned the blind man to go to housekeeping, and the poor devil, reduced to the company of his dog, had experienced a considerable diminution of his receipts. A bitter animosity was engendered in the blind man by this. He did not show it, however, and remained on terms of intimacy with the Pinsons.

On the evening of Feb. 25, 1805, the Mardi Gras already mentioned, as he was making his way to the hospital, he stopped at the Faubourg Saint Antoine, where his former servants lived. He entered the house, saying that he had come to warm himself for an instant and drink a few drops with his friends. He took from his great coat different objects which he placed on the floor beside the stove, among them a bottle of brandy. After drinking, the blind man took up his property and went away, remarking that he was in a hurry.

After his departure Mme. Pinson was about to put in the fire a bit of wood which was beside the stove when she saw fall from it some black grains which seemed suspicious to her. Her husband, on closely examining it, discovered that the bit of wood was hollow and filled with gunpowder. The opening had been very deftly concealed by stopping it up with a big plug. The couple uttered cries of fright which attracted the neighbors. They talked the matter over and decided that the infernal machine could have been brought only by the blind man. He alone had been there and, no doubt, had hidden it under his coat. The Pinsons had no great love for him and did not hesitate to denounce him without delay to the commissary of police. An hour later, Bellanger, who was sleeping tranquilly in his chamber, was arrested, thrown into a fiacre, taken to the force and jailed on the charge of attempted assassination. This might bring him to the guillotine. The chances of the baronne's combination were looking up.

Two months afterward the blind man of good luck was still in prison and was preparing for his trial at the court of assizes. His surname had become bitterly derisory. The authorities had been minute and malevolent in their investigations. They had discovered the causes which led Bellanger to take vengeance on the Pinsons, had noted his skill in carving wood, had established the singular haste with which he had shortened his visit on Feb. 25 and had got together quite a respectable collection of proofs against him.

Bellanger explained nothing, contested nothing. He contented himself with protesting that he was incapable of doing ill to any one. Besides, his lot did not seem to torment him much. The regime of the force greatly resembled that of Quinze-Vingts. Prison or hospital, it is all the same for a man who cannot see, and as he continued his little trade in lottery numbers he did not lack comforts.

Bellanger appeared before the jury of the Seine May 10, 1805. His trial attracted a vast attendance, and it will readily be believed that his clients did not fail to be present. The Baronne de Molden figured in the first row of the reserved places. The accused was defended by a lawyer named by the court, Maitre Lebon, one of the celebrities of the bar of that time. The proofs of the crime imputed to the blind man were not abundant, and not one of them was decisive. Unfortunately, a fireworks maker, summoned as an expert, boldly declared that the bit of wood contained enough gunpowder to blow up the entire quarter. The effect of this testimony was terrible. Vainly Maitre Lebon strove to demonstrate that, even supposing his client capable of having prepared the infernal machine, there was no evidence to show he had brought it to the Pinsons' house. A verdict of guilty was rendered and the court pronounced the sentence of death. Bellanger grew white as marble, but, rising to his feet and turning his sightless orbs toward his judges, said in a firm voice: "I am innocent!" The gendarmes removed him, and that very evening he was transferred to the prison of Bicetre, where those condemned to the death penalty were then confined.

The news of the sentence spread immediately and excited the lottery gamblers to the highest degree. The trade of the blind man of good luck at once became very great, and from the depths of his dungeon he sold millions of numbers. Everybody bought them. The gendarmes, the jailers, and even the judges demanded combinations from the unfortunate man whom the scaffold was about to render infallible.

Bellanger applied for a new trial, but his application was rejected on the 7th of June. The baronne tripled her investment in the lottery drawing of the 15th. On the morning of the 10th criers spread about the streets, shouting, according to the wretched custom of the period: "The decree condemning to the penalty of death a certain individual well known in Paris, Philippe Bellanger by name, will be executed today upon the Place de Greve, etc." The time fixed was 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Already the prisoner had arrived at the conciergerie and commenced to suffer the anguish of the last day of a condemned man. The Place de Greve was packed with the curious. The guillotine was erected. Meanwhile Maitre Lebon and Maitre Colin had conceived the idea of endeavoring to obtain a reprieve for the blind man. The emperor alone had the power to pardon and, two months before he had quitted Paris with the empress for Milan, there to be crowned king of Italy, but in his absence the chief justice could suspend the execution. A retired actor named Beaulieu bore a petition drawn up by the two lawyers to him, and his excellency consented to submit the case to his majesty.

It was time. The clock showed a quarter past 3. The toilet of the condemned man was finished. Old Sanson, the executioner, had given the signal to his assistants, and the procession was about to start for the Place de Greve, when the order to stop proceedings arrived at the conciergerie. Bellanger fainted from joy on hearing the news. He was taken back to Bicetre and the crowd dispersed on seeing the scaffold pulled down.

The baronne soon learned what had happened and was terribly enraged. The drawing of the 15th of June, which was not favorable to her, put the finishing touch to her exasperation, and she declared that she had renounced the lottery.

At that period it took nearly fifteen days to hear from Milan. The public, persuaded that the reprieve was equivalent to a pardon, paid no further attention to Bellanger. People thought so little about him that on the morning of June 28 the passers who saw that the guillotine had been erected during the night on the Place de Greve asked themselves what criminal was about to die. They did not remain long in uncertainty. A few minutes before 9 the cart rattled up and the crowd cried out, "It's the blind man! It's Bellanger!"

It was he, indeed. The pardon had been refused at Milan, and the chief justice, severely reprimanded for having granted a reprieve, had hastened to finish matters.

Bellanger reached the foot of the scaffold. A shiver ran through the crowd when he mounted the steps with the hesitating and heavy tread of the blind. His pale face and sightless eyes appeared for an instant above the knife, which came down rapidly. They heard a loud cry, a hollow sound and all was over.

Thus died the blind man of good luck, and—this is one of the singularities of this strange history—his sad fate inspired very little sympathy, if we may judge from the newspapers of the time, which unanimously approved the execution.

Perhaps the deceived lottery gamblers were bitter against him. Certain it is that by dint of cursing him the baronne fell ill. She remained nearly a month in bed, inveighing against pardoned blind men and against the lottery, and, as she never read anything but the official list of the drawings, she was ignorant of Bellanger's death.

On the 5th of July, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, she was up for the first time when some one knocked violently at the door. She opened it herself, for she had no servant, and Marseelle Pere, the professor of luck, threw himself upon her neck, shouting:

"Victory! You are rich! As I told you it would, your combination came out at the drawing which followed the execution!"

He showed her a paper on which were five numbers:

56—13—81—87—88.

"Unfortunate wretch that I am," murmured the baronne, "I forgot to buy my tickets!"

She stretched out her arms, her lips stammered the three numbers which would have enriched her—13, 87, 88—her limbs stiffened and her face grew ghastly pale. The professor of luck sprang forward to support her, but she fell backward. She was dead. The combination of three had killed her.—Fortune du Boisgobey; translated for The Philadelphia News.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

THE TEN LEPERS.

LESSON VII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 17.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xvii, 11-19. Commit Verses, 15-17—Golden Text, Luke xvii, 17—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

11. "And it came to pass, as He went to Jerusalem." The time draws nigh for Him to be offered up, and "to Jerusalem" is His daily thought, for He Himself said, "It cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem" (chap. xiii, 33); "When the time was come that He should be received up He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem;" "He went through the cities and villages, teaching and journeying toward Jerusalem;" "Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, and all things that are written by the prophets concerning the Son of Man shall be accomplished" (chap. ix, 51; xiii, 22; xviii, 31). At Jerusalem He was to finish the work which the Father had given him to do, and He was pressing on to finish that work. His grand and faithful follower, the apostle Paul, had the same spirit when he said concerning bonds and afflictions, "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy" (Acts xx, 24). We do not know just where our work shall end, nor when it shall be finished, so that the only safe way is to be always found doing unto Him, and with our might, what our hands find to do.

12. "And as He entered into a certain village, there met Him ten men that were lepers, which stood afar off." Utterly unclean, dwelling alone, without the camp (or village, or city), how sad was the condition of these poor men (Lev. xiii., 44-46). Afar off from human help, and sympathy, and friendship; living and yet dead to all the ordinary relationships of life. Consider the leprosy of Miriam, Naaman, Gehazi, Uzziah and the four men at the gate of Samaria (Num. xii; II Kings v, 7; xv, 5). Perhaps there is no more forcible representation of sin and the sinner in the whole Bible than that of the leper and his leprosy. Let the teacher who would, with the greatest profit, present this lesson study carefully Lev. xiii and xiv and read Mackintosh's notes on the same.

13. "And they lifted up their voices and said, Jesus, Master, have mercy on us!" They made no profession; they made no promises; they knew they had nothing but leprosy, and as poor, unclean, cast out lepers they could only beg for mercy, and this they did. What a happy day it was for them when Jesus came their way. They had heard of Him; they heard of the healing of other lepers by His gracious powers. This was their opportunity, and they seize it. How wise they were. What a contrast to the man in our lesson who, like many today, believed in a larger hope—a possibility of salvation after death—and so after he died cried, "Father Abraham, have mercy on me!" How vain was his cry.

14. "Go shew yourselves unto the priests. And it came to pass that as they went, they were cleansed." Thus He spake unto them, not disregarding nor setting aside the law, for He came not to destroy but to fulfill the law, but told them to do as commanded in the law (Lev. xiii, 2; xiv, 3). They might have reasoned and argued and have said: Master, the priests cannot help us, the law cannot heal us; we do not need to find out whether we are lepers or not; we know we are; it is mercy we ask for from Thee, who alone canst heal us. But they did not argue, they obeyed and went; His word was sufficient; and as they went they were cleansed. Reasoning and arguing would have only hindered; obedience brought the blessing.

15. "And one of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back, and with a loud voice glorified God." As obediently he went at the Lord's command, he finds himself a new man as to his body; he is clean, he is whole, he is no longer a leper; no longer shall he be cut off from home and friends; that very day he becomes a part of the world again, with its pleasures and employments, instead of being an outcast. And what is now his first thought? Gratitude to the Lord who healed him. The goodness of God has led him to repentance (Rom. ii, 4), and with a loud voice he makes it known. His heart is full, and with his voice he utters its abundance. He seems to believe that Jesus is God, and he gives God the glory. He is neither afraid nor ashamed to make it known with a loud voice that God has wrought a great work on him.

16. "And fell down on his face at His feet, giving Him thanks: and he was a Samaritan." Here is humility, gratitude, reverence and worship. Here is the proper place for every penitent sinner—"on his face, at Jesus' feet." And the proper place for every saved sinner who is teachable is "at the feet of Jesus, hearing His word" (chap. x, 39). The fact that this man was a Samaritan reminds us of the statement that "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans" (John iv, 9). But that, no doubt, refers to self righteous, moral, clean Jews. When a Jew found himself a leper, he saw himself no better than a Samaritan leper; they were all in the same sad case, with nothing to boast of but their leprosy, nothing to make one think himself better than another. A deep conviction of sin is one of the grandest things to take away all pride, and makes us see that in God's sight all are sinners together.

17. "And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?" Is it possible that with returning health there came also old prejudices and Jewish pride of birth, and as they saw this poor Samaritan glorifying God did they despise him as they kept on their way to their priests? It certainly looks that way.

18. "There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger." He came unto His own, and His own received Him not, but as many as received Him to them gave He the right or privilege to become the sons of God (John i, 11, 12). Out of all the multitudes upon whom He conferred healing of the body we are not told how many or how few truly received Him and gave glory to God, but when we remember that only about 120 of all those gathered in Jerusalem at the passover waited together for the baptism of the Holy Ghost (Acts i, 15) we are compelled to think that not even one in ten of the multitudes He healed ever became His true disciples. And as we read of "this stranger" alone returning to glorify God, are we not reminded of the Roman centurion of whom Jesus said, "Verily, I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." And of the woman of Tyre and Sidon to whom He said, "O woman, great is thy faith" (Matt. viii, 10; xv, 28).

19. "And He said unto him, Arise, go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole." Or, as in the margin of the R. V., "Thy faith hath saved thee." Happy man! He has now not only a clean body, but a clean, blood washed soul. Oh! how much the others missed by their ingratitude.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 16.

High water at 12.00 A. M. and 12.13 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.52; Sets at 6.44.
Moon sets 7.39.
First Quarter August 23.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

A delightful day.

Dr. Everett will sail for home August 29.

Mrs. George Alexander is more comfortable today.

Herbert Boutin one of E. H. Doble & Co. clerks, is taking a vacation.

Mr. Daniel Robertson is building a dwelling house on Centre street.

The City Hospital was connected by telephone yesterday, No. 39-3.

Sumner Pearce and William Owens left for New York this morning.

James Donovan is building a tenement house on West street, West Quincy.

The Monatiquot Yacht Club regatta has been postponed until next Tuesday.

Mr. Frank Brewer is building a large stable on Water street, near his store.

Miss Anna Hayward of this city is at the Ocean House, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Miss V. W. Lane of South Hingham is visiting Miss Inez L. Dunbar of Goffe street.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Annie B. Gibson was more comfortable this morning.

James H. Welch is putting electric lights in his pool and billiard rooms in West Quincy.

Mrs. M. I. B. Macleod of Wollaston is registered at the Revere Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Many Quincy people are today in Boston Harbor watching the manœuvres of the North Atlantic squadron.

Mt. Wollaston Lodge, I. O. O. F., will consider an amendment to the bylaws at its meeting Tuesday evening.

Mrs. A. D. Smith and Miss Hannah Miller of Quincy, returned Thursday from a two week's visit to Barre, Vt.

A five year old son of Michael Joyce of West Quincy had his left arm broken on Friday, by being struck by a wicked cow.

Mr. Charles L. Prescott and wife have returned home from Castine, Me., where they have been spending the past three weeks.

The Gossoon, White Fawn, Secret, Posey, Flora Lee and Eureka are among the entries for the Beverly Yacht Club's open race today.

As usual the annual picnic of Clan McGregor today is largely attended. It took several large barges to convey the party to Downer Landing.

Dr. W. L. Faxon has issued invitations to a shore dinner to be given at the National Sailors' Home beach on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smith residing on Granite street, start today for a two week's visit to Mrs. Smith's father, Capt. Nash of Rockland, Maine.

Plymouth had 10,000 visitors yesterday, including many from this city. There was a parade, clambake, speeches, and singing. The town was prettily decorated.

Miss Lizzie T. Robbins and her little neice Minnie, left for their home in Norwell today, having spent a very pleasant time with their relatives at Grand View Cottage.

The Quincy Electric Light and Power Company at its meeting this week voted to increase the capital stock from $60,000 to $100,000. The Quincy and Boston Street Railway has signed a new contract for three years.

Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Kendall are enjoying their annual fishing and hunting trip, on the two hundred square miles of Preserve controlled by the Megantic Club in northern Maine and Canada.

Rev. Mr. Freeman's subject at the M. E. church, Wollaston, next Sunday morning will be "The Prodigal Son." In the evening "The Other Son." Miss Lucy Jones will sing a solo at the praise service at 7 o'clock. All cordially invited to both services.

A petition is in circulation to have Quincy avenue repaired so as to make it passable for travelling. On some parts of the road are deep ruts making it dangerous and unpleasant driving. One gentleman who spends a large amount of money every year in this city, says he shall be compelled to carry his trade to Weymouth, if the road is not repaired. There are taxpayers in that part of the city who would like a little attention. They do not ask for extensive road building just now, but would like to have the driving made pleasant.

The Misses Swett of Pittsfield, N. H., are visiting in this city.

William Whitney is having his vacation and is summering at Houghs Neck.

Miss Howard and Miss Packard of Wollaston are stopping at Lake Village, N. H.

The landlord of the West Quincy House reports a rushing business, his house being full.

Misses Julia and Kate Grady are on a vacation trip in the western part of the state.

It is field day with the Quincy Tennis Club on the Bigelow street gronnds this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lorando, of West Quincy, are entertaining friends from Lawrence, Mass.

Miss Josie Daly left today for Raymond, N. H., to spend her vacation with friends at that place.

Mrs. Frank H. Armstrong and Masters Bertie and Ernest Armstrong of Wollaston are in New Hampshire.

Mr. Henry E. Hardwick has been elected a director of the Quincy Electric Light and Power Co., in place of Hon. J. Q. Adams resigned.

One of the most curious series of books in existence is in a botanical collection at Warsenstein, in Germany. At first sight the volumes present the aspect of bundles of wood. But after a more careful examination it is found that they contain a detailed account of the trees that they represent. On the back the bark has been detached in order to describe the title of the book by its scientific and its common names.

One of the pages is formed by a broken piece of the wood of the tree, showing its fibres and natural fractures; the other shows the wood when it has been polished and varnished. At one of the ends the fibres are seen as they remain after the passage of the saw, and at the other, the wood finely polished. Upon opening the book the fruit, the grain, the leafage and other productions of the tree, the moss which generally grows on the trunk, and the insects which live on its different parts, are seen. Added to this is a well printed description of the habits of the tree, the places where it grows and its methods of growth.—*Paper and Press.*

An Ottawa, Can., dispatch states that a company of Boston, Mass., capitalists has been quietly developing the foundations of a seaport at the east end of the Straits of Canso, N. S., and if expectations are realized it will have an important bearing upon future communication between Europe and America. The place, which is to be called Terminal City, is five miles east of Port Mulgrave, on the Intercolonial Railway, and the government has consented to an extension of the railway to the place, and agreed to operate the extension as part of the Intercolonial system. Terminal City is situated on one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, having sufficient depth of water for the largest vessel afloat, being completely land-locked, absolutely free from ice, comparatively free from fog, and open to navigation at all times. A straight line on the map of the world from Chicago to Liverpool passes through this point, and the distance between them is 400 miles shorter than by Portland, Boston or New York. It will take four days from Terminal City to Liverpool by the new steamers proposed to be put on the route. When the railroad is completed and wharves are built, all passengers and mails from Europe will be delivered in New York or Montreal one day sooner than by any other route. It is the most easterly port, open all the year round, and appears to be a natural shipping port for the products of the Dominion to Europe.

It is worth remembering that no newspaper is printed especially for one person. People who become displeased with something they find in a newspaper should remember that the thing that displeases them is the thing that will most please somebody who has just as much interest in the paper as they. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, we are told, and the patrons of a newspaper are made up of the elements of the world.—*Mansfield News.*

"There is a line of poetry that runs: 'There never ending spring abides.' Do you know who wrote it?"

Billy Sharp—"I do not know his name, but I think he must have been advertising agent for the Waterbury Watch Company."

—The town of Milford is to have free postal delivery.

—The Weymouth tennis club will have tournament today.

BORN.

CAVANAGH—In Quincy, Aug. 15, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Leander J. Cavanagh.

BATES—In East Braintree, Aug. 11, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bates. If spared, another selectman.

FRAZER—In Braintree, Aug. 9, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Frazer.

DIED.

CARROLL—In Braintree, Aug. 4, Nellie C., daughter of Mr. Edward J., and Mrs. Hannah Carroll, aged 4 months and 1 day.

KING—In Braintree, Aug. 11, Thomas A., son of Mr. William and Mrs. Mary E. King, aged 3 months.

GRIFFIN—In Braintree, Aug. 13, Thomas H., son of Mr. Michael and Mrs. Mary Griffin, aged 11 months and 11 days.

SHAW—In South Weymouth, August 14, Mr. John Shaw, aged 73 years, 2 months and 23 days.

GRAND ARMY ECHOES

Delegates Pay a Visit to Plymouth's Historic Ground.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CAMP FIRE

Brings to a Close the Exercises Incidental to the Visit of the Grand Army and Its Kindred Organizations to Boston — Many Distinguished Speakers Present—Odds and Ends.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—A camp fire, lit by the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, that noble auxiliary of the Grand Army, last evening closed the series of great public gatherings which have marked the past week as one of the most notable in the history of the city. It is true there was no smoke, but the fire of ipatrotism seemed kindled in the breasts of all. "We have been asked," said Mrs. E. Florence Barker, the first national president, in opening the meeting, "how we can have a camp fire without smoke. Well, we have enough dry wood and propose to light it here to-night." Tremont Temple has never contained a larger throng of people or its platform a more distinguished array of prominent men and women than it did last night.

With oratory, music, poetry and song, the evening passed swiftly away, and midnight had nearly arrived when the entertainment ended. About 8:15 o'clock Governor Brackett, Lieutenant Governor Haile, Mayor Hart, Adjt. Gen. Dalton, the members of the governor's staff, Commander-in-Chief Veazey and wife and others mounted the platform and were greeted with great applause. These were closely followed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who met with an ovation, and a number of distinguished ladies. The meeting was then called to order by Mrs. E. Florence Barker, past national president, who presided. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was first presented and at the close of her reading of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" she was heartily cheered. Just before she began Gen. Alger and wife, Mrs. Gen. Logan and other distinguished people came upon the platform, and were recognized by the audience with cheers.

Governor Brackett spoke felicitously for the commonwealth, and was followed by the mayor. The speech of Gen. Alger was loudly applauded, but the audience reached its highest altitude of enthusiasm when Gen. Sherman was seen walking up a side aisle toward the platform. The orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the ripple of applause ended in a tremendous rounds of cheers, led by Mayor Hart. Gen. Alger was nearly through his speech, and he yielded gracefully to "Old Tecumseh," who made an excellent address.

Following the general's speech the feelings of the audience were again stirred by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Nellie Brown Mitchell. At the appropriate moment a soldier and sailor appeared at either end of the platform and waved a national ensign and the union jack, which created great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Gen. Logan was introduced to the audience, but Mrs. Barker's allusions to Black Eagle Logan in presenting her so affected Mrs. Logan that she choked up immediately and began to wipe the tears from her eyes. She could not speak a word, and sat down again amid the cheers of the crowd. The poem by Mrs. Kate B Sherwood, entitled "A Tribute to the Women of Massachusetts," was read by Mrs. Mary E. Knowles, and was listened to closely. Mrs. Knowles was presented with an elegant basket of flowers after the reading. The speeches of Corp. Tanner and Past National Commander Paul Vandervoort of Omaha were both cordially received. Mrs. Nellie Brown Pond read the "Bivouac on the Battlefield" with fine effect, and the singing of Mrs. Flora E. Barry and the whistling of Miss Ella Chamberlain also added to the interest of the entertainment.

Among those seated on the platform were a hundred or more distinguished guests.

VETERANS ENTERTAINED.

One Big Batch Visits Plymouth—Another Goes to Hudson.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—It is estimated that fully 4000 persons started from the Old Colony station on the special trains provided by the management for the convenience of the Grand Army men and their friends who desired to visit the land of the Pilgrims. It was a busy scene that the idlers looked upon. At 8:45 o'clock the first train was started with sixteen cars. The second train left at 9:15 and had fourteen cars, two of which at the forward end were reserved for the committee in charge and the special guests. Lieutenant Governor Haile was of the party, but Gen. Alger, for some unexplained reason, was in one of the rear cars. The third train of eleven cars was sent out at 9:25, and the fourth with eleven cars at 9:40, and there were others, making a total of sixty-nine cars. The cars of the last train were not all occupied, some empty ones being taken to provide for a possible increase of the party on the return. No one who was on hand to go when the last train went out was left behind, but many who could not go earlier left on the regular 10 o'clock Plymouth express. Trains were run from other points to Plymouth, about 5500 passengers being carried there altogether.

Business was generally suspended in Plymouth. Many buildings were decorated and people flocked to town from places near by. Gen. Alger and the prominent guests were met at the railroad station by a committee of citizens and escorted to Pilgrim hall, where an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. William T. Davis. Gen. Alger then responded. A procession was formed, all of the Plymouth county posts being under the command of Maj. R. T. Hartwell of Rockland. The invited guests were escorted through the town to a place where a clam bake was ready. As the procession was passing the high schoolhouse a number of children standing there sang patriotic songs. Among the visitors were Gen. Alger, Lieutenant Governor Haile, Past Commanders Warner, Rea, Merrill and Fairchild and Clara Barton.

Hudson's Great Day.

The town of Hudson literally opened its arms yesterday to several departments of the visiting Grand Army and established for itself a reputation for whole-souled hospitality which is rarely, if ever, equaled by any town. The department invited to participate were those of Kansas, Texas, Ohio, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, Maine and New Hampshire, and the comrades and members of the Women's Relief Corps were conveyed to the town by a special train which left by the Fitchburg railroad at 1 o'clock. The entire town was gaily decorated. In the afternoon there was a parade. A banquet followed in the evening, at which there was good speaking.

A Creditable Report.

There is one thing especially noticeable and pleasing in connection with this gala week, namely, an almost complete absence of drunkenness and petty thieving. It might have been expected that an occasion which brought together thousands of men who endured so much hardship long ago and have not had opportunities to see each other only infrequently since the war, would result in some excesses of revelry—a failing which would, of course, have been charitably overlooked; and it was certainly to have been expected that thieves would flock to Boston for the purpose of robbing such unfortunates, and that the scamps already here would try to make this a harvest time. "Everybody" has had a word to say about the commendable manner in which the veterans have conducted themselves throughout the week, and would be glad to welcome them here again. As for the thieves, Superintendent Small of the police department had made such careful arrangements to protect the citizens and visitors that there have been very few cases of larceny and other crimes. It has been a trying week for the police, and the praise which is to lavishly bestowed upon them is well earned.

Superintendent Doogue has notified Mayor Hart that "not a leaf, flower or spear of grass" has been destroyed at the Public Garden thus far during encampment week.

Crowd is Thinned Out.

The tide turned Wednesday night and yesterday the ebb was strong. A great many New England veterans who took part in the parade on Tuesday returned to their homes that night, special trains being run to Portland, Northampton and other places equally distant. On Wednesday more went away, though the strong outward movement was not so apparent until yesterday.

The southern and western division of the Boston and Maine have had a heavy business, but no extra trains have been sent out. The Washington train has done a big business, each train taking out four or five sleepers. The special Sioux City train starts to-day at 3 o'clock.

The Fitchburg railroad has also had a heavy business. The western trains were run in two sections. The Ransom post returned to Chicago and the through trains were both divided. A special train carried the Kansas veterans to Hudson, Mass.

Camp Sheridan is No More.

At Camp Sheridan, Mechanics' building, tents and mattresses were struck yesterday afternoon. All "the boys" have gone. On Monday night Col. Hapgood reports that he lodged 8700 comrades; on Tuesday night more. Altogether he had lodged 10,000 men, and he had not had occasion to reprimand a man or use a harsh word to one of them. They had been orderly from the start to the finish. The medical corps had had little to do, so regular had been campers under their charge.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

Caboose and Freight Cars Wrecked by a Passenger Train.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The Chicago and Grand Trunk express over the Erie road crashed into a freight train which stood in its way near this city. Fireman J. E. Townsend jumped and was probably fatally hurt. Engineer Sellers stuck to his post and escaped unhurt, although his engine plunged through the caboose and two cars of the freight train. The passengers on the express were hurled in every direction, but none were seriously hurt. Six freight cars were demolished and there was a tedious blockade on the road. The freight train should have been on a siding instead of on the main track.

NO DANGER OF A FAMINE.

Potato Crop Has Failed but Ireland Will Be Provided For.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Catholic primate preaching at Armagh declared that great distress threatened the poor in Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop throughout the country. In the house of commons Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, said that while it was true that there has been a serious failure of the potato crop, yet there was no reason to fear a famine, as the resources of the poor law unions would be sufficient to meet all cases of distress that might arise from the failure of the crop.

Lost Seamen Make Land.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16.—Michael Carvin, Michael Morris, Larry Burns and Maurice Roche of the Gloucester schooner Laura Sayward, lost their vessel in a fog on the 10th inst. and landed at Three Fathom Harbor from their dory yesterday. They arrived here on a schooner. Consul General Frye will send them home.

After Half a Century.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Workmen employed at basin 5, Boston water works, unearthed the remains of a person which must have lain where they were found nearly half a century. The remains bore indications that deceased had been murdered.

Doing a Big Business.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 16.—From a record reported each week by police officers, kept at the police station, it appears that 72,862 sales of liquor have been registered on pharmacists' books the past five weeks.

Must Obey the Law.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times states that orders have been sent to imprison the directors of the Cordova National bank should they persist in defying the law.

Cholera at Cairo.

CAIRO, Aug. 16.—Three cases of cholera have been discovered here. The appearance of the disease here has caused intense excitement. People of all classes are making hurried preparations to depart.

That Baptist University.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Leading Baptists in this city, who say they would know if The Tribune's story about S. D. Rockefeller's Baptist university was true, deny all knowedge of it.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

TROY, N. Y. Aug. 16.—The 8:30 train out of Albany collided with a freight train two miles west of Schenectady last night. Engineer Isaac Vrooman and his fireman were killed.

Lockout at Lynn.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 16.—Lynn morocco manufacturers have locked out their finishers. There is fear of a long and bitter contest in which 1800 men will be effected.

Clasped by a Severed Hand.

June 20 Frederick Miller and David Heller, two employes at the furnace at the rolling mills, were killed by a premature explosion of Hercules powder while blasting out salamander from the bottom of the furnace. Miller was standing directly over the drilled hole at the time of the explosion, and was terribly torn and disfigured. Both arms were blown off. But one was found. Every effort to find the other arm proved fruitless until yesterday.

The workmen saw an object clinging to one of the stay rods that help to support and keep in position the stacks on the top of the furnace. Through curiosity they climbed up to the top, and they saw a sight that not only filled them with horror but with wonder. There in full sight of all was a man's hand with only the stub of an arm attached tightly clasping the rod above mentioned.

There can be no doubt but that the hand is that of the unfortunate Miller. The only theory known for the strange freak of the bodyless hand is that the hand was blown out of the top of the high stack, and in coming down the muscles, still active, contracted when the hand struck the rod and fastened to it with a deadly grip. From the position in which Miller was standing the hand could not have reached the position it occupied other than in the above manner. The muscles could not have relaxed much after first contracting, else the hand would have fallen.—Brazil Times.

An Electric Lawn Party.

An electric lawn party was given a few days ago by one of the leading electricians of the country at his residence in Connecticut. As the visitor was ushered into the oaken hall he was greeted with music from an electric organ. An open box of cigars lay on the center table, and overhanging it was an electric cigar lighter. On the sideboard, in an electric teapot, the fragrant Bohea was brewing, and novel and almost weird effects of electric lighting were visible all around, while the air was cooled with electric fans. Two objects of unique interest, taken side by side, were one of the first phonographs and the very last perfected instrument made. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks, ignited by electricity direct from the lighting circuit, a thing never before attempted. The fireworks, which were shown about 150 yards from the house, were lighted from the piazza by the turning of a small electric switch in the hands of a lady.—Exchange.

A Modern Prodigal.

A short time ago Mr. Crimp, farmer, of Milton, Devon, advertised for a laborer. A wretched, half starved young man in rags and tatters applied for the situation, and by pleading hard obtained it. Some time after he told his master that he owned an estate in Wiltshire, and that his father was a very wealthy man. He had left home, he said, through an unpleasantness, and had been wandering about for years, barely earning subsistence. The farmer made inquiries, and visited Wiltshire to find the extraordinary story true. His laborer's father resided in an elegant mansion, beautifully situated. He had long since given up his son for dead, but immediately accompanied the farmer back to Devonshire and there found the prodigal, who would not leave his master until the latter had procured some one to take his place on the farm.—London Tit Bits.

The Cow Visits the Parlor.

The family of Mrs. Mary Hartwright, who resides on Plover street, Omaha, were much surprised a few evenings ago by the appearance in their parlor of an unexpected guest. This was their Durham cow, Mollie, that escaping from her pen deliberately walked up the low steps leading to the porch, thence into the hall, through which she marched until she reached the parlor door. This she entered with an inquiring moo, and advanced into the room, while the family sat watching her, afraid to move lest they startle and cause her to do some damage. But after a quiet inspection of the apartment the incongruity of her presence there seemed to strike her, and turning about as quietly walked out again.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Practical Jokers Punished.

Police Justice White, of New York, has just taught two practical jokers a lesson—fining each $10. While painting a building in Mott street as a bit of pleasantry they spattered paint over every Italian man, woman, or child whose head appeared in any of the windows below. This amusement grew too mild, and when a Miss Mucchi appeared in the next yard one of them dropped the entire contents of a paint pot on her head. Miss Mucchi had dark hair and her friends were so shocked at her changed appearance that they had the painters arrested.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wonders Beneath the Surface.

Workmen engaged in sinking an artesian well in Sandy Valley, near Niria, N. M., struck an open seam, from which a cold stream of air rushed with force enough to remove a twelve pound rock laid over the opening. The air was charged with millions of small yellow bugs, each having but two legs, no wings and a small red circle on his back. They lived but a few seconds after striking the warm outside air. Local scientists are puzzling over the question—How did they get so far down into the earth?—St. Louis Republic.

During a Storm.

"Gracious! that was an awful clap of thunder; it frightened me terribly."

"Pooh! thunder can't hurt you."

"Can't eh? Didn't you ever hear of a person being thunderstruck?"—Harper's Bazar.

New Orleans newspapers announce that Maj. Burke, the defaulter and ex-editor who is now in exile in Honduras, is in wretched health. He is said to be suffering from a cancer of the nose. His wife is still in the south of France.

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Neatness and Despatch

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Billheads,

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TELEPHONE 54-8.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 108. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, AUCUST 18, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

ON the road to Houghs Neck, a small Package of no value to anyone but A. D. S. Bell, 52 Commercial street, Boston. If the person who found the same will return it to me I will reward him for it.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Supt. Manet Street Railway.
Quincy, Aug. 18. tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Furnished house and stable at Germantown for balance of season. For terms, &c., apply to FRANK F. CRANE, No. 4 Chestnut street.
Aug. 14. 6t

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located in West Quincy. Apply to Rouleau Bros., Lock Box 26, West Quincy. Aug.13 6t

COLTS $1,240 If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

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Superior to all others.

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☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

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BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

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RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:aw—tf

ANOTHER

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

SEASHORE LOTS

— AT —

Houghs Neck,

QUINCY, MASS.,

Friday AND Saturday,

AUG. 22d & 23d, 1890,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Free Clambake Each Day at 1 o'clock P. M.

Free Tickets on Electric Railroad from Quincy to Houghs Neok.

The Land Company has had so many urgent requests since the auction sale in July to have another sale this Summer, that it has finally consented to do so. There were more than

One Hundred Lots Sold

at the last auction sale, many of them at less than their actual cost to the Company, but subsequent events have justified the Land Company in taking the course it did in selling at auction a certain number of its lots at the best price they would bring, without reserve of any kind, as the Company has sold at private sale over

THIRTY LOTS

since the auction at prices greatly in advance of the auction sale prices, and as there are already over **half a dozen houses** in process of construction on the property.

The Land Company gets its return in this way for the sacrifices and expenses it incurs in having the auction sales.

Many lots bought by individuals at the last auction sale, less than one month ago, have been resold by them at an **advance of from ten to fifty per cent. These are facts which can easily be verified.** This will undoubtedly be the

Last Auction Sale

the Land Company will ever have, as it will be able to sell the balance of its lots to better advantage and less expensively at private sale now that the property has been fully advertised.

No one will question the fairness of the last auction sale or say that the lots were not sold to the **highest bidder** and **without reserve.**

This auction sale will be conducted in the same fair manner.

Terms of sale will be the same as at the auction sale in July, and are most liberal.

Purchase price may be paid either in cash, or one-fourth cash and three-fourths mortgage, or monthly payments in sums not less than $5 each.

A deposit of $10 will be required on each lot at time and place of sale.

Terms will be more fully stated at time of sale.

For tickets and information inquire by letter or in person of:

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston;
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO., Auctioneers, 244 Washington Street, Boston:
BRYANT N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy;
FLETCHER & SCOTT, Post Office Block, Brockton;
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy and 83 Devonshire Street, Boston;
J [illegible] [illegible]EDAKIN, Dedham, and at the office of this paper.

Quincy, Aug. 15. d7t,p2w

NO CITY LIKE QUINCY.

So the Robert G. Shaw Post of Staten Island Thinks.

The members of Shaw Post, G. A. R., have about concluded that there is no State like Massachusetts and no city like Quincy, says the Richmond County Standard. From the moment they set foot on the sacred soil of the old Bay State their stay was one continued ovation. Upon their arrival at the Quincy station they were met by a uniformed escort with a band and conducted to a hotel where a banquet had been spread by way of preparation for their coming. The banquet was excellent. This discussed, our veterans were shown to their quarters, a large hall profusely decorated and with the monogram of Shaw Post above the speaker's chair, with the coat of arms of Massachusetts on one side and that of New York on the other. The duty of entertaining Shaw Post devolved upon Paul Revere Post, 88, of Quincy, and the former gave a reception in the evening in honor of the visiting veterans, at which the Mayor, who presided, tendered to the guests the freedom of the city. His speech was followed by those of some of the brightest and ablest men of the place, Commander Openshaw responding in behalf of Shaw Post. He paid a beautiful tribute to the State of Massachusetts and especially to the city of Quincy.

The Ladies' Relief Corps took charge of the excellent cuisine to Shaw Post, and what with clam bakes and carriage drives and the thousand and one devices for giving pleasure that occurred to the inventive Massachusetts' mind, the men of Shaw Post had a delightful time.

Those who accompanied Shaw Post on the trip from Staten helped materially to defray the expenses of the journey.

Major Lawton, who is now Adjutant General of the Rhode Island Militia, but who holds the more exalted office of drill master to "the Brighton Blues" and to the boys of St. Austin's school, met many old friends with whom he swapped reminiscences of "the time that tried men's souls."

The men are unable to find words in which to express their thanks to their generous hosts of Paul Revere Post, who left nothing undone to make the visit to Massachusetts one of their pleasantest memories.

Rapid Lasting.

At M. C. Dizer & Co.'s factory, East Weymouth, on Thursday last 18 cases (216 pairs) of Goodyear shoes, cap toes and plain calf and kangaroo, were lasted in ten hours on one of the Copeland rapid lasters. The operator was a regular laster in the employ of the firm, and had worked but three weeks on the machine. These shoes were all drawn over by one man, so that two men did all the work. The foreman, Mr. Lewis informed the reporter, that the lasting was excellent.

Process of Dying Roses.

It is said that the process of dyeing roses is becoming a remunerative branch of industry with English horticulturists. Instead of growing new varieties of roses, which is a process of years, they simply grow ordinary white roses and dip them in a chemical solution which in a single hour converts them into the most magnificent yellow tea roses, the rare scarlet red or the peculiar shade of bluish violet which has been one of the favorites of the season. In a similar way pink roses are turned into blossoms of the deepest red. Some years ago, before this branch of "floral chemistry" was developed, the first experiments were successfully made in France with the popular pink hortensia, which, by being watered with a solution of iron, assumed a blue shade.

☞ One day last week a $3 bill on the old Wareham bank, bearing the signature of Peter Mackie president, was presented at the counter of the National bank of Wareham for redemption. Although under no obligation to redeem it, it was quickly redeemed by the cashier, and cannot now be purchased for $10, it being a choice relic that cannot probably be duplicated. There were only $50 of this issue, and the president, whose name it bears, has been dead nearly half a century.—*Hingham Journal.*

The great annual exhibition of plants, flowers, greenhouse grapes and peaches, will occur at Music Hall, Boston, Aug. 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d. From the number of entries it bids fair to exceed in beauty and completeness of any exhibition of the kind ever held in Boston. Contributions of rare plants and choice flowers and fruits will be sent from all parts of the country. The prizes are so magnificent that they will incite great competition. During the week Music Hall will indeed be a bower of Nature's loveliness and will be well worth visiting.

The rough count of Massachusetts, with one city and three towns estimated, shows a population of 2,194,586. This is a gain of 252,445 over 1885, or about 13 per cent.; and of 411,501 over 1880, or about 23 per cent. The per cent. of population growth for the ten years preceding 1885 was only 17.5, or little more than for the five years just past.

The United Carpenter's Council of Chicago has ordered a general strike of all carpenters in the city September 1 for the alleged reason that employers have not kept an agreement to pay certain wages.

CLAN McGREGOR PICNIC.

Downer Landing.

The annual picnic of Clan McGregor No. 5, was held at Downer Landing on Saturday and was largely attended, about two hundred going from here in barges besides those who went to Boston and enjoyed the sail by boat.

The sports were witnessed by all. Following is a list of the games and winners:

Base ball game between married and single clansmen ended in a tie, the score being 24 to 24.

Throwing light hammer: Dr. McLennan, 88 ft. 7 in.; Alex Emslee, 78 ft. 3 in.

Putting shot: Dr. McLennan, 39 ft. 5 in.; Joseph Bonner, 32 ft. 11 in.

Pole vault won by T. Duncan, J. Benzie, second.

Hop, step and jump: Benzie, 34 ft. 9 in.; D. Drummond, 32 ft. 7 in.

High leap: Benzie, first; second divided between Dr. McLennan and Duncan.

Married men's race: Alex. Kemp, first; Robert Smith, second; Joseph Bonner, third.

Boys and girls race was won by Eddie Williams and Maggie O'Neil.

Married ladies' race, 100 yards: Mrs. Smith, first; Mrs. Barker, second, and Mrs. Porterfield, third.

The latter event was the most amusing of all and was greatly enjoyed. A number of the sports were postponed.

The census shows that New Bedford has gained 50 per cent. in its population during the past decade, and that, while whaling, the distinctive industry of the city a few years ago, has gone down, manufacturing has come in too give the old sea-port greater enterprise.

The New York Central strikers are getting very little sympathy, says the Boston Journal, in their overwhelming defeat. There has been no important labor trouble in recent years in which popular opinion was so unanimous that the strikers brought their humiliation down on their own heads.

A sycamore tree near Newtown, Ct., is said to be 85 feet high and 21 feet in diameter, while its branches shade an area extending 80 feet from the trunk. It produces large and abundant white blossoms.

One of the attractions of New York is the monkey market, where hundreds of sailors repair every week to dispose of monkeys and parrots which they have brought from tropical countries. The Italians are among the principal buyers. Five dollars will buy a parrot that will talk in half a dozen different languages.

Salaries in the different departments under the municipal administration in Paris range from $250 to $400 per annum, and the applications are almost a thousand for one. There were 3,193 applications for three yearly vacancies as messengers.

All the ice in Plymouth was exhausted one day recently and not an ounce was procurable until several lots arrived by freight at night.

Keep Off of White Sidewalks.

If a man wants to avoid being prostrated by the heat he needs to be careful how he walks over a white sidewalk with the sun on it. In very hot weather people wear white or very light clothing because it repels the heat, while dark clothes absorb it. It is just so with these white pavements. They never get so hot as dark ones, and are easier on the feet in consequence, but they reflect the heat on the person who walks over them. It is better to walk in the street than on one of these white heat reflectors when the sun is shining on it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Wealthy Ice Man.

The other morning an ice man, after firing three or four cakes of ice into the kitchen of an uptown restaurant, entered the latter place and ordered "one top sirloin, fried pertaters, er cup o' coffee an' some toasted bread." "Does he do that often?" the waiter was asked. "Yes, every morning. Those fellows make a lot of money besides their wages. They can give us points on getting tips," he sadly said.—Chatter.

Complacency in Modern Athens.

A smile as big as a barn door adorns the Boston countenance when it reads of the social aspirations of some of the people who have gone to London this season. It appears to the self assured Bostonian that society in that vast town is nothing if not democratic, and he no longer wonders at the attraction it possesses when everybody who isn't anybody succeeds without difficulty in getting in there.—Boston Herald.

Sport at Duluth.

The people of Duluth were entertained on Friday by the captains of three tugs, who had a race ten miles away and return, with safety valves tied down and furnaces full to the doors. The pleasure of the populace was only marred by the fact that there was no explosion.—Detroit Free Press.

Pulp manufacturers are deeply interested in an electrical method of reducing the wood in the manufacture of pulp. By this process it is claimed that the fiber is manufactured so cheaply that the entire pulp business will be revolutionized, and the digesters now in use be driven out.

Judge James M. Shackleford, of Indiana, appointed judge of a court in Oklahoma territory, took his son with him as clerk of the court. The son and clerk has recently distinguished himself by marrying a Cherokee.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

Another Big Day.

The travel to Houghs Neck yesterday was quite large, and the passengers who went to the shore seemed to be much pleased with the trip. The cars were run every half hour from morning to late in the evening. Everything seemed to work to a charm, and we learn that seventeen hundred enjoyed the ride. It is surprising how many there are who delight in going there since the street cars have commenced running. The company have averaged over eight hundred per day, ever since they started,—the latter part of June; and if they had anticipated anything like such a rush for the shore, and been prepared to accommodate the public in good shape, they would have averaged one thousand daily; possibly two thousand. We hope the coming fall will give the company time to purchase new cars and put everything in excellent order, so that there can be no good reason for any growling, and in return we feel confident that the road will reap a rich harvest.

A Pet Mule Among the Visitors.

An unusual visitor accompanied the George H. Thomas Post 16 of Fort Payne, Ala. It is an army mule and the genuine article too. He is a great favorite of the members of the Post and they guarantee his age as 35 years; but that is hardly necessary for he looks it, though he is still quite vigorous. That he has seen actual and hard service, no one who has seen him needs to be told, for he has the scars of rebel bullets and bayonets, received while doing honorable duty for the cause of the Union. His most severe wound was received at Malvern hill, but he so much resented the Confederates, endeavor to kill him, that he just wouldn't die, and that's how he came to be alive today. In personal appearance he probably would not be called beautiful. He is a little bit of a fellow, not much larger than a good-sized Newfoundland or St. Bernard dog; but it makes no difference with the boys if he isn't good-looking, and they swear by him every time.

Escaping an Embarrassment.

A local newspaper man who went down to visit his wife at the seashore recently had a very narrow escape from causing what, to put it mildly, would have been talk. His wife was boarding at the Blank house. It seems that there is also a New Blank house at this resort. Ignorant of that fact, when the young journalist espied a porter with Blank house on his cap he said to himself, "This is my place," and he allowed the porter to pilot him over to the hotel. On arriving there he asked, as a matter of form, if a lady of a certain name, giving his own, was staying there. On being assured that she was he remarked that he guessed he would go up to see her. "I don't believe she is up yet," remarked the clerk. "Oh, that doesn't make any difference," the other responded confidently; "I'll go up." The clerk stared at him, but finally gave him the number of the room and sent a porter along with him. "She must be up by this time," he remarked to the porter; "the baby wouldn't let her stay in bed." "The baby? Why, she has no baby," the porter said. Reiteration and denial followed, and finally it entered the journalist's mind that it was possible for a lady of the same name as his wife to be staying at that hotel. The matter was finally straightened out and he found his wife at another hotel.—Washington Post.

Signs of War on Broadway.

A procession of odd and dilapidated looking vehicles, fastened together and hitched to the tail of a large two horse truck, excited considerable interest as it proceeded lumbering along Broadway from South ferry.

The horses were pretty well fagged out by the time they reached the intersection of Park row, and the driver of the truck halted opposite the Astor house to give them rest and a breathing spell.

The vehicles, which consisted of four timbers and gun carriages, two of which were surmounted by four-inch bore field pieces of an antique pattern, were soon surrounded by a large crowd of idlers and curiosity seekers.

The guns and carriages were marked for the "Commanding Officer, Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y." The truck driver explained that they were from Governor's island, and were en transit for shipment to the West Troy arsenal, where they were to be rehabilitated and modernized. The carriages, he said, weighed 2,200 pounds each, and the pieces of ordnance 800 pounds each, or 10,400 pounds together, which, besides the truck and driver, made a good sized load for a team of horses to draw on a warm day.—New York Herald.

Burglars' View of a Strike.

At first sight one would suppose that the class above all others that would hail with delight a general strike of police would be the burglars. Curiously enough this is not so. The professional burglar is dead against such a strike; for, as he correctly reasons, though the police ceased to protect property, property would not thereby be left unprotected. In fact it would be protected all the more by the owners themselves, and the burglar's special knowledge, acquired from local observation of the habits of the police, would for the time being be useless. In the police the burglar knows exactly what he has to cope with. When every householder is his own policeman, however, it is different, for the burglar is quite ignorant of the weapons that may be waiting to receive him in any given case.—London Mercury.

St. Johns and Atlantics.

The St. Johns played the Atlantics on Saturday and defeated them by a score of 15 to 4. The battery for the St. Johns was Rudderham and Bearse and they played a great game. Gilraine knocked the ball around the field for three-base hits with a total of five, with Kiley of the St. Marys second. Lynch, formerly of the West Quincys also played a very good game. The playing of Cunningham and Donovan of the Atlantics was very good. Barry and Kingsley umpired and gave satisfaction in every respect. The score is as follows:

ST. JOHNS.

	AB.	R.	B.	TB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
King, s. s.,	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Gilraine, r. f.,	5	2	3	5	0	0	0	1
Buckley, 1b.,	1	1	0	0	0	10	1	0
Hughes, 3b.,	6	2	2	2	0	1	2	1
Ingraham, l. f.,	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Bearse, c.,	5	2	1	1	0	10	4	2
Kiley, 2b.,	4	3	3	3	0	3	3	2
Lynch, c. f.,	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Rudderham, p.,	4	2	2	2	0	2	14	2
Total,	41	15	14	16	0	27	25	8

ATLANTICS.

	AB.	R.	B.	TB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
G.Cun'g'm,2b.,	3	0	1	1	0	3	6	3
J.Cunniff,3b.p.	4	1	1	1	0	1	3	3
Don'van,ss. 3b.	3	1	2	2	0	1	0	1
Chrisom, 1b.,	4	1	0	0	0	11	1	1
H. Cun'g'm, c.	4	0	0	0	0	6	3	1
McCarthy,p.rf.	4	0	0	0	0	1	6	3
M.Cunniff, l.f.,	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
McKenna, c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
McLane, rf. ss.	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals,	31	4	4	4	0	27	19	16

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Johns,	0	2	2	2	2	0	7	0	0	—15
Atlantics,	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	— 4

Earned runs—St. Johns, 8. Three-base hit—Gilraine. Stolen bases—Buckley, Hughes, Ingraham, Lynch, Bearse, J. Cunniff, Donovan. First base on balls—St. Johns, 7; Atlantics, 2. Left on bases—St. Johns, 6; Atlantics, 2. Struck out—by Rudderham, 11; by McCarthy, 4. Umpires—W. Barry and A. Kingsley.

TODAY'S COURT.

Michael L. Cushing of East Weymouth for liquor nuisance, called and defaulted.

Charles H. Peck and Alice B. Clay of Holbrook for adultery, plead guilty and case continued until August 21. Both furnished bonds in the sum of $500.

Edward F. Hart of Weymouth, William Dempsey and John Lawson of Quincy and Frank Kesner of Holbrook for being drunk plead guilty and each paid a fine of $5 and costs.

—New York has expended $9,000,000 in buying land for new parks.

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—§§—

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TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette, official organ of the liquor dealers of New York, acknowledges that the Original Package law is constitutional and likely to achieve its object. It says:

The decision of the United States Supreme Court is the law of the land, whether it be consistent with constitutional principles or not, and it seems quite plain that this new law, which simply reasserts the right of the States to the exercise of the police power, as far as the regulation of the liquor traffic is concerned, will be upheld by popular sentiment and become effective."

With others I have had my fling at Louisiana and that shame of hers, the lottery; but when I stop to consider that the company is able to pay such immense sums for the privileges desired because its coffers are filled by northern patronage, says the Milford Gazette, and that $3,000,000 of these funds are supposed to come from New England, the holier-than-thou feeling vanishes. We are therefore interested in the passage of the new regulation which will enable the postal authorities to keep all lottery matter out of the mails. It is certainly humiliating to think that the national government has been so long the agent of organized fraud. Unless the law passes through Congress, the company will be, as now, greater than the United States,—the part superior to the whole.

The first case brought against the American News Company for exposing obscene literature for sale, has been promptly dismissed by a unanimous jury as unworthy of consideration. The obscene literature in question was issued in the form of certain alleged novels to which altogether too much attention is directed just now by agents for the prevention of vice and lay reformers. These novels are for the most part written by persons whose business properly is pounding sand, not making books. Many of them are deranged as to their wits and disordered as to their livers, and their only object in life is to acquire money and notoriety. In order to make their works salable they overstep the bounds of propriety and indulge in cheap nastiness.

There are people in every community who will read such books whether or no, because they have cultivated an appetite for that kind of food and are on the look out for it, but they are comparatively few in number. There are more who will waste time on such fiction once it is brought to their notice through the medium of energetic advertising. Perhaps the most effective plan for discouraging authors of the objectionable class would be to starve them to death and this can only be accomplished by ignoring them.

Once a bad book is boomed by virtuous indignation, a demand for it is created which is usually out of all proportion to its demerits. The curiosity of the public is aroused and unfortunately nothing but perusal will satisfy it. The natural conclusion is that a book which is bad enough to call forth protestations on the part of the pure minded, must be very bad indeed, and that reputation once established, brings to the author the fame and profit he seeks, and puts his effusions in circulation. When the various societies refuse to notice literary abortions and the postmaster-general declines to bar them from the mails, we shall see and hear a great deal less about them.—Fall River Globe.

A SCORE WOUNDED.

Strikers and Their Friends Shot by Pinkerton Men.

A TERRIBLE RIOT ENSUES.

New York Central Road Apparently Further from a Settlement of the Strike Than Ever—Switchmen on the West Shore Quit Work at Buffalo.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—The most disastrous day in the history of the New York Central strike closed last night. Fifteen Pinkerton men are under the care of surgeons and five citizens are so badly wounded that there are fears for their recovery. Three Pinkerton men were arrested and one was so severely handled by the mob that the police surgeon had to dress his wounds. The trouble is at the Vanwoert street crossing, a few blocks west of the passenger depot, and where the freight trains run on the bridge. Sunday morning, early, crowds began to gather, and by noon there was a huge crowd. Everything was quiet until at 1:10 a freight train came down from West Albany. On the top of each car were two Pinkerton men armed with repeating rifles and as the cars passed by they flourished them.

Suddenly, and without provocation, one of the men fired, and Richard Dweyer, a boy 12 years of age, fell, shot in the thigh. The excitement was intense and a rush was made for the train, and so successful was it, that James Patton, who fired the shot, was caught. The police charged the mob and rescued the man just as they had him up against a tree ready to hang him. He was badly battered up when locked up. A few minutes after John Hick, a lumber handler, aged 22 years, was arrested for stoning a train.

At 3 o'clock a freight train bound west came over the bridge guarded by Pinkerton men. When it reached the city, several of the Pinkerton men, without provocation, opened fire. Mrs. Thomas F. Hogan was shot through the leg and a small boy was shot in the thigh.

The crowd by this time was wrought up to a fearful pitch of excitement, and only by the efficiency of the local police, aided by committees from the strikers, were they kept back. At 4 o'clock, when the excitement had begun to cool down, another freight train came through, and the Pinkerton men again fired into the crowd, a boy named Frank Parks receiving a ball in his arm. Officer Dunn jumped on the train and tried to find the man, but was unsuccessful. He was carried back to East Albany on another train, and there was assaulted by the Pinkerton men, although he was in full uniform. All the police of the city are massed at this point and more trouble is expected.

Robert Pinkerton asked for the release of Thomas Burke, who was arrested under arms, but Chief Willard refused, saying the men were inciting people to violence. Mr. Pinkerton said it was simply a matter of protecting the new brakemen and was necessary. Five Pinkerton men arrested Saturday night were arraigned in police court, and four were admitted to bail for further examination, ex-Senator Russell and Depot Master Foster going on their bonds. The only freight train moving has been refrigerator and empty cars. The blockade at West Albany is almost as bad as on the first day of the strike.

AT NEW YORK.

Dastardly Assault on a Flagman—Mysterious Collision on the Harlem Branch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—All the regular passenger trains on the New York Central ran on schedule time yesterday. The incoming trains also came in without any delay. No freight trains were sent out, but they will be run regularly to-day.

Engineer James Pollion, who has been known for some time as the engineer of the Chicago fast express, was instantly killed at the round-house at Mott Haven at 2 p. m. He left the Grand Central on a local to go to the round-house to take out his engine. He jumped off as the local passed the round-house and was struck by another train. The body was thrown into the air and fell fifty feet away.

It was reported at police headquarters that trouble was expected at the Seventy-second street yard with strikers. Several had tried to induce new men to leave work. Acting Superintendent Brynes notified the police to be extra vigilant today, when freight trains will start, and prevent any interference with new men.

Case for Investigation.

There was a collision on the Harlem division of the New York Central near Melrose station on Saturday night, which, though it providentially did little damage, might have been a very serious matter. At 1 o'clock engine 842, with a train of eight freight cars, pulled out of the yard at the station and had just gone through the open track to the down track, when "light" engine 841 came down the track and struck the tender of 842, tearing it loose from the train and throwing it on its side. When they saw a collision was inevitable, the engineer and fireman of 841 jumped for their lives and the engine, keeping the track after the collision, went on its wild way to the city with no guiding hand to check its speed. The flight of the engine was telegraphed to all stations below and the tracks cleared. The runaway kept on its mad course until it reached the Grand Central depot, where it came in collision with a yard engine, but with little force, its speed having been checked for the want of steam, and no damage was done. The engineer and two firemen of engine 842 were thrown out when the collision occurred at Melrose, and were badly injured. No. 842's tender was badly wrecked. The division superintendent is investigating the case.

A Wicked Assault.

Flanagan Mullacky of the New York Central road was assaulted by a gang of men, supposed to be strikers, at Thirty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue. Three of his ribs were broken and he was flung into the river. He had barely strength enough to crawl out. He was found by a policeman unconscious and taken to Roosevelt hospital.

Buffalo Men Go Out.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—The strike on the Central, which was supposed to have been over, took a serious turn Saturday when the switchmen on the road in this city, as well as the West Shore road, went out in a body. The cause of this new complication, it is understood, originated Friday afternoon. It seems that a crew of men were ordered here from the Erie street depot to take the place of strikers in the train house. They came, but did not like the job and sent a delegation to Superintendent Burrows asking him to send them back to the Erie street depot as they, being union men, objected to being detailed to take the places of brother unionists out on strike.

Mr. Burrows was determined that they should act as he desired, and they struck. A telephone message from Black Rock stated that all the Central switchmen had struck there, but that the firemen were still at work. The West Shore is not affected at Black Rock. The strike of the West Shore men is greeted with joy by the old strikers, who see in it renewed hope for the success of their movement.

A detail of fifty policemen were sent out to East Buffalo to preserve order, and special officers were numerous about the Central depot. Superintendent Burrows was seen at the Bailey avenue crossing, where he was surveying the situation. He said that no freight trains were being moved, but the passenger trains were going through all right, although late.

GAME OF TEN INNINGS.

In the Last One Boston Leagures Pile Up Eight Runs and Win—Kelly's Men Down the Giants.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The game was a close one for the regulation number of innings, when the score stood 6 to 6. Then the Bostons fell on to Rusie for five hits, which, combined with two fielding and three battery errors, yielded eight runs, four earned, and the game. Hardie has not been served with notice of release by the Bostons. The attendance was 6622.

Boston	1 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 8—14
New York	0 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 0—6

Base hits—Boston 12, New York 8. Errors—Boston 3, New York 14. Batteries—Getzein and Hardie, Rusie and Buckley.

Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 3.

Philadelphia	0 2 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 4—10
Brooklyn	0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Philadelphia 12, Brooklyn 6. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 6. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Carruthers and Clark.

Chicago, 18; Pittsburg, 5.

Chicago	5 0 0 0 13 0 0 0 0—18
Pittsburg	1 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Chicago 19, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Chicago 3, Pittsburg 8. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Phillips and Decker.

Cincinnati, 11; Cleveland, 0.

Cincinnati	1 0 2 1 8 1 3 0 —11
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Cincinnati 16, Cleveland 5. Errors—Cleveland 4. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Young and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Kelly's men took a game from the Giants after see-sawing for nine innings and each side trying three pitchers. Gumbert was hit hard and quit in the first inning. Keefe retired in the third. Daley relieved Gumbert, but retired at the end of the seventh, Kelly taking his place. Attendance 8505.

Boston	0 1 3 4 2 3 0 1 2—16
New York	5 0 0 0 3 2 4 0 1—15

Base hits—Boston 11, New York 11. Errors—Boston 11, New York 10. Batteries—Gumbert and Kelly, Keefe and Ewing.

Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

Brooklyn	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 7. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Philadelphia 1. Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow, Sanders and Milligan.

Chicago, 9; Buffalo, 5.

Chicago	5 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 —9
Buffalo	1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0—5

Base hits—Chicago 11, Buffalo 8. Errors—Chicago 4, Buffalo 4. Batteries—Barston and Boyle, Cunningham and Mack.

Pittsburg, 9; Cleveland, 4.

Pittsburg	1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 3—9
Cleveland	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0—4

Base hits—Pittsburg 9, Cleveland 10. Errors—Cleveland 2. Batteries—Staley and Quinn, Gruber and Sutcliffe.

POOR IRELAND!

Famine Fever Has Appeared in Islands Off Her Coast.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—In Skibbereen a measure of potatoes which last year sold at 4d. now sells at 10d. The crop is certain to be exhausted by October. The famine fever has appeared in the Blasket Islands, on the west coast of Ireland.

Suit and Counter-Suit.

HALIFAX, Aug. 18.—Capt. Hill, of the steamer Halifax, which arrived last night from Boston, says the schooner William K. Bird was to blame for a collision in Boston harbor Saturday afternoon. The schooner was in tow of two tugs and should have kept out of the way of the steamer, which had just backed out from her wharf and was turning. The Halifax had two boats carried away, the connecting rods of her steering gear were strained and bent and she sustained other slight damage. She has been libelled by the schooner's owners, and similar action will be taken against the schooner by the owners of the Halifax.

A Warrior Memorialized.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A monument to the late Admiral Courbet was unveiled at Abbeville. M. Etienne, under secretary for the colonies, in a speech declared that when the nation possessed such sailors and warriors as Courbet, it was time for her to emerge from her isolation and make her voice heard and her rights respected everywhere.

Awful Ravages of Cholera.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—Thirty-four persons died from cholera in Mecca yesterday and twenty-eight died in Jeddah.

CAIRO, Aug. 18.—There have been eighteen deaths from cholera among a thousand pilgrims at the Eltor quarantine.

The Wind-Up.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The evolutions of the naval squadron in the lower harbor on Saturday were witnessed by a very large number of people, and brought the exercises of Grand Army week to a happy termination.

Mr. Crow's Troubles.

HIGHMORE, S. D., Aug. 18.—Crow's Opera house and some surrounding buildings were burned last night. Crow has been arrested for arson and narrowly escaped lynching. Loss $15,000.

An Old Story.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Aeneas Gwinney killed his friend, William Cullen, in Fourth street by carelessly handling a revolver that he did not know was loaded.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Forecast for New England: Light showers; cooler; westerly winds.

Cautionary signals are displayed at Woods Holl section and Narragansett section.

Losses by Fire.

Flour mills were burned in Minneapolis. Loss over $40,000.

Holland's mill, at Miles Landing, near Manchester, Eng., has been burned; loss 120,0001.

The Patten Paper company's mill at Milwaukee was destroyed by fire. Loss $150,000.

The loss by the burning of the Dunnel print works at Pawtucket, R. I., is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. A number of commission houses are heavy losers.

The extensive stables of the Lion Brewery in New York were burned and fifty valuable horses perished; loss $175,000.

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Good in Quality.
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Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

JESSE JAMES STYLE.

Express Train "Held Up" by Seven Masked Men.

THEY ARE RICHER BY $90,000.

Engineer, Fireman and Conductor at the Mercy of the Bandits—No Attempt to Rob Passengers—Sheriff and Posse in Pursuit of the Robbers.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18.—The Pacific express lost about $90,000 by a train robbery on the Missouri Pacific yesterday. It was the Kansas City limited express No. 3 that fell into the hands of the bandits. The train was crowded with passengers and the safe of the express company was stuffed with money consigned, much of it to western banks.

The train left Tipton, Mo., about 3 a. m. Two mysterious figures were seen by the engineer lurking around the forward end of the train, but no particular attention was said to them. Just after leaving Tipton the fireman turned toward the tender to fire up the engine and looked squarely into the muzzle of two revolvers in the hands of two masked men, who were lying on their faces on the top of the coal. They were doubtless the two mysterious strangers who were noticed at Tipton. They had evidently boarded the forward platform of the "blind" mail car at that place; and were crawling over the tender toward the engine. One of the bandits covered the fireman with his revolver while the other took care of the engineer. They were told to hold up their hands.

Their Hands Went Up.

"Now you run this train to Otterville water tank," ordered the leader, "and stop there. If you attempt to stop at any other place or give a signal alarm you'll be dead men," and the robbers placed their weapons close to the heads of their victims. The engineer and fireman were at the bandits' mercy and could only obey. The Otterville water tank stands in "Robber's Cut," just east of Otterville. It was there that the noted outlaws, the James brothers, committed one of their most daring robberies and the younger brothers perpetrated one of their boldest crimes. "Robbers' Cut" is at the bottom of a steep grade, and when the train approached it the engineer had great difficulty in attempting to bring the engine to a standstill.

His attempts were redoubled when the leader of the two robbers pressed the muzzle of his revolver against the engineer's temple, and just as the historic spot was reached the train stopped. "You come with me," the leader addressed Frank Droyer, the engineer, "and you attend to the fireman," he said to his companion. The engineer was commanded to go to the express car and tell the messenger to open the door. He did so, under the threat of death if he should fail.

When he reached the express car he found the two robbers had five confederates stationed at convenient places about the car, all heavily armed and their faces concealed behind masks. He walked to the door of the express car, and, covered by the revolvers of three of the robbers, called upon the express messenger, Sam Avery, to open the door. Avery, suspecting no danger,

Pushed Back the Door.

As he did so the leader of the robbers and one confederate pushed their revolvers in and ordered him to hold up his hands. The order was promptly obeyed and three of the robbers jumped into the car. They proceeded immediately to the safe, which was locked. Avery was commanded to open it, and at the point of a revolver did so. One of the robbers unfolded a gunny sack, and into it were placed the entire contents of the safe. The robbers then made a cursory examination of the car to see if they had overlooked anything, and finding nothing more of value, backed out of the car, their revolvers always pointing at the messenger.

In the meantime, the conductor, alarmed at the unusual stoppage of the train, went forward to see what was the trouble. He got only as far as the rear end of the express car, when he was halted by one of the robbers, who told him to go back and collect tickets. "We'll take care of this end of the train," the robber added. The conductor hurried back to the first passenger coach and excitedly informed the passengers of what was going on and advised them to hide their valuables. Money, watches, jewelry and everything of value was shoved into boot tops, into the cracks of the cushions and anywhere to get it out of sight. The conductor had just warned the passengers in the second car when the train started on its journey again. The robbers had

Finished Their Work and Escaped.

The engineer pulled the train into Otterville, a half-mile distant, where a part of the crew were left to arouse the sheriff and organize a posse to pursue the robbers. At Sedalia, several miles from the scene of the robbery, the news was sent ahead and back to headquarters at St. Louis, and all the available detective force of the road was sent to "Robbers' Cut." The robbers had left their tracks in the mud. These were followed for some distance east, where they diverted south at right angles with the track. Thence they were followed a short distance and finally lost. The sheriff's posse and the detectives are scouring the country for the robbers, and considering the short start, there is hope for the capture of some of them at least.

The exact amount of money and valuables stolen cannot be learned. The agent of the express company here will say nothing about the occurrence, except to give the story of the robbery. The newspaper men got hold of Avery for a short time, and from him and other sources it was learned that the money in the safe aggregated about $75,000, mostly in paper money, and the other valuable property amounted to about $15,000.

Avery is an old and trusted man and took his regular run back to St. Louis on last evening's train. Frank Droyer, the engineer, was interviewed. He tells the story of the robbery as related above. There is no suspicion as to who the robbers may be.

A Different Story.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—A special to The Republic from Sedalia, Mo., says that when the Missouri Pacific express train which was robbed near Otterville, arrived at the latter place, a message was sent here to Superintendent Clark, stating the occurrence. Detective De Horge and Sheriff Smith left for the scene with a posse. Arriving there a carload of horses was ordered shipped to Versailles. The posse which had been organized there in the meantime scoured the country south to Otterville, while the party at Otterville took a special train for Versailles. Bloodhounds were pressed into service but failed to follow the scent. The search has so far proved unsuccessful. Superintendent Fuller of the Pacific Express company stated that $75 in money, a gold watch and a package supposed to contain goverment supplies was all that was secured by the robbers of the train.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

The Work Generally Favorable for Crops and Farm Work—Potatoes, Corn, Tobacco and Garden Truck Doing Well.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 18.—The New England Meteorological society, co-operating with the United States signal service, issues the following report:

The temperature for the week just ended has been slightly above the normal in Maine and New Hampshire, near the normal in Rhode Island and below in Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. There have been no days with extremely high temperature and the nights have been generally cool. No crops have been injured to any extent by the cool weather, while potatoes that were being slightly affected by rot are much better for it.

The precipitation has been below the normal except in Rhode Island, where it has been slightly above. At Kingston, 1.07 inches of rain fell on the 9th and 10th. The weather was threatening and light sprinkles of rain fell in a few localities on nearly every day in the week, while in others there has been none at all. Rain is generally much needed, and some observers say that it will soon be as dry as in July. Water is getting low and the feed in pastures is short. During the shower of the 10th, considerable damage was done in Connecticut by hail and high winds.

The amount of sunshine as reported by the crop correspondents has been very near the average. A summary of all the reports make the amount slightly above the average in Maine, Hew Hampshire and Vermont; below in Massachusetts and Connecticut and about the average in Rhode Island.

The week has been generally favorable for all crops, and for farm work. Fall seeding is going on in some sections and in others harvesting has begun. In the north there is yet some hay to be cut, and in the south the rowen crop is being gathered. Grain is poor in the north. At Brattleboro, Vt., the oats are yielding about one-half crop; one lot of forty acres just thrashed yielded only 800 bushels. Corn continues to improve, although at Blandford, Mass., it is beginning to show signs of rust, and it is not maturing as fast as it should. A few reports of potato rot come from each of the three southern states, though they say it is not general yet. The usual report is that they are of fine quality and of average quantity. Beans, peas and garden vegetables are generally in good condition. Tobacco is growing finely and cutting has begun in Connecticut. A fine crop is promised.

ON A VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Emperor William of Germany Pays His Respects to the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—The newspapers here extended a friendly welcome to Emperor William. They admit the sincerity of his pacific declaration and declare that Russia is disposed to co-operate with him. At the same time they hold that Emperor William ought to operate in Vienna rather than in St. Petersburg, seeing that Russia will only accept a solution of the Bulgarian question in conformity with the Berlin treaty which has been violated with Austrian complicity. The Journal de St. Petersburg says that the meeting of the Russian and German emperors is certain to strengthen the friendship between them. The Grashdanin attribute great importance to the meeting and hails the German emperor's visit as an augury of peace.

The czar and czarina have arrived at Narva. After accepting from the authorities the customary offerings of bread and salt they drove to the Polowtseff villa the route being lined with enthusiastic crowds.

NARVA, Aug. 18.—The czar met Emperor William at the station at 8 o'clock last evening. The greetings of the two rulers were of a cordial character. The czar was attired in a German uniform. The emperor and the czar entered a carriage and drove to the imperial villa. The route to the villa was lined with troops.

Pretty Close Quarters.

PALMER, Mass., Aug. 18.—A severe thunder storm passed over this place, the lightning being unusually lively and doing much damage to shade trees. At North Monson, a tall tree by the side of the road was struck just as a double carriage containing five persons was passing. Both horses were instantly killed, but the persons in the carriage were not hurt. Several other narrow escapes were reported by pleasure drivers.

Mr. Masie is Unforgiving.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There were special sermons in all the Catholic churches yesterday on the late Cardinal Newman. At Hawarden, "Lead Kindly Light" was sung, and Mr. Gladstone read the lessons. Cardinal Manning will deliver the funeral oration in the Brompton oratory on Wednesday. Rev. Mr. Masie, an American Episcopalian of Paris, declined to make special mention of Cardinal Newman's death, saying he could never forgive Newman's secession.

A Millionaire Hangs Himself.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The millionaire banker and broker, Joseph A. Jameson, of the firm of Jameson, Smith & Co., bankers and brokers, committed suicide at the palatial residence of his sister, Mrs. Amos Cotting, on Fifth avenue, by hanging. He leaves a widow and five children and was the partner of Commodore Smith of the New York Yacht club. Temporary insanity caused by illness is given as the cause. Jameson came here from St. Louis in 1865.

From John Bull's Standpoint.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The News says the Behring Sea blue book shows the pitiful sophistries to which Mr. Blaine is reduced in trying to justify a high-handed proceeding. "America's claim is repugnant to common sense and only needs to be stated to defeat itself."

A Disastrous Storm.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A cyclone and hail storm in the department of Aube yesterday ravaged eighteen communes, destroying the harvested and growing crops. The loss is estimated at nearly 25,000,000f.

Murder on Shipboard.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—During a quarrel on board the steamer Rhodora, Simon Powalski killed James Young with an iron wrench. The murderer was locked up.

Let Us Hope So.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—The Nord declares that the nightmare of a war in Europe has decidedly vanished, both politically and commercially.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.35, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

REET RAILWAY.

ECTRIC.]

URSDAY, July 24, Cars
s follows between

HOUGHS NECK.

	Leave Houghs Neck	
. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
"	8.00 "	2.00 "
"	9.00 "	3.00 "
"	10.00 "	4.00 "
"	11.00 "	5.00 "
"	12.00 M.	6.00 "
"		7.00 "
"		8.00 "
"		9.00 "
"		10.00 "

AY TIME.

	Leave Houghs Nec	
. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
"	9.30 "	2.00 "
"	10.30 "	3.00 "
"	11.30 "	4.00 "
"		5.00 "
"		6.00 "
"		7.00 "
"		8.00 "
"		9.00 "
"		10.00 "

e without notice.
ments can be made fo
late parties or hops.

Children, 5 Cents.

GE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

ston Street Railway.

ECTRIC.)

Monday, June 23,
Cars Leave

for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25,
5, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45,
3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30,
5, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40,

(Hall) for Neponset.—
2, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38
1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55,
6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00,
10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Quincy Point and West
5, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35,
12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15,
6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20,
25, †10.35 P. M.

est Quincy.—6.15, 6.58,
8, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15,
2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09,
7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15,

uincy Point.—6.25, 6.55,
9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.;
2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56,
9.33, 10.26 P. M.

for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10,
10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.;
3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15,
9.45, 10.38 P. M.

NDAY.

for Neponset.—7.50
1.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30,
3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15,
9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Hall) for Neponset.-
10.37, 11 17 A. M.; 12.07,
12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37,
07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32,
†11.05 P. M.

Quincy and West
0, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50,
1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00,
7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30,
P. M.

est Quincy.—7.30, 8.10,
17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37,
4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47,
9.47, 10.30 P. M.

uincy Point.—8.10, 8.56,
M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12,
4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42,
10.30 P. M.

for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20,
M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25,
5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00,
, 10.45 P. M.

ly.
connection is made with
rs to and from Boston.
close connection is made
to and from Quincy Point.
Beale street, Wollaston,
leaving Neponset and
leaving Quincy.
GAN, *Superintendent.*

Colony.

June 16, 1890.
ns Leave

BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11,
7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18,
M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42,
48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20,
10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUN-
M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15,
11.01 P. M.

6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35,
M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15,
3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33,
0, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00,
SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30,
45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05,

HEIGHTS FOR BOS-
59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46,
M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53,
7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M.
A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20,

7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40,
15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18,
5, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00,
SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.,
P. M.

R BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19
, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.;
4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17,
SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.;
P. M.

6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40,
2.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12,
5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55,
.15 P. M. SUNDAY.-
0, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

MS FOR BOSTON.—
7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54,
46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07,
M. SUNDAY.—9.27
2, 10.57 P. M.

7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.,
3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33,
10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15
8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00,

Y FOR BOSTON.—
11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45,

8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30,
7.55, 11.10 P. M.

N FOR BOSTON.—
11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55,

8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30,
7.55, 11.10 P. M.

OR EAST MILTON
INCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00
42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

O. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

CK,
nager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 18.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1807—Charles Francis Adams born.

World Wide.

1587—Virginia Dare, first offspring of English parents born on American soil.
1807—Jerome Bonaparte made king of Westphalia.
1855—Concordat between Austria and the Holy See.
1864—Battle at Six Mile House, Weldon railroad, Virginia, lasting three days; Union loss 4,543, Confederate 4,000.
1864—Kilpatrick's raid on the railroad south of Atlanta.
1870—French defeated by Prussians at Gravelotte; Gen. Trochu began to strengthen fortifications around Paris.
1885—Dom Pedro Preston, the destroyer of Colon, hanged at Aspinwall.
1889—Great floods in Japan.

A TORPEDO SHOOTER'S STORY.

The Things He Thought of During a Flight Through the Air.

Not every day does one meet with a man who has been blown seventy-five feet through the air and lived to tell of it, but such a man is John McCleary, who lives in a comfortable home in Greenpoint with his wife and two children, and drives a custom house truck down town for a living. He was at lunch near by when one of the steam-heating explosions at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street took place, and so was a reporter. The atmosphere was conducive to explosive story telling, and McCleary told of his experience to an interested group, and produced a number of newspaper clippings to verify the extraordinary occurrence. One of them was from the Eldred (Penn.) Eagle, and it called McCleary the hero of the nitroglycerine explosion at Haymaker, Pa., in 1880, and said that every stitch of clothes had been stripped from his body during his flight of seventy-five feet through the air.

McCleary explained that he was what is known as a torpedo shooter. In describing his sensations he said: "When the explosion took place I was probably twenty feet from the stuff. I saw a blinding flash as if the world had suddenly taken fire. I knew that I made an attempt to run from the derrick. I felt that I had maybe a minute to live, and I remember resolving to occupy that minute in running. All at once it seemed to me as though in the attempt I had taken a fearful leap, and that I was going down—down as one in a dream. I knew intuitively that the explosion had taken place, but I had not heard the report, strange to say. Everything looked blue, and I began to wonder if the explosion had killed me and if I was dead. I calculated how many others were dead. I could hear their widows crying and I witnessed their funerals. I suppose it took me ten seconds to be thrown to where I was found, but it seemed to be ten years, and I had time to think of a thousand different things.

"Finally I lost consciousness, and that was when I struck the ground, I suppose. I was badly broken up, and finally gave up 'shooting' wells for good and came to New York. No, now that I realize the great risk, the hazardous life, the almost daily danger of death, I would not go back to it again for a farm."—New York Times.

Trolling Spoon.

Enthusiastic votaries of the piscatorial art will hail with gratitude a device which has just been patented. This consists of a trolling spoon with a flexible shield in front of the hook for the prevention of fouling or catching objects in the water. A similar shield is fixed on a swivel just behind the tail of the spoon, projecting laterally beyond the points of the hooks, so that contact with any colliding object will be made by the shield instead of the hooks, and a great saving in time and discursive language will be secured.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Illinois Pearl for a Countess.

On Saturday Charles Ellis, an amateur fisher, found a pearl in the Pecatonica river, at Winslow, near Galena, Ills., which he sold to an expert buyer for $600. The gem was one of the largest that has ever been discovered in these waters, of a dark, bluish brown tint, and remarkably lustrous. The pearl was seen by one of Tiffany's men of New York, who gave a check for $1,200 for it on sight. It is to adorn the coronet of a well known English countess.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

That Took All His Money.

McCorkle—Well, I can't take that block of bank stock after all.

McCrackle—Why, you had the money ready yesterday.

McCorkle—Yes, but I paid my week's ice bill after I saw you.—Epoch.

Merely as a Relish.

Mr. Bareboard—I tell ye, a man kin jest live on this mountain air!

Mr. Hollereids—Yes, as I have found out; but I think a little food now and then would help digestion wonderfully.—Puck.

A big pile of money goes through the hands of the comptroller of the city of New York. For the quarter ending June 30 he received over $17,000,000 (including a balance of $1,600,000 from the previous quarter), and spent it, all but about $3,000,000.

THE CAMERA OBSCURA.

WHAT ITS FOCUS CATCHES IN THE FIELD OF LABOR REFORM.

Lessons That May Be Learned from the Cloakmakers' Strike—An Interesting Prophecy of an Eminent Scientist—Dr. Abbott's Great "What-Is-It."

The history of labor's struggles in this country does not show a parallel to the New York cloakmakers' strike. Without detracting in any degree from the heroism of men who have contended in other struggles for their rights, those who know the details of this latest battle do not hesitate to say that the suffering, self restraint and heroic devotion to principle displayed by the cloakmakers were beyond comparison. Out of over 8,000 who were locked out or struck on June 14 only about fifty weakened in allegiance to the union, and they deserted on the first day, before the real test began. All the others remained firm to the end, some of them with starvation staring them in the face. Thousands sold or pawned everything they had that could be turned into money with which to buy bread, and when the fight was ended found themselves with hardly sufficient clothing to cover their backs, and with their homes almost bare of furniture. Ornaments and keepsakes went to buy dry bread with which to keep life in the gallant army. The aid which came from the outside was insignificant, notwithstanding the sympathy that was supposed, from the attitude of the newspapers, to exist in the community.

The officers of the Cloakmakers' union are deserving of special praise for the able manner in which they conducted affairs; but without the courage and devotion that characterized the rank and file they would have been powerless. In the conferences between the officials of the union and the manufacturers' committee the former displayed such good common sense and knowledge of business rules as convinced those who read the proceedings from day to day that they were the equals, if not the superiors, of the "captains of industry." A few such victories as this one and the talk that the laboring people are unable to conduct their own affairs will forever cease. But I want to repeat, for the benefit of the rank and file of other labor organizations, that all the wise leaders in the universe could not have won the cloakmakers' fight without they were supported by the confidence and courage of the body of strikers.

There is another lesson in the result of this strike which many union men may consider with profit: The cloakmakers of New York are almost entirely Jews, "foreigners." Workingmen who were fortunate enough to be born in the United States not infrequently rail at foreigners and lay at their door many of the defeats labor has sustained. This victory should teach that a man, though he be a Pole, an Italian or a Hun, is "a man for a' that," and if treated as such by his associates will fight just as hard against injustice as a full blooded native. The few men not foreigners in the Cloakmakers' union had the good sense to show all the time that they recognized this fact, and the slurs and insinuations engendered by race prejudice which have so often created discord were conspicuous by their absence. "Put none but Americans on guard" will not do as a war cry in labor's fight for its rights. Capitalism is international; it knows no country, no creed, no God. Labor must adopt the first two planks of that platform if it would win. "The world is my country, to do good my religion."

In The Arena Professor Joseph Rodes Buchanan writes about "The Coming Cataclysm of America and Europe," which he places at nineteen years from the present time, and which "in its magnitude and horror will surpass anything of which authentic history has preserved a record." The professor's paper is a prophecy containing conclusions demonstrated by the sciences which he has "esoterically cultivated," and the manner in which he goes into details convinces the reader that whatever there may be in the prophecy the prophet believes in himself. Professor Buchanan says that there will be a civil war in the United States, brought on by labor, race and church troubles, but chiefly the former, and that the aristocracy and money power will be overthrown, and a real democracy established on something like the lines laid down by Nationalism.

"Thousands are today impressed with the approaching dangers. The facts that should alarm them are conspicuous. The industrial classes in both city and country are profoundly discontented. The western farmers are not alone in their suffering. The decline in New York has been so great that State Assessor Wood, in 1889, expressed the opinion that in a few decades there will be none but tenant farmers in this state. While the farmers are going down, and near four-fifths of the city of New York live in tenement houses, the plutocracy is going up, the gulf is widening between wealth and poverty—between the man who may be arrested as a tramp for being out of work, and the millionaire who spends $700,000 on a stable for his horses."

"But one thing is necessary to insure a conflict. The armies must be gathered and organized in two hostile camps, for mobs do not make war. The organizing is going on now as never before in the world's history. The labor party, the anti-capital party, will soon embrace from one to two millions of men, bound together by common interest, common sympathy and common hatred of everything hostile to their interests, with a strong conviction that they are an oppressed class, and small patience with their oppressors, while the consciousness of their physical power will encourage a defiant and uncompromising attitude. In such a condition the disturbances or mobs, which are usually local and temporary, electrify the mass and become a national convulsion. A single individual may become the immediate cause of a civil war."

And while man is fighting his battles, while democracy is overthrowing plutocracy in this country, and monarchy is being wiped out in Europe, nature will treat us to a terrible calamity. "In the midst of our coming civil war the Atlantic coast will be wrecked by submergence and tidal waves from the borders of New England to the southern borders of the Gulf of Mexico. There will be no safety below the hills." Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City and all other cities on the coast will be, according to the professor, partially submerged and damaged beyond estimation. The loss of life he places at not less than a million persons.

Professor Buchanan concludes his very interesting article by warning all who have faith in his judgment, and especially those who have read his works, to leave the lowlands of the Atlantic coast south of New England within fifteen years. He is in the neighborhood of 80 years old, and does not expect to live to witness the fulfillment of his prophecy. "It is with great hesitation and reluctance," he says, "that I have consented to present this horrid panorama; but truth should be our paramount aim, and if there be, as I maintain, any science which can look into the future its proper presentation is by the statement of the future, so far in advance of the event as to constitute a decisive test."

Dr. Lyman Abbott is out in The Forum as an advocate of an "industrial democracy" to succeed our present un-Christian and unscientific system. Just what the gentleman means by his peculiar "industrial democracy" it is difficult to discover from The Forum article. He says it is not anarchism, communism, socialism or capitalism. In fact, there are many things which it is not. The intelligent economist will be likely to class it with Barnum's great "What-is-it." The doctor says the "industrial democrat" would "adjust both control and participation in the profits according to the measure of each man's contribution," and that "he would leave each individual to a free contract in the open market." He would leave "the captains of industry and the privates of industry to compete in a free and open market," and yet "to every man he would give a share of the control in the world's industries." Do these statements need analyzing to show how radically they conflict? I don't think they do.

Dr. Abbott would not abolish the competitive feature of our present system, which he declares to be wholly bad, but would change the character of the competitors by making "combinations of labor and capital to compete with similar combinations." In other words, profit sharing would be brought to such a pitch that the laborers would knife their brothers in a rival institution, instead of leaving that homicidal work to the capitalists, as at present. Competition, co-operation, capitalism, socialism, paternalism and anarchism are all mixed into a hopeless jumble in the doctor's mind. He sees that things are all awry and the times are out of joint, but he seems to lack the courage to prod deep enough for the cause of the trouble. When this courage comes to him he will not be long in discovering the only sure remedy.

An article in a recent issue of The New York Mail and Express painted in glowing colors what it characterized as "Tom Barry's Big Army"—the United Brotherhood of Labor. It was stated that this organization now has 150,000 members and that it is rapidly growing. According to the author of this fairy tale there is soon to be a three cornered fight between Gompers, Powderly and Barry. The tale was evidently written by some one friendly to Barry, but such stuff is a damage to the labor movement, whether intended or not. The writer has been misinformed concerning the present condition of the organizations and also about the Barry revolt.

Tom Barry has done yeoman service in the cause of labor, and his honesty has never been questioned, but in his contests with other leaders he has not always acted with the promptness and fearlessness that distinguished his battles with capitalism. Notwithstanding the statements in The Mail and Express I want to say that Barry did not secede from the Knights of Labor at the Minneapolis session, and he was in no way connected with the organization of the "provisional committee" in Chicago. "The efforts of this committee have been largely successful, and they have resulted in the organization of the United Brotherhood of Labor." This is an error, as the "provisional" had nothing to do with the United Brotherhood. Such small things do not amount to a great deal, but it is from errors of this kind that history is sometimes written.

Editor Eugene V. Debs, of The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, has evidently abandoned all hope of ever getting Chief Arthur, of the Engineers' Brotherhood, to take the fraternal hand which has long been extended by the other railroad organizations. Debs should and does know P. M. Arthur; but he has labored on for years trying to break through the chief's selfishness in the interest of justice to the railroad employes, who have frequently had to fight a combination of magnates and locomotive engineers. But the effort has been in vain, and now The Firemen's Magazine says plainly what it thinks of the head of a workingmen's organization who hobnobs and drinks wine with Depew and other railroad presidents, while the fellow laborers of his constituents are striving with the magnates for simple justice. "Mind your own business" is Arthur's motto, and the undersigned once told Debs that the self sufficient chief ought to be given a dose of his own medicine, but Debs was for "peace and harmony." It is probable that the firemen have at last learned that he who is not with them is against them, and there is hope that "this is my last term in office" will not always be a meaningless utterance with Mr. Arthur.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best !

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

IN SPRING.

In spring, when Love was young,
His heart was free from care,
And lighter than the air,
And thus he sung:
"The little leaves that on the bough are hung
Shall never fade again, for Love is young."

Then golden summer came,
And Love was in his prime,
And swiftly went the time
And his heart was flame.

But autumn next drew nigh,
And Love aweary grew,
And found his fair untrue,
And heaved a sigh.

And now the winter dread
Has borne Love home,
And laid him in a tomb—
For Love is dead.
"Oh, wherefore sorrow that the leaves are shed?
They can no longer bloom, for Love is dead."
—James L. Thornely.

A MAD MAN'S HAIR.

"You know her, then?"

"Yes, I met her last year at Monaco."

"What was she called, do you remember?"

"Let me see; her Christain name was Violet. She was one of the women who are seldom called by a surname. The Lady Violet was the name that was in everybody's mouth, or, Violet tout court. Stay, I remember seeing her name once in the hotel book—Lady Violet Montargis—a peculiar name, which struck me for some reason or other at the time.

"Ah, she was rather an adept at coining names. When I knew her she was Hon. Frances Dalrymple—a girl with dark hair and light blue eyes; one of those rare combinations which are downright unnatural, and which often betoken some internal derangement of system, whether moral, intellectual or physical. A beautiful girl, certainly, but with that steely look which you see sometimes on the surfaces of the Thames, blue steel mixed with water lilies. Keeley Halswelle knows how to draw the effect, as you can see in this year's Grosvenor. It always appears to me to convey a moral; the water lilies tempt you, and the cold, insidious water drowns you; therefore, beware of the lilies. If poor old Philip Drummond had only taken that moral heart!"

"Philip Drummond! who is he?"

"Have I never told you? Well, I will give you my experience of the Hon. Frances Dalrymple, and then you shall give me yours of the Lady Violet Montargis. It was in a country house in the north in September. Our numbers were tolerably large, but an omnium gatherum lot, and very ill assorted. You know the sort of household I mean, where there is no presiding hostess and everything is all a tort et a travers. There was, indeed, a Mrs. Lionel Trotman, who was the lawful wife of our host, Lionel Trotman, retired sugar boiler, or something of the kind; but she had the talent of self effacement to a degree that was positively painful. Nobody knew where she was at any moment of the day, and I assure you that it was a work of herculean difficulty to discover her whereabouts in her own drawing room before saying good night. The consequence was we did what was right in our own eyes in wicked and selfish couples, such as a disintegrated household will relapse into when the presiding and prudential hand is withdrawn. Of these couples the most devoted and perhaps the most interesting was the Hon. Miss Frances and Philip Drummond.

"Drummond was a brawny, muscular hero, a fine fellow, unhampered by excessive brain, a keen sportsman and a good friend. She was—well, I dare say you discovered at Monaco. Only you must remember that at the time of which I am speaking she had not developed those predatory instincts which I am told she afterward acquired so perniciously for her friends. She seemed a soft, lovable woman, with lustrous eyes and speaking hands. As a matter of fact, her hands spoke more than her tongue—it is the way with some incurable histrionic women.

"One day I was not out with the rest of the shooting party, owing to a press of business letters or a fit of laziness—I forget which. But I pottered out in the afternoon over the turnips a short way from the house. I was at the hall door on my return when two men brought home a ghastly burden. It was poor Philip Drummond, who had shot himself, no one knew exactly how, in getting over a hedge or in making his way through some tangled covers. I helped the men to bring his poor rigid limbs into the house, wondering to myself how I could best break the news to the undiscoverable Mrs. Trotman, or, harder still, to the reserved and somewhat haughty Miss Dalrymple. We had not got far into the house when she met us, at the head of the stairs. There was no explosion of grief such as I feared; only a sudden tightening of the corners of the mouth and a blanched look either of superstitious dread or hardly realized sorrow. She looked for an instant on the corpse, asked the single question, 'He shot himself, of course?' and then swiftly withdrew.

"That evening as I was going to bed I met her again in the corridor. 'I was waiting for you,' she said, and then she began to beg me, by all that I held most precious, to let her see the dead body. The request struck me as unnatural, I remember, and somewhat heartless. Although I could not have formulated my objections in words I felt that she was asking what jarred on my own feelings and did not suit the circumstances of the case. At the same time I knew that the relations in which they stood to each other prevented me from refusing. 'I loved him so,' she said with an air of passionate abandon, 'and I must see him for the last time. You can come, too, if you like.' I led her to the threshold of the death chamber, threw open the door for her, but did not enter. 'You will leave the door open, please,' was all that she spoke.

"Impelled by an irresistible curiosity I stood at the doorway and watched her. The room was only illuminated by a candle which she carried in her hand. Dark shadows surrounded the bed on which was stretched the sheeted form of the man whom I had known as Philip Drummond. The rigid outlines of his body stood out beneath the merciful white covering which the hands of loving care had placed over his death distorted features. All the rest of the room was black with the darkness of night; only the ghastly light of the single candle, shaded by her hand, bathed in the flickering white gleams the body of the man who had gained eternal sleep. I saw her kneel by the bedside; I saw her lift the linen from his face with deliberate hand. Then, after gazing long and earnestly at the face of her lover, she drew a penknife from her pocket and with a quick movement punctured the vein at the side of his temple. 'Peste,' she said; 'I forgot that dead men do not bleed.' Then changing her resolve she cut a lock of brown hair from his forehead and swiftly passed me as I stood at the door. 'Good night,' she whispered, as the faint echoes of her footsteps rang down the corridor.

"The whole party broke up the next day, and we one and all departed to different points of the compass. I do not suppose that any one but myself knew of the scene I have tried to describe; but on me it left an ineffaceable impression. It was, perhaps, natural that she should wish to see him, but her strange action and her abrupt, swift movements utterly dissipated the idea of a touching farewell. Did she really love him or not? Was the situation, of which I was an unwilling witness, the last act in a heart's tragedy? Perhaps you can tell me?"

"Well, I can give you my experience, and then you can judge for yourself. As I told you, I met her under an another name at Monaco. You remember that a merciful dispensation of providence secured me in the nick of time the accumulated life treasure of an affectionate aunt. I was abroad at the time when I heard the news of my good fortune, and as I owed neither regret nor, perhaps, even respect to my defunct relative, I was not deterred by any feelings of compunction from enjoying myself. At Monaco I met the Lady Violet Montargis—a real celebrity, as I learned, who was not unknown at Paris or Vienna or even Buda-Pesth.

"There had been an unusual run on the bank, and every one was watching her game and staking on her luck. The first time I saw her she was only just beginning her career of triumph. I followed her, more out of gallantry than out of any determined gambler's resolve. Afterward I had sufficient instinct in these matters to know that I was in the presence of one of those who, for the moment, cannot even by accident go wrong. It was really wonderful to see her at the tables; a few strangers and newcomers, who did not know how the cards lay, played their usual cautious game and lost; the older hands kept aloof, as they always do, when some diabolic influence is in the air. After a few days a friend introduced me to her, and I got to know her pretty well. Anywhere else, except at the tables, she was positively charming, insouciante, debonnair, full of polished allurements and insidious beauty. Immersed in the game, she was a devil; no other word could describe her.

"One night there was a strange inversion of things—a positive debacle. Lady Violet Montargis was losing heavily and leading her followers to incurable ruin. She came hurriedly to me, and in a low, whisper spoke these remarkable words:

"'For the love of heaven go to my rooms and ask my maid for my ring; she will know which one I mean; you see I have not my usual rings on my fingers.'

"She spoke nervously and rapidly, with a face out of which had departed all the triumphant calm, giving place to a low contracted look of inscrutable cunning. I performed her commission for her, and then ventured to ask her the reason. I knew that all gamblers are superstitious, but was hardly prepared for her reply.

"'Sang de Dieu,' she said, 'could you not guess that the ring contained a suicide's hair?'"—John M. Marquand in Atlanta Constitution.

A Cold Hell.

According to the Scandinavian mythology, all who die bravely in battle are snatched away to Valhalla, Odin's magnificent banquet hall in the sky. Those who, after lives of ignoble labor or inglorious ease, die of sickness descend to a cold and dismal cavern beneath the ground called Niflheim—i. e., the mist world. This abode is ruled by the goddess of death, whose name is Hel. The place of torment for reprobates is Nastrond, deeper underground than Niflheim and far toward the frigid north.

This grim prison is described in the following passage from the prose "Edda," written in Iceland in the Thirteenth century: "In Nastrond there is a vast and direful structure with doors that face the north. It is formed entirely of the backs of serpents wattled together like wicker work. But the serpents' heads are turned toward the inside of the hall and continually vomit forth floods of venom, in which wade all those who commit murder or who forswear themselves." According to the "Voluspa," a poem of earlier date, the evil doers in Nastrond are also gnawed by the dragon Nidhogg.—Popular Science.

Lunar Pictures.

During the past two years the Lick telescope has been used considerably in obtaining photographs of the heavenly bodies. A series of lunar pictures have been taken representing the moon in most of her phases. These photographs, taken at the chemical focus of the glass, have a diameter of over forty-five inches. From the image thus obtained enlargements have been made, showing the moon over three feet in diameter and with an immense amount of detail. In order to facilitate the distribution of these photographs and enlargements a few photographic dealers have been furnished with copies of the original negatives by Professor Holden.—Hartford Courant.

A Good Way.

"Well, how did you get rid of your unpleasant friend?"

"Oh, I took him down to the ferry and gave him the slip."—New York Herald.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 18.

High water at 12.15 A. M. and 1.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.45; Sets at 6.41.
Moon sets 8.26.
First Quarter August 23.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mrs. William Gragg is visiting at Newport, R. I.

Miss Laura B. Tupper of Spear street is visiting at Campello.

The electric cars carried large crowds on each trip from Ward Four, Sunday.

Mrs. Lufkin and son of Rockport are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien.

The Dublin Star Base Ball-Club defeated the Quincy Points on Friday, by a score of 5 to 3.

Alphonso the six-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonso Potas is very ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. H. M. Peverly and son Arthur of Chestnut street have gone down east for a few weeks.

Miss Maggie Broderick of West Quincy has returned from a week's recreation through the state.

W. H. Cobb of the Boston Herald has gone to Fort Popham, Me., where he will spend his vacation.

Judge Pratt and wife have gone to Nantucket where they will rusticate for the next two weeks.

Miss Lizzie Furnald is taking a two weeks' vacation from her arduous duties at the telephone office.

Miss Mary Rollins of Somerville is spending her vacation with Mrs. D. H. Fitzgerald in West Quincy.

A new handle has been put into the city pump and now everybody is pleased. Even the dogs wag their tails.

Miss Cris and Julia Craig who were visiting Mrs. Thomas O'Brien have returned to their home in Springfield.

Miss Lizzie Robbins and niece who have been visiting Mrs. M. E. Green, at Houghs Neck returned home to Norwell, Saturday.

Mrs. Hugh Garvey and daughter Lizzie of Fitzwilliam, N. H., who formerly lived in West Quincy, are visiting Mrs. William Murphy.

A four horse barge conveyed a jolly party from Quincy Point Saturday evening to Oakland Gardens, to see The Fall of Babylon.

The decorations that were not taken down Saturday, looked rather the worse for wear this morning, the rain having washed considerable of the coloring off.

As Mr. John Cavanagh was bringing his yacht in from her moorings yesterday, she came in collision with the float of the Yacht Club, smashing a hole about six inches in her starboard bow.

The alarm from Box 42 at 4.10 Sunday afternoon was for a fire in small building in rear of residence of John Wilson on Center street. The place was used as a club-room by boys. Loss about $25.

Mr. A. F. Bussell, our popular photographer has gone to Nelson, N. H., for the week. On his return Saturday he will go to Bangor, Maine. Mr. Bussell took his camera with him so he will doubtless bring home some fine views.

Mrs. George Trask of Chicago, and daughter Eugenia were in town last week. They formerly resided in West Quincy where Mr. Trask carried on the stone business. His daughter was a member of Q. H. S. class of '82, and had a very large circle of friends in this city.

Improvement seems to be the rule on Cottage avenue, the houses on each corner of Cottage street, have been raised up, turned round to face Cottage avenue and when completed will improve the looks of the place very much. What is wanted now is to have the street widened and to make it a town way.

Hardly one of the stone yards in this city had any trouble on the 15th, the day on which all manufacturers are supposed to pay their help. This rule was established during the late strike and has been enforced right up to the mark. The fifteenth before some of those who did not pay had their yards struck and the men staid out until all claims were settled.

Great preparations are being made for the Sunday school picnic to be held by the Quincy Catholic churches on Wednesday, at Lovell's grove. The various committees were named at the meeting held last night. A ball game for a purse will be played and other sports will be held. This picnic which has always been largely attended and is looked for with great interest, will no doubt equal if not excel those of former years.

Miss Lottie Perry is spending the remainder of the long vacation at Whitman.

Miss Mabel Newcomb of Boston is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Henry Tolman, Quincy Point.

Mr. Clarence H. Abbott of Charlestown, S. C., is spending the summer at his former home at Quincy Point.

The sale of seashore lots at Houghs Neck next Friday and Saturday are being much talked about by our business men.

Mrs. Charles Knodle of Baltimore, with her younger son is visiting her mother, Mrs. Almerin Bingham at Quincy Point.

Mr. George A. Sidelinger started this morning for Nobleboro, Me., where he will spend a fortnight in fishing and gunning.

Mr. Arthur Stronach of Marlboro, formerly of this place, is spending a fortnight with his friend, Mr. Harver Smith of Quincy Point.

Mrs. Henry F. Smith of Lincoln, Neb., who has been visiting her son, Mr. Frederick H. Smith at Quincy Point is now sojourning in Castine, Me. She will spend some weeks in this place before returning to the West.

NANTASKET BEACH.

A large crowd of Sunday excursionists went to Nantasket beach yesterday. For those who went to hear the band concerts, or to the hotels, everything was lovely. But for the fakirs and hawkers the enforcement of the old "Blue laws" of Massachusetts, which commenced a week ago yesterday, was a decided set-back.

Early in the morning District Attorney Wentworth and a large force of Plymouth County deputy sheriffs arrived at the beach, and all fakirs and hawkers evidently took the hint, and those who had ventured plying their vocations during the early morning hours immediately suspended business and offered no resistance to an enforcement of the laws. This, however, was not enough for the enforcers of the law, and soon after their arrival all classes of business and every business place or stand, with the exception of those where edibles were served, were found closed and business suspended. Everything at noon was practically dead; hawkers, fakirs, toy shops, flying horses, "merry go round," roller coasters, toboggan chutes, peanut venders, "African dodgers," cane boards, pop corn merchants, card writers, etc., all were quiet.

What a Liar that Fellow Was.

Here is the way Col. Taylor of the Boston Globe began a speech at a Grand Army Banquet on Monday night: Colonel Taylor said: Comrades, now give me your attention, because this is something worth while to hear. [Laughter.] As you know, there are very few of us left. The Commander has said that as I am not up to my usual average I shall be shot and taken from the field. Now, I certainly hope that I shall not be so unlucky as that fellow, of whom you have all heard, who was badly shot in the leg, and a comrade was ordered to carry him from the field. He took the man on his back, and he being a little heavy, his head hung over his shoulder, and as he was on his way to the hospital a shell took his head off. The man who was carrying him did not notice this, and when he arrived at the hospital they said, "Why have you brought that here?" He turned round and looked at the body and exclaimed, "What a liar that fellow was; he told me it was only his leg." [Great laughter.]

Irish National League.

The Quincy Branch of the Irish National League of America, held their annual excursion at Houghs Neck yesterday. The day was all that could be wished for and after a cruise around the harbor in the "Erin," Capt. Cavanagh invited them to his cottage where a well filled table of good things awaited them. All returned home in the evening well pleased with their trip not forgetting, however, to give three rousing cheers for Capt. Cavanagh.

The Conventions.

The state conventions will follow thick and fast upon each other in September, the Prohibitionists coming on the 10th, the Republicans on the 17th and the Democrats on the 18th. At present there doesn't seem to be much of a contest in progress, says the Boston Herald, as to who shall head the tickets of the two great parties. Whatever excitement is developed before the conventions will be centered about some of the minor places on the ticket. Meanwhile, everybody will be thankful for a little rest.

The principal peanut growing States are Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The nuts are also raised in Arkansas and Kansas. In the States first named the crop is the chief reliance of the farmers.

The chief supply of cloves is obtained from the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, where the clove tree was introduced in 1830. Trees ten years old should produce 20 pounds of cloves. Trees of 20 years frequently produce upward of 100 pounds each. The yield this season will be in excess of any previous year.

BORN.

McNEIL.—In Quincy Point, Aug 14 a son to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McNeil.

DIED.

CHURCH—In Quincy, Aug. 17, Berton H., son of Mr. Berton F. and Mrs. Carrie Church, aged 1 month and 24 days.

QUEENAN.—In West Quincy, Aug. 17, Mark, son of Mr. Hugh and Mrs. Celia Queenan, aged 11 days.

ANTI-LOTTERY BILL.

Passed in the House Without a Dissenting Vote.

MR. MOORE PRESENTS FIGURES

Showing the Profits of a Great Concern. Population of the United States—A Vermont Man to Be Surgeon General of the Army—This Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—On Saturday the bill to forbid lotteries the use of the mails and to prevent newspapers from publishing their advertisement passed the house without a dissenting uote. All attempts to amend in the interest of the Mexican lottery or other foreign lotteries failed. An effort is to be made in the senate to include express companies within the inhibition of the law. It is difficult to see how the lottery company can survive if it shall be excluded both from the mails and the express.

Mr. Moore of New Hampshire has been one of the most vigorous opponents of the lottery. He it was who started the petition asking the committee on rules to set a day for its consideration, an act which has resulted in the passage of a stringent anti-lottery bill. Although at home on leave, he left New Hampshire after he had been there only one day to come to Washington to vote on this bill, the time having been fixed very unexpectedly. In his earnest speech in support of the bill he presented some very extraordinary facts in connection with this lottery. Mr. Moore said:

This is a private corporation, and its affairs are veiled in the greatest secrecy. The number of its stockholders is not known, but they are believed to be less than twenty in number. Some five or six control the greatest majority of the stock. All the proceedings and workings of the company are carefully concealed from the public. The stock of the company embraces 1200 shares at a par value of $1,200,000. Owing to the large dividends paid by the company the shares are quoted at $1200, or an aggregate of $12,000,000.

Last year, I am informed, the dividends were 17 per cent. This dividend, large as it is, represents only half of the profits of the company for a single year. The other profits go to certain preferred stockholders, very few in number. The following has been furnished me as an actual financial exhibit of the company as now conducted:

INCOME.	
Ten drawings, 1,000,000 tickets at $20 each	$20,000,000
Two special drawings, 10,000 at $10	8,000,000
Total	$28,000,000
EXPENSES.	
Prizes, ten drawings	$10,533,000
Prizes, for semi-annual drawings	4,219,200
Commissions to agents	2,000,000
Advertising	2,000,000
All other expenses	1,000,000
Net profits	8,282,800
Total	$28,000,000

In this exhibit no account is made of the daily drawings, the exact figures of which are not obtainable, but they exceed $2,000,000 annually, making the enormous annual income of $30,000,000, or twice the sum that was paid Napoleon by Jefferson in 1801 for the entire Louisiana purchase.

The remarkable thing about this lottery is the fact that 98 per cent. of the income is derived outside the state of Louisiana, from the other states of the union and the territories. There is not a city or considerable village in the country which does not contribute to the enormous revenues of this gigantic gambling concern. It was the boast of the champion of the company in the recent struggle before the legislature that it was "enriching the state by millions."

COL. J. H. BAXTER.

He is Promoted to Be Surgeon General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The president has nominated Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, chief medical purveyor of the army, to be surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general. Baxter's promotion has been expected for some time, and the news that his name had been sent to the senate caused no surprise. The local press is well pleased with the appointment.

Dr. Baxter was born in Vermont May 11, 1837, and is the son of the late Porteus Baxter, for several years a representative in congress. He entered the army as surgeon of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, having mustered in on June 26, 1861. He has been in continuous service in the army from that time. He was promoted to be brigade surgeon of United States volunteers April 4, 1863, and served with distinction in the peninsular campaign with the Army of the Potomac. He was surgeon in charge of Campbell, the United States general hospital at Washington, from the time it was opened until January, 1864, when at the request of Gen. Fry, provost marshal general, he was detailed on the latter's staff and assigned to duty as chief medical officer of his bureau.

In that capacity Surgeon Baxter collected the records of the physical examinations of more than 1,000,000 men who presented themselves for admission into the army, and compiled therefrom an extensive work on vital statistics, which is still a standard book of reference. When the regular army reorganized at the close of the war, Surgeon Baxter was appointed assistant medical purveyor, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and was promoted to be chief medical purveyor by President Grant in 1872.

Mr. Baxter is a graduate of the University of Vermont, from both the academic and medical branches of that institution, and he was also graduated from the law school of Columbia university of the District of Columbia. He is a member of the bar of the supreme court as well as of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia. His professional ability is unquestioned, and being the ranking officer in his corps his promotion to be surgeon general is regarded as eminently fitting and proper. Col. Baxter was not only ranking officer in the medical corps next to the surgeon general, but was senior to all other colonels in the army excepting Col. Smith and Col. Kautz.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Probability of a Long and Bitter Debate on Mr. Quay's Motion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The program of business for the rest of the session will be determined in open session this week, if the present understanding is carried out. Mr. Quay, according to notice given Saturday, will introduce his amendment resolution, which, under the rules, it is expected will go over until Tuesday for action. It will not be referred to the committee on rules, but will be disposed of in the senate. This course is desired by its author and has the approval of the committee on rules. When it comes up for consideration a motion will be made to include the federal election bill in the list of measures that shall be considered after the tariff bill is disposed of. This is expected to precipitate a debate of some length and considerable bitterness between the two wings of the Republican majority. Mr. Quay and Mr. Aldrich, who is acting with him, believe the resolution will be passed by a good majority with no amendment.

When that matter is settled, the tariff bill will again be taken up and pressed to a vote as rapidly as possible. The urgency deficiency appropriation bill, reported last week, will be called up by Mr. Allison, and will be disposed of if possible at one sitting. Although this congress is in its ninth month there have been only three suspension days in the house, notwithstanding that the rules provide that at least twice each month an opportunity shall be afforded to pass measures under suspension of the rules. It is probable that the rule will prevail, and the committee will be allowed to call up selected measures for action. Under this order the committee on education, if it be reached in the call, will seek to pass the senate bill to extend additional aid to agricultural colleges. The committee on agriculture is to have the floor Tuesday, and possibly for several days following, in order to discuss and act upon the compound lard and meat inspection bills. When these measures are disposed of, it is possible that the labor committee may have a day, if the elections committee does not insist upon pressing the pending contested election cases.

SIXTY-FOUR MILLIONS.

Population of the United States According to the Census of 1890.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—"The population of the United States, as shown by the eleventh census, will be about 64,000,000," said Robert P. Porter, the superintendent, as he had concluded looking at the tabulations of the rough count of the footings for all the states and territories of the Union, which were concluded a few moments before the close of office hours.

"There will," he said, "when the straggling returns are all in, be some slight changes from this, but the changes will be in the way of additions. Already the actual rough count shows over 64,000,000. The actual total count will probably not be far from 64,250,000." Mr. Porter is very proud of this result and of the work of the bureau.

What For?

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—Russia has ordered 5,000,000 rifles in France.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Two persons were severely hurt in a family row at North Adams, Mass.

Massachusetts defeated Rhode Island in interstate cricket at Ashton, R. I.

Montague Marks, a well known lawyer and literary man, died in New York.

The Queen's theatre at Manchester, Eng., has been burned. There was no loss of life.

The Massachusetts Democratic state convention is to be held in Worcester Sept. 18.

The Saratoga race track has been sold to W. S. Arkell of Judge and Frank Leslie's.

The Argentine government proposes to put a tax on tobacco. The gold premium is now 165.

Both manufacturers and workmen are determined in the Lynn morocco workers' trouble.

Valentine G. Hall and his brother won first honors in the Bar Harbor tennis tournament.

In the open regatta of the Beverly Yacht club, the Minerva outsailed the Mariquita and Gossoon.

A woman's hair caught in the machinery of a Lawrence, Mass., mill and her scalp was torn off.

Sir Joseph Hickson says that the interstate commerce act is of no advantage to Canadian railroads.

Rumors that everything is going wrong in Oklahoma are denied. The territory is said to be booming.

Steamer Halifax and schooner W. M. Bird collided in Boston harbor, and both vessels were damaged.

Wealthy Chinese from Hong Kong, bound to Boston and New York, passed through Montreal in bond.

The loss of the Delaware peach growers by this season's operations is estimated at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Stanley is still pale and thin, but is recovering his strength, and expects to fulfill his American engagements all right.

James Robinson of Phoenix, Ari., is a millionaire, but he can neither read nor write. He is now attending night school.

Edward Worwick of Lawrence, Mass., shot and severely injured his wife and wounded himself so badly that he soon died.

Deacon Wood of Dr. Talmage's church has been sued because he ordered busts of the Brooklyn divine and hasn't paid for them.

Through the breaking of a scaffolding in a six story building in St. Petersburg, eight workmen were killed and eight injured.

The King of Roumania and the crown prince have started for Munich. Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied them to the station.

The Italian government has sent to the powers the draft of a proposal for a convention to establish an international maritime service on the Red Sea.

Mr. Johnston, the British consul in Niassaland, has been made a companion of the Bath, and Mr. Buchanan, the acting consul has been made a companion of St. Michael and St. George.

John Burns, who led the great London dock strike, has gone back to work. He thinks the good results of a strike, when there are good results, do not compensate for the loss to the strikers.

A Berlin dispatch says Hohenlohe, Fabri, Schweinfurth, Rohlfs, Krupp and Reichard sign an appeal for a national fund to promote some work in Africa in honor of Dr. Peters.

John D. Rockefeller, the millionaire president of the Standard Oil company, has denied in an interview the report that he is to endow with $20,000,000 a national university in the city of New York.

Miss Medora W. Gould, daughter of the East Dedham (Mass.) colored naval veteran, William B. Gould, has received and accepted a position as teacher of drawing at Livingstone college, Salisbury, Va.

There is reason to believe that the King of Holland is in a dangerous condition of health. The Dutch newspapers are not permitted to discuss the matter, but it is known that the king suffers from a combination of disorders which his constitution, enfeebled by age and past excesses, cannot shake off.

POVERTY AND PLUTOCRACY.

A Glance at Our Present Strained Social Condition.

Because wage earners, as a class, enjoy today more of the good things of life than ever before, by some it is argued that in their condition there is nothing of which they may reasonably complain. But the question concerning the wage earning class that is up for discussion, as fair minded persons will perceive, is not whether they enjoy more of the wealth they produce than heretofore, but whether they enjoy all they are entitled to. * * *

Economically the situation is unstable. Our present system of holding land, under which probably three-fourths of all the land in this country, for speculative purposes, is held out of use, thus producing rent and a powerful class of non-laboring rent takers; our present system of issuing money, by which the circulating medium of the country is monopolized for the benefit of the bondholders and the creditor class generally, thus producing interest and another powerful class of non-laboring interest takers, and the complete subserviency of the lawmakers, editors and clergymen, as a rule, to these two powerful classes, resulting in multitudinous laws intended to favor the cunning operations of those who live by plundering wealth producers by means of the legal manipulation of capital and the fostering of public opinion favorable to such legislation, have brought nearly to culmination a social system that must end in beneficent change, the complete enslavement of wage earners or war.

What the outcome will be no man can prophesy. Economic education may be so rapid that needful modifications will be made, or stupid indifference may lull the mass of the people into a carelessness that will be punished by complete industrial servitude—a mighty plutocracy living in unparalleled splendor, with millions of human drudges providing them with whatever their vitiated tastes may demand; or an increase of the power and impudence of the capitalists may lash an awakened and outraged people into fury that will express itself in bloody and dreadful war. * * *

Will there be any considerable change in the situation by which the next generation will benefit? I believe there will. I think the industrial system will not last fifty years longer. It will be peacefully improved or violently overthrown to give place to a better. That our civilization, like some civilizations of the past, will be utterly destroyed is not probable. What changes come are likely to be improvements, and some great accomplishment for the social betterment of men will probably occur within the next fifty years. The only question is whether the improvement will come through evolution or revolution. Through evolution, I hope; through revolution, I fear.—Hugh O. Pentecost in Arena.

Pushing Things.

A dispatch from Washington says: Senator Ingalls, by request of the Wage Workers' Political Alliance of Washington, has introduced a bill to establish an executive department of communication "for the purpose of transmitting the communications of the people at cost." The bill creates a secretary, whose duty it shall be to seize, condemn, purchase and operate at cost all telegraph and telegraph systems in the United States, and so to extend and perfect the system of communication that each house, voting precinct and public park will be "joined as in a whispering gallery." No person shall be employed in this department who is not a member of the Grand Army of Labor. The money necessary to carry out the proposed legislation is appropriated by the bill. The bill also merges the postoffice system into the department of communication.

Unions of Brotherhood Carpenters.

New York state heads the list with 95 unions; Pennsylvania comes next with 82 unions, and Massachusetts is third with 59 unions. Illinois also has 59 unions and Ohio has 49 unions.

The reports show over half the local unions charge $5 or more initiation fee—some charge as high as $25. In 75 per cent. of the unions the dues are 50 cents or more per month, while the large proportion hold weekly meetings and pay sick benefits of $4 to $6 per week for a period of from ten to twenty-six weeks per year. The wages range from $1.75 to $3.50—the general average is $2.50 to $3 per day—and most of our unions now work either eight or nine hours per day.—Biennial Report of National Secretary P. J. McGuire.

One of the Mysteries.

This world is full of inexplicable mysteries. Helpless children are crying for something to eat and growing up in ignorance because they have no clothing in which to go to school and no money to procure books. Yet some men who say their prayers three times a day go and pay $1,000 for a dog. The children, poor things, can go to the bad for all they care, but the dog must be paid for at any cost. A cur is of more value in their eyes than many children.—Farmers' Friend.

A correspondent of The New York Sun suggests that sheds be constructed by employers so that their workmen may have a sheltered place in which to eat their dinner. The Sun says that if the workingman sits in the rain or sun to eat his noonday meal, and swallows his cold grub without wine, beer or lemonade, it is because he prefers so to do, and he is envied by the dyspeptic capitalist.

John Burns says that it is a mistake to think that the strikes of the police, postmen and military of London are over. The discontent is greater than ever before, and there will be no permanent peace until the government heeds the demands of the men. John L. Mahon, formerly a lecturer of the Social League and the Democratic Federation, is secretary of the Postmen's union.

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VOL. 1. NO. 109. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ANOTHER

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

SEASHORE LOTS

— AT —

Houghs Neck,

QUINCY, MASS.,

Friday AND Saturday,

AUG. 22d & 23d, 1890,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Free Clambake Each Day at 1 o'clock P. M.

Free Tickets on Electric Railroad from Quincy to Houghs Neok.

The Land Company has had so many urgent requests since the auction sale in July to have another sale this Summer, that it has finally consented to do so. There were more than

One Hundred Lots Sold

at the last auction sale, many of them at less than their actual cost to the Company, but subsequent events have justified the Land Company in taking the course it did in selling at auction a certain number of its lots at the best price they would bring, without reserve of any kind, as the Company has sold at private sale over

THIRTY LOTS

since the auction at prices greatly in advance of the auction sale prices, and as there are already over **half a dozen houses** in process of construction on the property.

The Land Company gets its return in this way for the sacrifices and expenses it incurs in having the auction sales.

Many lots bought by individuals at the last auction sale, less than one month ago, have been resold by them at an **advance of from ten to fifty per cent. These are facts which can easily be verified.** This will undoubtedly be the

Last Auction Sale

the Land Company will ever have, as it will be able to sell the balance of its lots to better advantage and less expensively at private sale now that the property has been fully advertised.

No one will question the fairness of the last auction sale or say that the lots were not sold to the **highest bidder** and **without reserve.**

This auction sale will be conducted in the same fair manner.

Terms of sale will be the same as at the auction sale in July, and are most liberal.

Purchase price may be paid either in cash, or one-fourth cash and three-fourths mortgage, or monthly payments in sums not less than $5 each.

A deposit of $10 will be required on each lot at time and place of sale.

Terms will be more fully stated at time of sale.

For tickets and information inquire by letter or in person of:

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston;
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO., Auctioneers, 244 Washington Street, Boston:
BRYANT N. ADAMS, Auctioneer Quincy;
FLETCHER & SCOTT, Post Office Block, Brockton;
R. T. WHITMAN, Quincy and 83 Devonshire Street, Boston;
J. H. [illegible], Dedham, and at the office of this paper.

Quincy, Aug. 15. d7t,p2w

LOST.

ON the road to Houghs Neck, a small Package of no value to anyone but A. D. S. Bell, 52 Commercial street, Boston. If the person who found the same will return it to me I will reward him for it.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Supt. Manet Street Railway.
Quincy, Aug. 18. tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—A tenement and stable on Hancock street, within three minutes' walk of Atlantic station. For particulars inquire of C. DREW, at Post Office, Atlantic. Aug. 19—5t Aug. 23—1w

TO LET.—Furnished house and stable at Germantown for balance of season. For terms, &c., apply to FRANK F. CRANE, No. 4 Chestnut street.
Aug. 14. 6t

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION

At 15 Penn St., South Quincy.

WILL be sold at public auction, at 15 Penn street, on **FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1890,** at 2 o'clock P. M., all the Furniture in the house, which has been used by Mr. Hart Mellow, consisting of:

One Chamber Set, 1 Range, 1 Carpet Lounge, Kitchen Tables, Extension Tables, Carpets, Rocking Chairs, Fancy Chairs, 1 Baby Carriage, 1 Cradle, Oil Cloth, Wash Tubs, Lamps, Saw and Axe, Mattresses and Spring, 1 Feather Bed, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale positive Friday, Aug. 22d, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 19—3t

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

DERAILED.

Shocking Railroad Accident

On The Old Colony Railroad,

In Rear of Adams Academy. Quincy.

Many Scalded By The Escaping Steam

Fears That Several Are Buried In The Ruins.

It Was The Cape Train With Nine Coaches.

Fire Alarm Sounded But Fortunately No Fire.

Quincy Doctors on Hand Promptly and Render Valuable Services.

Wounded Taken to the City Hospital and Elsewhere.

The express train from Woods Holl passed through Quincy about one o'clock, when just beyond Dimmock street bridge the engine jumped the track and fell to west side of the rails.

The tender and passenger cars dashed along and striking the engine were piled up in a fearful mass. The train was heavily loaded.

It is supposed that one of the rails had spread which caused the engine to leave the track. The injured and dead who could be reached were immediately taken from the train and laid near the track.

Box 26 was pulled in, and the fire department summoned to prevent further destruction in case of fire. Some were badly scalded by the escaping steam and others were internally injured.

The fireman named Ryan was buried beneath one of the cars and was chopped out dead after considerable work.

One woman was dead when taken from the ruins, and it is feared others are buried in the ruins.

The Injured.

Mrs. M. A. Haile of Fort Wayne, Ind., badly burned.

Miss Jessie Haile, internally injured and burned.

Martha E. Chase, Santa Rosa, leg broken, badly burned about the face.

Mrs. F. M. Dimmick of Los Angelos, burned.

Mrs. Abbott of Louisville, Ky., burned.

Miss Jessie McAllister, hurt.

Mr. E. C. Barley, of Boston, burned.

Mrs. Barley, hurt.

Miss Minnie Hubbard. of Lexington, slightly hurt.

Miss Rose Tucker, of Lexington, slightly burned.

C. M. Copp, of Cleveland, O., burned.

Mrs. A. C. Hill, of Hartford, Conn., internally injured and burned.

Mr. F. M. Dimmick of Los Angelos, Cal., burned.

Mrs. Dimmick, burned.

EXTRA.

5 O'CLOCK.

TEN KILLED.

Worst Than at First Reported.

Thousands Visit the Terrible Scene.

Three Hours Before Some Were Rescued.

Everyone Ready and Willing to Help.

City Hospital Filled With the Wounded.

Others Accomodated at Houses in the Neighborhood.

The list of the dead and wounded in todays accident increase as the returns come in. At least eight or ten are known to be killed and many lie buried under the ruins at 4 o'clock. The injured are scattered all over the city, three being taken as far as Mrs. Henry Talbots on Water street. They were a lady and two children.

The wrecking train was early on the scene, and a large number of workmen. The members of the fire department assisted in the rescue.

So large was the crowd that gathered that it was necessary to rope off the scene, and then the police found it difficult to keep the crowd back.

The engine is one of the worst wrecks ever seen. It fell to the left. Three cars went by the engine on the right. The first, a baggage car, lays on its right side. The drawing-room car "Puritan," was next and is not badly damaged. A baggage car next was not smashed much, but the passenger coach that followed was a complete wreck and it was in this car that the most serious accidents occured. The five coaches that followed were derailed but not much damaged.

The track was being repaired at the scene of the wreck, and it is said that a rail was not properly secured. It was not long ago that a freight train was derailed at the same point, and at that it was said it was a dangerous spot. There was a switch here for backing onto the outward track.

The engineer says the first thing he knew after putting on the brakes was that he was crawling out between the dome and the bell. The steam was then escaping so he could hardly see. He is badly hurt, probably internally.

At 1.30 the wrecking train came with implements to clear the wreck and then a corp of doctors from Boston.

Supt. Kendrick was early on the scene.

Hose wagon 1 came in handy, carrying the wounded as follows: Three to City Hospital, 5 to Mrs. Lane's, 2 to Mrs. Frederick's, and 2 to Mrs. Carr's.

Babcock the engineer escaped serious injury having his back and legs slightly injured. Car 263 was the most badly damaged the floor being smashed into splinters.

All the dead were taken out of that car, eight in all. Three belonged to a Kentucky party.

I. W. Edwards, judge of the Somervile Chancery Court, Ky., was travelling with a party of nine, comprising Capt. W. R. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, Mistress Oscar F. Fenneley, three children and nurse, Miss Fenneley, and Mistress Feneley an aged lady. Mr. Edwards had both hands badly cut, and most of the others are badly injured. The old lady is missing.

One gentleman, who refused to give his name, was in the Puritan coach; he said some of the passengers acted like crazy people. One man grabbed him around the neck and begged him to save him, but on the whole the passengers were cool and and well behaved.

The Modoc Club, a party of twenty-three gentlemen from Topeka, Kan., were in the Old Colony drawing-room car at the time of the accident, and although the car was pretty badly damaged, not one of the club was injured. This is the second wreck the club has been in since leaving home, the other one being that at Cobbleskill, N. Y., a few days ago.

Conductor Steadman escaped without serious injury, and so did Engineer Babcock. Most of the trainmen were more or less bruised, but with the exception of the fireman, none were seriously injured.

HOUGHS NECK.

Miss Rose Cronin, Miss Nora Cronin, Miss May Cronin, of Malden, are spending their vacation at the Linden.

The prospects of having an illumination night this year to equal that of last year, are very bright at the present time. The general desire seems to be that we should have a repetition of last years' success. The thing has been agitated considerably for the past two weeks, and has culminated in the calling of a meeting Wednesday evening, August 20, at the Casino. All the residents of the beach are cordially invited to be present.

A package of papers and bills belonging to the Manet Railway and addressed to its president, Mr. Bell, has been lost.

Mr. C. B. Raub who has had charge of the building of the Manet Railroad, in the interest of the Edison Company, has left for Elmira, N. Y., where he has a contract to build a road running six cars in four weeks time.

Dr. Canning, Mr. J. J. Hickman and Mr. Sullivan of Boston, were at the Loretto.

E. N. Chase has left the employ of the Manet road. Mr. Arthur Dunham succeeds him.

Mr. Connely, of Canton, is at the Linden.

Miss Nellie Geary and Miss Kate C. Cox arrived Saturday at the Loretto. They stay one week.

The usually happy family at the Loretto, is now sad over the departure of Mr. Harry B. Babcock, of Dorchester, who left for home Saturday evening. "Bradley" was a grand fellow and will long be remembered by his late fellows at the beach.

TODAY'S COURT.

William Jackson of East Weymouth whose case was continued for throwing poisioned meat to dogs and other animals belonging to his neighbors was put on probation for two weeks.

Michael Powderley a tramp who was rather used up was given one year at the State Farm, where he will escape the wintry blasts which are coming.

Peter Solomon and Jacob Levi, two Arabians, were arrested in Braintree for selling jewelry and other articles without a license. Both were unable to speak a word of English. In court this morning they were fined $10 and costs. Having no money they were committed for thirty days.

Oscar Hicks for sale of intoxicating liquor in Braintree. Hicks runs the "Moosehead" a road-house, and has been complained of a number of times. Constables Furnald of Quincy and Fallon of Braintree raided the place yesterday, and seized one pint of whiskey, one quart of rum and a case of larger beer. They also had a witness who testified to buying half a pint of liquor there on last Saturday. Hicks plead guilty and was fined $50 and costs.

Daniel Tripp of Squantum for sale of liquor. Tripp runs a hotel there and last week was visited by two men, one of whom claimed he was a Grand Army man from the West. Tripp's father was an officer in the late war and the son had a great liking for all veterans. The western G. A. R. man worked himself into Tripp's good graces and the latter, who has been selling some of the "red liquor" lately, gave the former a few drinks in exchange for some silver. That put a nail in his coffin and he was arranged this morning. He asked for a continuence and it was granted until Aug. 23.

Nantasket.

There is to be a military and full dress ball this evening at the old skating rink at Nantasket. The hall will be illuminated and handsomely decorated for the occasion. Music for dancing Brooks' New York orchestra of forty pieces. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

We have received a copy of the Yachting News and Amateur Sportsman. It is published weekly and makes a good appearance. It is devoted to all out door sports.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

Quincy, July 9. [FRANK S. PATCH.] tf

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

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Quincy Patriot Office,

115 Hancock Street.

Billheads,
Letter Heads,
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Business Cards,
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Everything in the Printing Line

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The pension agents are the Union soldiers' worst enemies. They are entangling many honorable veterans in the meshes of their own boundless rapacity. For the sake of the $10 fee and other emoluments they are drumming up applications for pensions as a business, absorbing money that should go to the soldier and bringing the system into contempt. Why should there be any pension agents? As the Toledo Blade says: "There is really no need of the service of any agents in cases under the new disability law. The blanks furnished by the pension office are full and explicit. They can be filled up by any intelligent justice of the peace or notary public, whose only charge would be his legal fee for administering the necessary oaths—twenty-five or fifty cents."—Buffalo Commercial.

The execution of Kemmler by electricity has created much discussion and it has been pronounced by some a most cruel and brutal way of administering capital punishment. But all accounts agree that Kemmler did not suffer, says the Somerville Citizen. Consciousness departed so quick "he never knew what hurt him;" and as for the burning of the flesh by the electric current, why was that any worse than the consumption of his remains afterward by quicklime, or indeed any worse than the mutilation of his body by the scalpel and saw of the doctors? It would be easy to set forth these things in all their unpleasant details as well as the unpleasant things about the execution. It would be easy to recall also executions by hanging when the rope has broken and the victim had to be taken to the scaffold a second time. But that was not accounted sufficient reason to abolish the scaffold. It may be that there was bungling at the electrocution in New York, but it was not of such a character as to torture the subject. Next time, with scarcely a doubt, the work will be done so perfectly that the one who expiates his crime will pass into eternity as suddenly as though the guillotine had done the work. It is a little too previous to condemn electrocution yet on the ground of cruelty.

The recent excitement over the first execution by electricity, says the Boston Home Journal, has been somewhat worn away by the testimony of all who know anything about the subject that the convict's death was instantaneous and painless, but nevertheless the method has been made so horrible by the manner in which the newspapers, partly out of spite, and partly for profit, presented it, that it is not only in disodor, but has been been the means of reviving the strong feeling against capital punishment, which familiarity with the other method of hanging had somewhat dulled. It seems likely that the subject will in the next few months be pretty widely agitated. It is only a matter of time how soon this method of punishing crime will be abolished, and it is certain that every year more and more of the best people in the country are convinced that the method is too brutal, and that moreover nothing is gained by a government punishing crime by imitating it. Moreover, crime is becoming more and more to be considered a disease. Were capital punishment abolished, the sensational scenes, which do so much harm in the community, would be done away with. Silly women would not have occasion to be sentimental about men who were more than half brutes, and the newspapers could not serve up sensational reading which is too often leaving its traces on the rising generation. It has got to come, and it is certain that Kemmler's execution has reawakened the feeling in favor of the reform.

NEGRO RUNS AMUCK.

He is Responsible for Lively Scenes in the Streets of Racine, Wis.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 19.—Charles Cole, a colored man, who recently came here from the south, ran amuck on Douglas avenue and as a result one man is lying in a dangerous condition and two others badly hurt. Cole made his appearance on the avenue armed with a razor and a big stone and followed by an ugly bulldog. James Smith was walking on the west side of the street, and without the least warning Cole, who was on the east side, started toward him and struck him with the stone and knocked him senseless. The negro then jumped on the prostrate man and hammered him with another stone, while the bulldog chewed his legs in a frightful manner.

Ex-Justice of the Peace Shield came along and attempted to assist Smith. The wild man rushed on Shield, but the latter struck and smashed a cane over his head and then ran away and secured a piece of board. When he returned, the darkey had attacked a man named Schneider, and cut and bruised him about the head. Shield at once proceeded to pound the darkey on the head with the board, but it had no effect. Joseph Morawitz, near whose place the row occurred, came out and the darkey struck him with a rock, injuring him severely.

Shield, Schneider and two other men now united their forces against the darkey, and after a hard fight overpowered him and held him down until an officer arrived. A running fight took place between the officer and the negro, and the officer was knocked down. He used his club freely and smashed the negro's face and nose. By this time the chief of police and city marshal arrived on the scene and the darkey was landed in jail, where he fought like a demon, and made a desperate attempt to kill Officer Harms. Smith, the man who was struck and pounded with a rock, cannot recover.

EACH WATCHING THE OTHER.

Situation of the Morocco Strike in Lynn Remains Unchanged.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 19.—There is no change in the morocco strike. Each side is still waiting for the other. The men are confident of an early settlement. Contrary to expectation, the manufacturers held no meeting. The assembly met, but its business was secret. Meantime the manufacturers are taking orders, which is held to mean that there have been propositions not given to the public.

The dongola manufacturers are most desirous of a quick adjustment, for their goods are in demand. The other manufacturers are in the dull times, as regards trade, and had rather close than not. So matters remain, and will, unless a move is made before Friday, when the manufacturers have their adjourned meeting.

The Were for Fay Templeton.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Henry Herschy, valet of Howell Osborn, the well-known banker, was arrested as he was leaving the steamer La Normandie, just arrived from Havre, on a charge of smuggling. Upon being searched the officers found concealed in his coat and vest several packages which, upon investigation, were found to contain diamond bracelets, necklaces etc., to the value of $20,000. They were sent by Mr. Osborn, who is now in Paris, to Fay Templeton, the actress. Herschy was held in $5000 bail.

Croquet Tournament Begun.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—The ninth annual tournament of the National Croquet association opened in this city this morning. Professional players are present from all parts of New England and from the middle states. Nash and Smith opened the game of the first division; Davenport and Gammon the second division; and Holly and H. F. Spaulding the third division.

Two Escaped.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 19.—James Willis, a car inspector employed by the New York and New Haven railroad, and two assistants were under a coal car fixing the running gear when a switch engine ran down against the cars on that track, sending them together. The two assistants had narrow escapes, but Willis was so badly jammed that he died.

Overcome by the Heat.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19.—Rev. Fr. Murphy of St. Dominick's church was overcome by the heat, but his condition is now encouraging. Fr. Murphy is vicar general of the diocese and much respected.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Fair; stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Vermont: Warmer; fair; southerly winds.

For Massachusetts: Warmer; fair; southeasterly winds.

For Rhode Island: Fair; easterly to southerly winds; stationary temperature.

For Connecticut: Fair; stationary temperature in eastern, warmer in western portion; southeasterly winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 18.

Wall street prices declined, but, save in a few cases, the drop was not very emphatic. Boston trading was quite buoyant, by reason of interest in Atchison, Mexican Central and West End Land.

The New York Market.

Atchison	43⅝	Nor Pac. pref	52
Central Pacific	32⅛	Oregon Navi	99½
Chi & Northwest	109⅝	Oregon Trans	46⅝
Del Lack & West	144⅞	Pacific Mail	44¼
Del & Hudson	163½	Reading	42⅜
Illinois Central	111	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Lake Shore	107	Union Pacific	59⅝
Missouri Pacific	70⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	12⅝
N. J. Central	122	do pref	26⅛
N. Y. Central	106¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	37⅝
Northern Pacific	33⅝	Western Union	83⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	6⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	94
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	29⅝	Mexican Central	27⅝
Atchison	42⅝	N Y & N E	48⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	172½
Boston & Maine	207½	Union Pacific	60
Boston & Prov	260	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	102¼	American Bell Tel.	225½
Central Mass	22	New England Tel.	52
do pref	45	Erie Tel	51⅝
Eastern	....	Mexican tel	95

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Higher; city mills $5 1 to 5 25; city mills patents 5 50 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, 3 15 to 3 75; do fair to fancy, 3 90 to 5 50; do patents $4 65 to 6 00; Minnesota clear 4 50 to 5 25; do straights 4 75 to 5 50.

WHEAT—Weak; No 2 red $1 07 to 1 08¼ elevator; No 3 red 99⅝ to 100.

CORN—Quiet; No 2, 54⅝ to 55⅝c elevator; steamer mixed 55¼ to 55⅝c.

OATS—Dull; No 3, 44½c; mixed western 43 to 48c.

COFFEE—Rio firm; fair cargoes 20⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw fairly active; refined firm; granu'ated 6 3-16c, cubes 6⅝c.

POTATOES—Easy; Long Island 2 00 to 2 25, Jersey 1 75 to 2 15.

PORK—Steady; mess, 12 50 to 13 20; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Quiet; beef hams firm; cut meats steady; pickled bellies 5⅝ to 6c.

LARD—Weak; western steam 6 45.

The Hurtful Influence of Malthus.

Few books have exercised so pernicious an influence upon the general development of economic thought as Malthus' "Essay on the Principle of Population" exercised for three consecutive generations. It appeared at the right time, like all books which have had any influence at all, and it summed up ideas already current in the minds of the wealth possessing minority. It was precisely when the ideas of equality and liberty awakened by the French and American revolutions were still permeating the minds of the poor, while the richer classes had tired of their amateurish excursions into the same domains, that Malthus came to prove that no equality is possible; that the poverty of the many is a natural law; that population grows too rapidly and the newcomers find no room at the feast of nature, and that the law cannot be altered by any change of institutions.

He thus gave to the rich a kind of scientific argument against the ideas of equality; and we know that though all dominion is based upon force, force itself begins to totter as soon as it is no longer supported by a firm belief in its own rightfulness. As to the poorer classes—which always resent the influence of ideas circulating at a given time amid the wealthier classes—it deprived them of the very hope of improvement; it made them skeptical as to the promises of the social reformers; and to this day the most advanced reformers entertain doubts as to the possibility of satisfying the needs of all, in case these needs were suddenly increased by a revolution, and a temporary welfare of the laborers resulted in a sudden increase of population. —Prince Krapotkin in Forum.

A Field for the "Packer."

A new and useful employment has been developed for women which promises rapid development. This is that of professional packer. The need of this kind of service is apparent to those who witness movings and transportation of household goods, now so much more frequent than formerly, or who see the interior of women's trunks or men's valises. The cost of such helpers would be more than covered by the security and the absence of loss, provided the women were trained, competent and faithful. Moving is now a terror from the quantity of bric-a-brac accumulated, the pictures and books to be stored or transferred, the fine furniture to be provided for, the cushions and draperies to be looked after. Quantities of valuables are sacrificed simply from want of care and the impossibility of securing efficient, practical aid in such emergencies. Few people know how to pack, especially with a view to economy of space and the condition of the article when it is unpacked. —Housewife.

Antiquity of the Love for Gems.

The origin of the love for gems is lost in antiquity. We cannot go so far back but the records to which we have access bear evidence of its previous existence. Bible lore is full of it. In ancient Egypt gems were engraved in the form of scarabæi, and have been, even quite recently, disinterred from the mummy pits. Hindoo mythology overflows with wonderfully vivid descriptions of precious stones. The monarchs of the east, with their fondness for display and pomp, no doubt decorated their persons with gems long before they knew how to cut them, and they attributed, and they even now attribute, magic and talismanic properties to them. This belief is shared by almost every nation, and even the prosaic American has his pet superstition which he respects, while he may not openly acknowledge.—Sally Joy White in Ladies' Home Journal.

Greenland.

On some of the old time maps Greenland was known by a different name than the one it now bears.

During the Ninth century Gunnbjorn, a brave sea rover from Iceland, discovered "Greenland's icy mountains," and because of their glittering mantle of ice and snow he called the island Hvidsærk or White Shirt.

Some years later Eric the Red came to the island to found colonies there, and changed the name to Greenland. Perhaps on a map White Shirt might not make so dignified an appearance as Greenland, but it would not be so strikingly inappropriate to the great "inland ice," as the Danes call it—a country of glaciers and snow fields that stretches away into the shadows of the unexplored and unknown.—Youth's Companion.

Street Sweeping Machine.

A street sweeping machine has been patented by a Californian. This machine involves the novel principle of throwing the dirt upward and backward over the top of the brush into the base of the elevator, and thence carrying it directly back and discharging it into a delivery spout at the rear. The special advantage of this machine is that the elevator, being behind the brush, only one elevator is required. Side brushes and a gutter brush and power transmitting mechanisms to operate all the brushes at the proper speed are also provided, together with several adjustments of the various parts.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

How to See a Bullet's Flight.

By saturating the bullets with vaseline they may be easily seen in their course from the rifle to the target. Their trajectory course is marked by a beautiful ring of smoke, caused by the vaseline being ignited on leaving the muzzle of the gun, the smoke being suspended for some time in the air if not too windy. Much better scores result when grease of some kind is used. Bullets are not so apt to split, the recoil is not so great, and it is believed the course of the missile is more true.—Ohio State Journal.

He Will Get More Than the Heirs.

"Why this sudden determination of yours to become a lawyer?"

"Well, my rich uncle's will is to be contested, and as I am not one of the heirs I will take the case and get some of the money."—Epoch.

Cheap in Price.
Good in Quality.
Ecru in Color.
SIZES 18 TO 30.

WHAT?
Ladies' Corsets
FOR
39c. a Pair
AT
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

GEORGE H. BROWN & CO.

Have desirable house lots in all parts of the City for sale on easy terms, and money loaned to build.

Also large variety of estates for sale and to let.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A CRISIS AT HAND.

Messrs. Powderly and Webb are to Hold a Conference.

THE RAILROAD MUST YIELD

Or All Men Belonging to the Brotherhood Will Be Ordered Out at Once—Ominously Quiet at Albany.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Terence V. Powderly went east on the Lackawanna at 7:10 last night bound for New York, Grand Master Sweeny of the Switchmen's Aid association, Chief Conductor G. W. Howard of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, Grand Master Wilkeson and Grand Vice President Morrisey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and C. Frank Sergeant, the head of the Brotherhood of Firemen, constituting the executive committee of the supreme council of the Federation of Railway Brotherhoods, went east at 10:30. They will lay the matter before Vice President Webb to-day.

One or two things will result—either Webb will uphold Division Superintendent Burrows' ruling in the case of the discharged switchmen or he will arbitrate with the committee. If the latter, all well and good, if the former, word will be returned to Buffalo, and John Devlin, who will be on from the west in time to take charge of the strike, will order all the men out belonging to the brotherhoods. The strike of of the Steam Railroad Protective union of New England, federated with Lee's assembly 246, Knights of Labor, may follow. Delegates canvassed the local assemblies and found them favorable to assistance if needed. In other words the lake firemen and grain shovelers will strike at the drop of a hat if the Central men are all called out.

A Lackawanna switchman named Brown knocked down one of Agent Barton's office men who was switching in the Black Rock yard. A crowd quickly gathered and policemen hurried to the spot to quell the incipient riot, but no further troubles resulted. The strikers took occasion to deprecate this action of the sympathetic Lackawanna men and to assure the precinct commander that they would begin no fight and would assist in curbing one if started by outsiders.

Master Workman Dunning headed a delegation of Knights of Labor men who visited the sheriff and applied for positions as deputy sheriffs in case any extra officers were to be sworn in. "If you apprehend any trouble," they told the sheriff, "you may rely on us to protect the Central's property."

Trainmaster Maloney was working hard at the East Buffalo yards all day to raise the freight blockade. He succeeded in getting out twelve trains. He said that seventeen switch engines (all but two) were working and that forty new men had been hired. Some of these men were very green. The Associated Press reporter could only find twelve engines working, and the strikers say that probably some of them were moved around for theatrical effect. Some of the new men stood around in Prince Albert coats and were as useless as a cigar store Indian. The first consignment of live stock sent out over the Central to any but neighboring points since the inception of the strike, was several cars of hogs loaded for New York yesterday afternoon. The hogs had been in the chutes since Friday.

Dressed beef cars are crowded on East Buffalo sidings, and some of the meat must be spoiled by delay. Twenty-five freight handlers were laid off at the Lake Shore and central freight house. The stockmen suffer bitterly because thousands of dollars worth of stock cannot be sold because it cannot be shipped. All competing roads have more than they can possibly handle.

No Change at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The situation of the strike in this vicinity appears to be the same as on the night it was inaugurated. At West Albany last night the yard-master said he had sent out during the day seventeen trains west and five south. A number of the trains, he said, were made up of empty cars, which were side-tracked in the yards at Karners and East Albany, in order to relieve the pressure for room in the West Albany yard. One of the leading knights, who has been patrolling the company's property at West Albany, said the only loaded train which passed through the yards south was a mixed dairy train and a cattle train. He added that the road was shifting cars across the river to East Albany and back again to Karners, and then back again, in order to deceive the strikers with the idea that the full resumption of the freight traffic was but the question of a short time.

There was no trouble in this vicinity of any nature, although the crowds last night at the several crossings between this city and West Albany were as large as usual. The Pinkerton force at West Albany was increased to 600 men and an additional number of Winchesters was distributed among them. The boy Dwyer, who was shot by a Pinkerton guard, is in a critical condition. The other persons who were shot are improving.

The executive board of assembly 246 posted a bulletin containing the following information of a secret meeting held: At a union meeting held at East Albany, consisting of 104 engineers and firemen on the Hudson and Mohawk divisions of the Central road, it was unanimously resolved that they stand by the Knights of Labor in their struggle for the maintenance of their organization and they pledged themselves to do all in their power to prevail upon those working upon their engines to come out with them.

The Powderly-Webb Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The recent correspondence between Master Workman Powderly and Vice President Webb of the New York Central is made public. Mr. Powderly asks for an interview for the purpose of discussing arbitration, and it is granted, although Mr. Webb suggests that it would be better if the master workman could present his views in writing. Mr. Powderly writes next that he has been suddenly called away from the city and is forced to commit to paper what he would have preferred to discuss in person.

He says he has been informed that old and faithful employes of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad have been summarily discharged for no other reason, apparently, than that they are Knights of Labor, and asks for an investigation. If it can be shown, he says, that the men were discharged for good cause there will be nothing to arbitrate, but it is for the interest of the public as well as that of the railroad company that the matter should be cleared up. In conclusion he says that he hopes on his return to New York to meet Mr. Webb.

Mr. Webb replies that no men were discharged by his company prior to Aug 3 because they belonged to the Knights of Labor. Good and sufficient cause existed for dismissal in each case, and the action of the division superintendent or superintendent of motive power who ordered each discharge, after investigation, was fully approved. In conclusion Mr. Webb says: "The management of this company do not deem it consistent with its continuance and prosperity in business and with the discharge of the duties it owes to the people to submit the propriety of its action in the discharge of any of its employes to arbitration."

Both passenger and freight trains are being dispatched as usual, but notwithstanding this state of things, every one is on the tiptoe of expectancy to hear what Mr. Webb's reply to the knights will be, as well as to learn the purport of the bulky report presented to Mr. Webb.

What To-day May Bring Forth.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Consignments of freight for New York city were accepted here for the first time since the strike began. Despite the encouraging outlook for the railroad, however, the striking Knights of Labor say that they are in receipt of favorable reports from all along the line, and that to-day is likely to bring with it a complete "tie-up" from Buffalo to New York.

WILL BE A LIVELY WEEK.

Guatemalan Troops Have Mutinied—Some Ferocious Fighting Predicted.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Managua says that Costa Rica and Nicaragua have confirmed the compact with Salvador. It is reported in Chiapas that the Guatemalan troops on the frontier of Salvador have mutinied, wanting their pay. Senor Lieguez, the Guatemalan minister, says that war is inevitable and that this will be a week of battles. The Guatemalan forces number 30,000, all in good condition, and they count on the support of Honduras. Senor Pou, the Salvadorian representative, says that this week will be an exciting one and that the fighting will be ferocious. The Salvadorian army, he says, number over 20,000 men, who are elated over their recent victory, and who will surely enter the capital of Guatemala, Nicaragua. Costa Rica and Salvador do not fear Honduras and Guatemala united, their army being on short pay and provisions, while Salvador has an abundance for all.

All able-bodied men in Guatemala are being forced into the army.

The refusal of San Salvador to longer continue the tribute of $50,000 a year to the President of Guatemala appears to be the principal cause of the conflict between those two republics.

Big Crowd Thrown Out.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 19.—The central breaker of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western company was burned. Loss, $100,000. Fully 500 men and boys are out of employment. Nine men and fifty mules were in the mine at the time of the fire but were rescued by means of the air shaft and slope.

Democrats Win in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 19.—Official election returns from sixty of the sixty-six counties have been received. Jones (Dem.) has 130,063 and Long (Rep.) 40,324. The other counties will increase the Democratic majority to 95,000.

TELEGRAPHIG BREVITIES.

Queen Victoria prorogued parliament.

The steamer Alacoe is ashore on Cape Race.

Eleven houses and stores were burned at Winona, Ill.

A Lynn, Mass., woman was poisoned by a spider's bite.

Charles Gibbon, the novelist, died at Yarmouth, Eng.

The Cunard steamship Samaria has broken her record.

Congressman Lodge is to take the stump for Speaker Reed.

A Hazelton, Pa., man was burned to death in his house.

The Martha's Vineyard Methodist camp meeting has begun.

A Georgia manufacturer was murdered by a discharged negro laborer.

A convention of stone masons has been called to organize a national union.

The mercury got down close to the freezing point in Manitoba Sunday night.

The Georgian, the largest foreign steamer afloat, was launched at Belfast, Ire.

King Charles of Roumania is seeking an Austrian archduchess for his adopted son.

There is to a be a national rowing regatta in England to determine the championship.

Erenchmen are to make the attempt to reach the North Pole by means of an air ship.

A prominent business man of San Francisco was probably fatally shot by footpads.

The new officials of Argentine propose to place the finances on a solid working basis.

The Lynn, Mass., police are afraid the strike in that city may lead to some acts of violence.

The novelist Blanche Willis Howard was married lately at Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg, to Dr. Teufel, court physician.

Bonding privileges enjoyed by Canada are to be abrogated by the United States government.

William Clark Noble is the sculptor selected to model the statue of Robert Burns for Providence.

There is little probability that the Dominion government will agree to any reciprocal wreckage bill with the United States.

It is denied at Washington that the Dominion Cartridge company has been forbidden to ship its product to Mexico via the United States.

The Central hotel, barn and outbuildings at Sterling, Mass., owned by Mrs. Carrie Elliott, were destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss $10,000.

The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opens in Indianapolis this afternoon and continues until Saturday. Many eminent men will be present.

Frank Shugert, the shortstop of the Burlington Interstate League club, has jumped his contract and joined the Chicago Brotherhood club, where he will play in the place of Williamson.

N. J. Badu, secretary of the proposed Oak Cliff French university of Dallas, Tex., is visiting Boston with the hope of receiving subscriptions to forward this "Vassar of the south." In Texas $150,000 has been raised, but $400,000 is the sum needed.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8 55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9 35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11 20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6 50, 7.30, 8.20, 8 55, 9 20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8 33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1 18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.83, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7 15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11 17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.40, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1 50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4 52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7 10, 8.00, 8.25 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.10, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 5.12, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.15, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.7, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.13, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.20, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.20, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 19.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

ALVAN CLARK.

[illegible]—Death of Cæsar Augustus, first Roman emperor.
1186—Geoffrey Plantagenet, brother of Richard Cœur de Lion, killed in Paris.
1662—Death of Pascal, author of Provincial letters, aged 39.
1779—Battle of Paulus Hook, opposite New York, now Jersey City; 30 killed and 160 prisoners taken.
1796—Alliance formed between France and Spain; Spain subsequently declared war against Great Britain.
1812—Capture of the British frigate Guerriere by the Constitution.
1814—Death of Sir Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), noted practical philosopher; born 1752.
1850—Death of Honore de Balzac, French novelist; born 1799.
1885—The German corvette Augusta, valued at $1,750,000, wrecked in a cyclone in the Red sea; her officers and crew, 238 men, lost.
1887—Alvan Clark, famous telescope maker, died in Cambridge, aged 83.
1887—Professor S. F. Baird, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, died, aged 65.
1889—Boulanger elected to the French chamber of deputies.
1889—Twelve thousand five hundred people reported to be killed by floods and land slides in Japan.

The Saturday Half Holiday.

When the Saturday half holiday law was enacted there were some pessimistic persons who predicted that its operation would not only injure business, but would lead to an increase in crime because of the idleness of thousands of working people. Strange to say, the police records show a decreased percentage of arrests since the law went into effect. Although the observance of the day has steadily increased, the disposition to commit breaches of the peace on the part of the working people, who have been thrown upon their own resources for self amusement, has been curbed rather than stimulated. It was the purpose of the law to afford wage earners an opportunity to enjoy, on the threshold of the sacred day of rest, a half day's recreation during the summer months. Two years' experience has proved that the men for whose benefit the law was passed have apparently spent their time in peaceable excursions and pastimes. The public parks in this city and in Brooklyn have been crowded on Saturday afternoons as they never were before, and the carrying capacity of excursion boats has been tested to its utmost limit.

Bankers and brokers who were opposed to the innovation when the half holiday law was proposed have not only become reconciled to the new order of things, but most of them now welcome the holiday with undisguised pleasure. In the down town business centers there is a growing tendency to make the whole of Saturday a holiday during the summer months. Many Wall street brokers do not attempt to do any business on Saturday, but take cheerful leave of their offices on Friday night and dismiss business cares from their minds until Monday morning. This same spirit prevails also among the dry goods dealers. All of this goes to show that the American citizen is fully able to enjoy a holiday when it is forced upon him by the law.—New York Times.

Private Balloon Parties.

The fashion of private balloon voyages has taken. A company has produced its first aerial ship as prosaically as if it were a summer cab. The aeronauts are careful navigators. Nadar was the originator of parties of pleasure in space, and his first—and last—trip, where Madame Georges Sand and other celebrities were among the travelers, had a well nigh fatal ending in Belgium. That balloon hangs on the wall of his studio.

A gentleman or lady now engages a balloon for a day trip and invites friends. The cost is 1,200 francs; if the trip be continued during the night, said to be the most romantic part of the ascension, the price is 500 francs more. All the comforts of a home are secured in the capacious car, and pigeons are liberated in the empyrean regions with quilltail dispatches for friends below. The higher the rise the safer and pleasanter the trip.—Paris Cor. Panama Star and Herald.

Ashamed of Their Own Jest.

On the Fourth of July, after the air ship ascension had proved a failure, a man approached P. C. Campbell, the inventor, and said, "Mr. Campbell, that was an excellent ascension; allow me to express my appreciation of it," and he deposited a penny in Mr. Campbell's hand. Mr. Campbell gravely thanked him, and a second man came up and went through the same proceeding and was followed by a third. Then they all enjoyed a hearty laugh. The inventor calmly looked at the three coins and remarked, "Well, you can see that I have some cents, and before I give in I will convince you that I have considerable." The trio were so impressed with his reply that they apologized for their rudeness and expressed their belief in him.—Buffalo Express.

A remarkable freak of lightning was observed near Martin's Point, S. C., lately. A negro woman was sitting in her house with a 2-year-old child in her lap. Her husband was standing on the opposite side of the room. A thunder storm was in progress and a stroke of lightning descended upon the house. The child was instantly killed, its father severely, perhaps fatally, shocked, while the mother was not injured or even shocked by the stroke.

AFTER SUNSET.

The vast and solemn company of clouds
Around the sun's death, lit, incarnadined,
Cool into ashy wan; as night enshrouds
The level pasture, creeping up behind
Through voiceless vales, o'er lawn and purpled hill
And hazed mead, her history to fulfill.
Cows low from far off farms; the loitering wind
Sighs in the hedge; you hear it if you will—
Though all the wood, alive atop with wings
Lifting and sinking through the leafy nooks,
Seethes with the clamor of a thousand rooks.
Now every sound at length is hush'd away.
These few are sacred moments. One more day
Drops in the shadowy gulf of bygone things.
—William Allingham.

AN OUTLAW.

The surrender of Kirby Smith let loose upon the southwest a horde of dangerous men, and by the time the government had established its departments and military posts hundreds of the late rebel soldiery were little better than outlaws. The strong hand of the military authorities soon downed the majority, but there were others who preferred to die in the woods or swamps rather than return to ways of peace. When they had been given a reasonable time to come in, and when it was seen that they openly defied the power of the government, they were outlawed and a price set upon the heads of the leaders. Moreover, small detachments of soldiers hunted them down, and army scouts went out in pairs and had many a stirring adventure. While these outlaws were ex-rebels most of them had been guerrillas in the war, robbing both friend and foe, and the regular rebel soldier who had made a regular surrender had no sympathy with them.

In September, 1866, word came into Helena that an outlaw named Bill Traver had taken up his retreat in the woods a few miles below and on the Mississippi shore of the river. Indeed, the word came to us direct from him and was brought by a colored man. Not being able to write, he had to send a verbal message, and it was to the effect that he hated the government, had killed fifty Yankees during the war, and now defied the military force to capture him. William Bastrop and myself, both being on duty as scouts, were detailed to investigate. The order detailing us meant this:

"You are hereby granted ten days' leave of absence to kill Bill Traver, outlaw, or to be killed yourselves."

The negro disappeared after delivering his message, and we waited two days before making a move. We were then set across the river in a skiff at night and left to pursue our plans. Traver would be expecting us to approach his retreat in front and by boat, while we proposed to go in by the back door, if at all. He might be in the woods and he might not, although the negro was honest in telling his story. We doubted if any human being could live in the woods at that season on account of the torment of the insects. We had in mind an old cabin in a clearing two miles back of the river. A squad of fifteen of us had once captured five outlaws in this cabin, and in the fight two more had been killed. For this reason no one would occupy the cabin, not even a negro squatter. Whether Traver would be affected by a like superstition we did not know, but proposed to find out. We each had a Winchester and a revolver, with a pack of provisions, and an hour before daylight we were in hiding close to the cabin. When day broke we saw that the door—there was but one—was shut, and that an old coffee sack had been nailed over the only window. These were evidences that the house was occupied by some one, and from our ambush behind a log, and only pistol shot away, we kept a closer watch.

It was about 8 o'clock in the morning when a colored man came out of the cabin and built a fire on the ground and began to cook breakfast. We could smell the frying bacon and catch the odor of the coffee, and we felt sure that Traver or some other white man was inside. It took the man about half an hour to prepare the meal, and during this interval we made up our minds that we had never seen him before. When he had everything ready he went to the door and called, and five minutes later Traver appeared. There was no mistaking him, as he tallied point for point with the description given us. He was a ragged, dirty, desperate looking fellow, and he was evidently in bad humor. He kicked the negro aside and sat down to his breakfast, and for ten minutes he kept up a continued growling and cursing. The negro retired to a log ten feet away, and while he made no reply to the abuse heaped upon him, he did not seem much disturbed by it.

There was no doubt that Traver was well armed. Had he not considered himself perfectly safe he would not have stirred outdoors without a weapon. While he had been outlawed, and while we knew him to be a robber and murderer, we could not kill him off hand. Either one of us could have sent a bullet into his head from our ambush, and we knew that he would shoot us down like dogs if he had the chance. We finally decided to flank him right and left, and hope to get so near the cabin as to cut off his retreat to it when we called upon him to surrender. I passed to the right and Bastrop to the left. He had the best cover. When I had accomplished half the distance the negro suddenly rose up, alarmed by the breaking of a twig saw me, and uttered a whoop. Bastrop rose up and demanded a surrender, while I fired on the outlaw. In an instant both men were in the cabin with the door shut, and our game was blocked. We dropped to the ground, and five minutes later one passing by could not have told that there was a human being within twenty miles of the spot.

After a quarter of an hour of the deepest silence we moved back until we came together. We had caged our man, and the negro was evidently a bad one as well. We had the advantage of being able to command the only exit from the house, but there was no telling what sort of a dodge Traver would be up to as an offset. We decided to guard the door and window for the day at least, feeling certain that the outlaws had no supply of water in the cabin. That day seemed long enough to make a full week. We were tormented by mosquitoes, had only hardtack to satisfy our hunger, and our thirst was quenched with water unfit for an ox to drink. We were constantly expecting to see the men open the door and spring for cover, only a few feet away, and the situation was a constant tax on the nerves. Noon came, mid afternoon came, the sun went down, and not the slightest move had been made by our enemies. Had we not seen them rush into the cabin and shut the door we should have said that the place was untenanted. Traver, though a desperate man, had too much sense to expose himself to our fire by daylight. He knew that there were at least two of us, and perhaps he feared that we numbered five or six. He had only to wait until night came to get a more even show.

As the sun went down and the darkness settled upon the wood we crept nearer the house, and when we finally got settled it was at the roots of a tree not over twenty feet from the door and directly opposite. While the night was a fairly dark one the door could not be opened without our hearing and seeing. It was our idea that along about midnight it would be suddenly flung open and the men would leap out to the right and left, and therefore neither of us slept. Indeed sleep, with the myriads of mosquitoes swarming around us, would have been impossible. There were times when it seemed as if we would be eaten alive and when we had to lay down our guns and make a fight for it. At about 1 o'clock there was a pounding on the door of the cabin and the thick voice of a negro called out:

"Hey, you white men out dar!"

We did not answer until he had called several times and he then announced:

"Marse Traver ar' dead an' I want to surrender."

"When did he die?" I asked. "Jes' 'bout an hour ago. One o' you shot him dis mawnin' an' he's been bleedin' all day."

I had fired upon him and I felt quite certain that I had hit him, and so this statement seemed very reasonable. After consulting for a bit we called to him to throw open the door and come out, but he answered:

"Ize done afeared you'll shoot me down."

"But we promise not to fire if you do not seek to escape."

"What's de time o' night?"

"About 1 o'clock."

"Den I'll wait 'till daylight afore I cum out. Den you kin all see dat I want to surrender, an' go up to Helena and jine my wife. I didn't dun want to be heah, but Marse Traver made me cum?"

This plan suited us just as well, and everything went along quietly until day was just breaking, when Bastrop suddenly roused up and whispered:

"What infernal fools we are! Don't you smell the rat?"

"No."

"I'll bet a hundred to one that the nigger was giving us taffy. They have dug out under the logs on the back side while we were waiting here."

It struck me that this was the dodge he had played, and leaving my comrade to watch the door I made a circuit to approach the cabin in the rear. The first thing I saw was a pile of fresh dirt close to the logs, and this was proof that the outlaws had escaped. The talk of the negro was a part of the plan to throw us off our guard, and he had probably gone with Traver. My first thought was to advance to the cabin and settle the question, but as I was about to leave my cover I heard a noise inside which satisfied me that at least one of the pair was still there. If so, he would shoot me as soon as I exposed myself, as there was no chinking between the logs on the back side of the hut. After a few minutes' reflection I felt that I had sifted the plan. Traver had left by the hole, not for the purpose of running away, but to circle around to our rear and then creep up and shoot us.

It had now come to be broad day, and I moved swiftly to get back to Bastrop. I had to make a considerable circuit, and as I approached the spot, dodging from tree to tree, I heard the report of a rifle, followed by a ringing war whoop. Next instant I saw the outlaw before me, holding a smoking rifle in his hands, and I took a snap shot and dropped him in his tracks. Next moment another rifle cracked, and I heard a yell from the negro, followed by a call from Bastrop. I advanced to find him sitting on the ground with the blood flowing from his head, and at first I thought he had a fatal wound. An investigation, however, revealed the fact that he had had a narrow escape. The bullet fired at him by the outlaw had raked his scalp and knocked him down, but he had jumped up just as the negro flung the door open to come out, having a rifle in his hands. Bastrop had fired upon him and sent a bullet into his shoulder, and the fellow was rolling around on the earth and howling like a wolf with pain and fear. Traver was stone dead. The bullet had struck him in the head, and he fell in a heap. He had a Winchester, two revolvers and two knives, and there was such a look of ferocity in his face that we had to turn away from it.

The negro was also well armed, but the wound had taken all the fight out of him. He had been with Traver for three months, and admitted to having had a hand in several serious crimes during that period. We took him to Helena, where he suffered amputation of the wounded arm and died soon after.—New York Sun.

Deft with His Toes.

A man recently wrote to the London newspapers about an 18-year-old lad living at Bristol, who, being without arms, paints pictures by holding a brush in his mouth. It has since been discovered that there is an armless man at Antwerp who has for years worked at copying pictures in the public gallery there. He uses his toes instead of his fingers, and can put his foot into the tail pocket of his coat, pull out his handkerchief and wipe his head, which is bald, all the while balanced on a high stool.—Cor. New York Sun.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

COLORS TO WEAR AND NOT TO WEAR

Hints on the Selection of Correct Tints to Suit the Complexion.

"No woman is ugly when she is dressed." Only Lord Chesterfield could have been guilty of such a gallant perversion of the truth.

If he used the word "dressed" advisedly and meant clothed with a due regard to the selection of becoming colors and to the cut and style of the gown to suit the individuality of the wearer he was undoubtedly right—no woman is ugly who is artistically and becomingly dressed. But so few women seem to to know what colors will enhance or destroy their good looks, what style of gown will conceal their defects and heighten their charms and what way of arranging their hair will improve their faces, that dress ofttimes instead of adding beauty to the appearance has the contrary effect.

People who are florid must be careful what reds they use even more than pale people. A deep blue red—that red suggested in a plum or the velvet leaf of a red pansy that has caught a shade from the petals of its near neighbor, the dark blue pansy—is the color for florid complexions. Grown people should be careful not to wear bright red. As Modjeska observes, "As one grows older red is more becoming above the face than below it." Dark cardinal velvet above gray hair and dark eyes has a most charming effect.

Pink is most becoming for fair, young people. Rose color, combined with black, white or gray, can be worn with impunity by the youthful and fair.

Magenta should be suppressed. Only a dazzlingly beauteous being could survive the uglifying effect of this depraved color, and then it must be combined with white.

Dark sage green is an almost universally becoming color. It annuls any tinge of green there may be in the complexion; for this reason brunette people generally look well in green.

Only those who have an exquisite complexion should dare to wear pale green. If the complexions are clear, rosy, fair and dark have equal privileges.

Dark green combined with pale blue is becoming to brunettes with clear, pallid complexions.

Yellow is a delicious color—a favorite hue of the old masters and old Dame Nature. Warm yellow has a good effect on the complexion. It makes the skin look fairer than it really is. It goes pleasingly with many colors. A brunette will look particularly handsome in a green yellow. Mustard color, which is insufferable by daylight, is simply delicious in the gaslight. Pure blue and yellow is harsh. A good rule is never to combine two colors of equal intensity. One of two colors should be dull and not too pure.

Yellow will blend well with old gobelin blue, with heliotrope and certain shades of blue grays. Amber of all shades is exceedingly becoming to dark people.

People with blue eyes should not wear bright blue. It makes their eyes look faded and detracts from the bloom of the complexion.

Black should be worn advisedly by both old and young. The young can wear it better than the old. It brings out clearly the hard lines in the face, and seems to deaden the bloom of the skin. Golden haired blondes, red haired maids and matrons and dark people with clear, rosy complexions can wear black and look well. All others can modify its hardening effects by combining white, red, orange, gray or yellow with it.

All but people with very coarse complexions look exceedingly well in white.

Every color can be made becoming by being artistically arranged and relieved by another color, or by the soft, subduing effects of net or lace or airy tulle. —New York Herald.

A Refreshing Bath.

A warm salt bath is very refreshing to any one suffering from exhaustion of travel or of a long shopping expedition, which is as trying to mind and body as anything which can be undertaken by a woman. Away from the seashore a very simple substitute for sea water is a cup of rock salt dissolved in warm water and added to the bath. When the salt is irritating to the skin, take a warm bath and sponge off with a mixture of violet or lavender water and alcohol, about half and half, and rub briskly with the warm friction towel. Such a method prevents the exhaustion and danger of cold which follows a warm bath.—Herald of Health.

Two Ways of Riding.

The Princess of Wales is responsible for the right and left positions in the saddle now obligatory to every equestrienne. Owing to a chronic lameness in her right limb she is forced to use a left side saddle. To make the fact less conspicuous the princesses have been trained to ride in both right and left saddle seats. A few horsewomen in New York while abroad caught the idea and have since introduced the fashion of two saddles. There is in consequence great rejoicing among the saddlers and riding teachers.—New York Letter.

A Female Inventor.

Miss Jessie McIntosh, daughter of Judge McQueen McIntosh, of Georgia, about two years ago invented an apparatus for the preservation of fruit during transportation by rail. She sold the patent for a handsome sum, which, by judicious investment, has almost trebled itself within the two years. It is said that Miss McIntosh, who has a great talent for mechanics, has just perfected another invention more remarkable than her first, but its nature is as yet a secret. —Exchange.

A True Sister of Charity.

A daughter of the late Archbishop Tait resides in a very humble way in one of the slums of Lambeth, at the call of any one who requires help. She nurses the sick or attends upon the infirm, working as a charwoman. The sacrifice is purely one of love for the cause of charity, as Miss Tait is well provided for.—New York Telegram.

EUROPE'S MANY CHANGES.

How the Various Countries Have Been Cut Up and Divided.

Rumors of a European war on a grand scale are always rife, and it may be interesting to recall the many and stupendous changes which have modified the map of Europe during the last sixty years. The French revolution, continued by Napoleon I, overturned every nation and modified every frontier limit in Europe. Between 1815 and 1830 the restoration of the eldest branch of the Bourbons in France and the Vienna and Verona congresses had nearly re-established the ancient order of things in the European world.

But in 1830 the revolution which crowned the Orleans cadet Louis Philippe as king of France, and proclaimed him the representative of modern liberalism as against clerical reactionism as personified in Charles X, was the signal of changes all over Europe. The heroic sons of Greece had already begun the struggle for modern liberty and for national independence. They were successful, and the treaty of Adrianople was agreed to by all Europe, and Greece was recognized as a sovereign power on Feb. 3, 1830. Moldavia, Wallachia and Servia were constituted by the same treaty as autonomous principalities, and Turkey ceded to Russia the mouth of the Danube. Belgium separated from Holland and was recognized as an independent power in July, 1831, after long conferences held at London.

In 1834 the kingdom of Poland was suppressed as a result of the heroic but unsuccessful fight of the Poles for liberty. In 1846 the republic of Cracow was suppressed and incorporated with Austria. In 1848 the principality of Neuchatel, which had been given up to Prussia by the treaties of 1814, declared its independence and became a canton of Switzerland. This independence was officially recognized by Prussia in 1857. After the Crimean war, in 1856, Russia lost the southern portion of Bessarabia, along the banks of the Danube, which portion was given to Moldavia. The Solferino victory, in 1859, caused Austria to surrender Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, to Napoleon III, who made a present of that province to Italy, or rather to the king of Sardinia.

In 1860 the same king came into possession of Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Romagna, Umoria, Naples and Sicily, giving back in exchange to France only the county of Nice and the Savoy. One year later, in 1861, the kingdom of Italy was definitely constituted by the reunion under the same scepter of all Italian states formerly separated, with the exception of the pontifical states and the Rome Campagna. In 1861, Moldavia and Wallachia were united under the name of Rumania. In 1864 the Ionian Islands, which formed a parliamentary republic under British protectorate, were ceded to Greece.

The Gastein convention of 1865, after the war of the duchies, decreed the annexation to Prussia of the duchy of Lauenburg, the title of which was conferred upon Bismarck after his retirement from the chancellorship. In 1866, after the battle of Sadowa, the kingdom of Hanover, the Hesse electorate, the free city of Frankfort, Schleswig and Holstein were annexed to Prussia and the confederation of North Germany was established. In the same year, and as another consequence of defeat at Sadowa, the Vienna government abandoned Venetia and the fortress of Mantua to Italy. The first defeats of the French in the war of 1870 compelled them to evacuate Rome, which then became the capital of Italy. The Frankfort treaty gave Alsace and Lorraine to the newly founded North German empire.

In 1878, after the Russo-Turkish war, and through the operation of the Berlin treaty, great changes were made in the map of Europe. Russia exchanged the Dobroudia district for southern Bessarabia. Servia, by the same treaty, was enlarged and constituted as an independent kingdom, as well as Rumania. Bulgaria became a mere tributary province of Turkey, from which in 1885 she snatched eastern Rumelia. Montenegro received an increase of territory, and Bosnia and Herzegovina were surrendered to Austria, which was authorized to occupy them temporarily, a word which means in diplomacy real possession.

Such is the present international map of Europe; how long will it last in that shape?—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Snow Plant from the Sierra.

One of the rarest plants known to botanists has been brought to this city by E. L. Swartz and is on exhibition in the windows of a down town florist. It is known as the snow plant and was found by Mr. Swartz growing near snowbanks in the Sierras, 6,500 feet above the sea level. The plant is indigenous to high and frozen altitudes and is a curiosity. It grows to the height of four or five inches, and when it blooms, which is soon after the spring thaw, it bears the appearance of a dark reddish pine cone set upright on the ground. It emits an odor that is not unlike that of the honeysuckle. The value attached to it is on account of its rarity, and the plant secured by Mr. Swartz is doubtless the first ever brought to this city.—San Francisco Examiner.

Saved from a Worse Fate.

A man who slept on the government pier so as to get the first fish that bit in the morning woke up so suddenly that he fell into the lake and was drowned. It was lucky for his future state that his fate o'ertook him e'er he had time to relate any stories of his day's successes. Fishing on Sunday is a trivial matter compared to the monumental mendacity which is its concomitant.—Chicago Mail.

The Deadly Mule.

A southern mule trade has resulted in the death of two people, who were shot and killed as an after effect of the transaction. This is probably the first tragedy resulting from overfamiliarity with these long eared anarchists in which a mule has not played an active part. The court directs a verdict of not guilty.—Detroit Free Press.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 19.

High water at 1.00 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.56; Sets at 6.40.
Moon sets 8.48.
First Quarter August 23.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

John Burbeck and wife are in New London, N. H.

Mrs. J. S. Safford is visiting Malden friends today.

Chas. Beck of South Quincy left Monday for Atlanta, Ga.

The Quincy Yacht Club will hold a club race on Friday afternoon.

Miss Florence Brooks returned Monday from New London, N. H.

A week from Monday will be the next holiday, Labor day, September 1.

Miss Sadie Golden of the Advertiser office, started on her vacation today.

Robert Price won in the field day contest of the Quincy Tennis Club on Saturday.

Miss Nellie Cottle, bookkeeper at Rogers Bros. is spending her vacation at Egypt.

In the list of pensions granted the name of Joseph W. Hayden of this city appears.

John J. Barry is about to put his running horse in training. He will then try for a record.

Miss Mary Conners of Fitchburg is the guest of Miss Mame Minihan of West Quincy.

Quincy's representation in the Republican State convention will be the same as last year.

Mrs. R. O. Townsend and son have gone to New Hampshire to spend a vacation of two weeks.

Mr. Thomas Curtis of South Quincy, has gone to Eastham, Cape Cod, for a short hunting expedition.

Mrs. Graham of Barre, Vt., who has been visiting friends at South Quincy, left this morning for P. E. I.

Mr. Alphonse Gilpatrick of South Hiram, Me., is visiting his brother, Mr. Everett S. Gilpatrick, Quincy Point.

Miss Emma Shaw at Quincy Point, left home today for Campello, where she will spend a fortnight with friends.

Master Willian Cavanagh of South Boston, is visiting his friend Master William Mundy, of Arnold street.

Miss Belle Hawley and Miss Florence S. Hawley left West Quincy Saturday, to spend their vacation in Halifax, N. S.

Master Ralph C. Benedict of Quincy Point is spending the week at Elmwood, with his grandfather, Rev. Mr. Paine.

Mr. Joseph H. York of Wollaston has been reappointed Grand Instructor of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Desmond of West Quincy are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the birth of a son.

The Coliseum has received a fresh coat of paint and those in want of anything in the furnishing line cannot mistake the place.

Mt. Wollaston Lodge, I. O. O. F., put out on Monday a very neat and modest sign on the Adams building in which it has elegant quarters.

The Quincy Tennis Club will have an open tournament on Labor day. A meeting will be held Wednesday evening to make arrangements.

The Old Colony is soon to erect another large derrick at Quincy Adams Station, in order to facilitate the rapidly increasing business at that place.

Quincy Neck gardeners have been very much disturbed by thefts of their produce. Parties are suspected and may be arrested if the practice continues.

Mr. Marcellus Morrison of Dover, N. H., formerly of Quincy Point, spent Saturday and Sunday renewing his acquaintance with friends in this place.

People are very careless crossing the track at the Quincy depot in front of trains. The employes of the road have to be alert to prevent accidents.

Mr. Charles Hammond of West Quincy, who has been in the employ of C. F. Hovey & Co. for a number of years, is enjoying a vacation of two weeks.

Mr. John Cavanagh is to build two houses on the land recently bought of the Greenleaf Land Associates, in the rear of the residence of Rev. D. M. Wilson.

Charles O'Connell of Holyoke is visiting in West Quincy. He formely lived in that part of this city and had a very large number of friends who will all be pleased to see him.

Miss Minnie Quinlin of Worcester is visiting at Mrs. M. J. Burns.

Mr. Edward Preston of Wollaston has returned from a fortnight's vacation.

Miss Eliza Buckley of West Quincy, is spending her vacation at Quincy Point.

Mr. Charles C. Cushing an employe of C. Patch & Son is spending his vacation in New Hampshire.

Miss Isabel H. Farrington and Miss Lucie Farrington of Wollaston are stopping for a short time at Wiano, Mass.

It is said that the asphalt sidewalk in front of the Adams building must be laid by a certain man, and Quincy must wait his pleasure.

The Wollaston Young Women's Christian Union met with Rev. Luther Freeman, Monday evening and discussed the life and work of Frances Willard.

The Manet Land Associates desire it understood that every lot they offer at auction at Houghs Neck on Friday and Saturday will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

Mr. Geo. Kendrick who has been rusticating the past two weeks at Spofford Lake, N. H., returned today. Spofford Lake has resumed its old appearance since he left.

As Master Willian McDonnell of South Quincy was riding his bycycle on South street yesterday, his machine collided with a rock throwing him off, and inflicting two large scalp wounds. Dr. Gordon attended him and found it necessary to stitch the wounds.

Yesterday as James May and a fellow workman were loading a team at Townsend & Clements quarry, a chain broke throwing a large stone on the wagon and tipping it up. When the stone fell it caught May's foot taking off one toe and badly jamming another. The man who was helping him received a severe shaking up. May was removed to the City Hospital.

A New Enterprise.

It is rumored that a large piano manufacturing concern had a representative in West Quincy within a few days looking for a location for a factory. This firm advertised for a location sometime back and were written to by parties in West Quincy. The representaiive talked with some of the business men of the place and looked over the locality. It is their desire to increase their capital stock and if such a thing can be accomplished in Ward Four, no doubt they will locate there.

PICNIC TOMORROW.

The Sunday Schools of the Quincy Parish Going to Lovell's Grove.

The annual picnic of the Sunday schools of the Quincy Parish will be held tomorrow at Lovell's grove. Many sports have been arranged, and good cash prizes are offered. The junior sports will take place in the morning, and comprise a quarter-mile run and a three-legged race.

In the afternoon there will be base ball throwing, 150 yard race, pole vaulting, 3 standing jumps, hop, step and jump, grand tug of war, running high jump, jig and reel dance.

The St. Johns and Atlantics are matched to play at 2.15 for a purse of $25.

WEYMOUTH.

Monatiquot championship regatta this afternoon.

The Globe reports a New York syndicate to have purchased the Hodgdon estate of about sixty acres, situated on Weymouth Fore river, and it is understood will build a wharf and start business of some kind.

West Quincy Postoffice.

List of advertised letters Aug. 18.

Buckley, Richard
Bushley & Usher
Boyle, Mrs.
Conlon, Nellie
Dinnin, Mary
Ford, Katie
Fennon, John
Halliman, Jeremiah
Heile, Lina
Johnson, L.
Johnson, Gustus
Knocka, George
Looney, Cora
Lynch, John
McVeigh, D.
Michael, William
Mullin, James
Quinn, William
Rogers, Carrie L.
Riley, Mary E.
Single, J. S.
Thingst, J. T.
Yacobson, Y.

—F. W. Rogers of Hingham will give an exhibition of his paintings and pastel drawings in the public library in that town August 20 to 29 inclusive.

Editor McQuillen and wife of Dedham are enjoying a few days' outing at Grove beach, Conn.

Every mother should have a copy of the book "The Care and Feeding of Infants" issued by the proprietors of Mellin's Food—the Doliber-Goodale Co., 41 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass., it contains advice of the greatest value and assistance to her in feeding her child. Send for a copy; it will be mailed free to any address.

—The art of veneering was known to the Egyptians more than 3000 years ago. The sculptures of Thebes are said to illustrate the process.

—Whipped cream with peaches is a dainty dessert, to be eaten with a fork.

MARRIED.

TOWNSEND—NYE—In Quincy Point, Aug. 16, by Rev. Geo. Benedict, Mr. Robert E. Townsend to Miss Corrinnia W. Nye, both of Quincy.

DIED.

LAWTON—In Quincy, Aug. 17, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawton.

QUAY'S RESOLUTION

Promises to Create Lively Times in the Senate.

HOAR LEADS THE OPPOSITION

In Behalf of the Election Bill—Edmunds Comes Out for Reciprocity—New England's Population Growing Wonderfully Fast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It is apparent, from the conversation of senators, that a spirited experience is anticipated when Senator Quay renews his resolution to fix Aug. 30 as the date to begin voting on the tariff bill and continuing until it is passed, and designating what other measures shall be passed at this session. Senator Quay says that he proposes to insist upon immediate action, and he hopes to be able to bring the present uncertain condition of things in the senate to some point so that senators could know approximately what they might expect in the future. Senator Hoar, who will lead the opposition in behalf of the election bill, now proposes to open up upon the resolution as soon as it gets before the senate by submitting his amendments, to include the election bill. This will open the opposing movements, and where it will end remains to be seen.

Ever since Senator Quay introduced his proposition, the friends of the election bill in the senate have endeavored to bring pressure upon the wavering Republican senators, who are more anxious about the tariff than the election bill, in order to keep them in line with the advocates of that measure. The leaders have been in conference with the president for the purpose of inducing him to interest himself sufficiently to secure the support of these senators. While the president is strongly in favor of the election bill, and believes that it ought to pass, he is not disposed to engage in active interference in its favor.

Members of the ways and means committee say that, while the passage of the Quay resolution might expedite the vote on the tariff bill in the senate, it would not hurry matters in the house nor in conference; that the committee had framed the bill in the interests of home industry and the house had sustained them; therefore they do not suppose that there will be much backing down in favor of senate amendments. If this program be adhered to, there is decided danger that the conference committees of the two houses will find it very difficult to agree upon some of the more important provisions.

At an informal consultation among the Democratic senators there was a disposition shown to ask more time than till the 13th before the vote, as they are anxious to go into the wool and woolens, sugar and cotton schedules, and the proposed reciprocity provisions more at length, as these subjects are those on which they expect to make a good deal of political capital. They are prepared to go to much greater length on reciprocity propositions than those suggested by Secretary Blaine, as this is one of the main features of the tariff reform and freer trade which they have always advocated.

WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWS.

Gain of Nearly Half a Million Inhabitants in New England.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The rough count of the population has been so far completed as to enable the census officials to make approximate estimates of the result. The following is the estimate for New England:

States	1890.	1880.
Maine	658,000	648,936
New Hampshire	381,000	346,991
Vermont	332,000	332,285
Massachusetts	1,996,000	1,784,085
Rhode Island	328,000	276,531
Connecticut	730,000	622,700

If these rough counts are accurate, on the basis of the existing representation of 154.325. Massachusetts will retain twelve members. If, however, the ratio is to be increased to 181,000, as the superintendent of the census seems to think probable, the number of the Massachusetts congressmen will be eleven, a loss of one.

The probability is that the census of Boston will not vary materially from 450,000. The count is now being revised, with the indications that that will be the result. The city of Gloucester thinks that the returns should show a larger population, and a special agent is now making an investigation to ascertain whether there should be a recount.

A CONVERT.

Senator Edmunds in Favor of Secretary Blaine's Reciprocity Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Edmunds surprised both sides of the chamber by coming out flat-footed for the Blaine reciprocity scheme. The carefully prepared amendment he introduced had undoubtedly been considered in the foreign relations committee. It empowered the president to admit free sugar or other products from the Central and South American republics, including the dependencies of Spain, provided these countries permit the free introduction of the products of the United States. This, with the other propositions laid before them, will be considered by the finance committee.

Passed at Last.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—In the senate, the deficiency bill was debated, amended and passed.

A Bad Practice.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Lemerier and her daughter Jane, aged 16, were severely burned. The daughter poured kerosene on the fire and the mother burned her hands in putting out the flames that burned the girl's body very severely. The girl's injuries will probably prove fatal.

Guns and Ammunition for Servia.

BELGRADE, Aug. 19.—Several steamers of the new Russo-Servian line, under the direction of Prince Gagarin, have arrived at Radujevatz, on the lower Danube, bringing 75,000 Berdan rifles and 2,500,000 cartridges for the Servian military committee.

Grand Chief Templar Dead.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19.—Storer S. Knight, aged about 67, grand chief templar of the Good Templars, died of heart disease. He served in the First, Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth Maine regiments.

A Serious Mistake.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Charles Judd of Holyoke, Mass., a summer boarder at the Pot Island house, died from the effects of a dose of morphine administered by her husband by mistake.

ALL IN ONE BUNCH.

Boston Gets Eight Runs in the First Inning.

BOTH CHICAGO CLUBS WIN.

Cincinnati's Victory Puts Her Ahead of Philadelphia—Baltimore Club Goes into the Atlantic Association—A Deal at Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—It was an uninteresting game to-day. Boston ran away with the lead at the outset, Burkett being very wild or else hit hard. In the fifth inning Clarke's finger was broken by a foul tip, so that the bone protruded through the flesh, but it was almost necessary to use force to make him leave the game. Buckley came in, and he, too, retired with an injured finger. Mutrie telegraphed for Sharrott to come on. The work of Clarke behind the bat, and the fielding of Tiernan and Tucker were the features. Attendance 2510.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b	6	1	3	6	0	10	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Brodie, rf	3	2	1	2	0	2	0	0
Lowe, cf	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Bennett, c	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Hardie, c	2	1	1	1	0	7	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
Clarkson, p	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	13	12	16	2	27	2	1

NEW YORK	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tiernan, cf	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Clarke, c	3	0	0	0	2	6	0	1
Buckley, c	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Murphy, c	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
Glasscock, ss	5	2	4	4	0	1	4	1
Whistler, 1b	4	1	2	4	0	12	0	2
Bassett, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
McMillan, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Rusie, lf	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Denny, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Burkett, p	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	38	5	10	12	4	27	14	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	8	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	—13
New York	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Boston 3, New York 5. Two-base hits—Tucker, Brodie. Three-base hits—Tucker, Whistler. Stolen bases—Boston 4, New York 2. Base on balls—Boston 11, New York 6. Base on errors—New York 1. Struck out—Boston 6, New York 8. Double plays—Denny, and Whistler. Umpire—Powers.

Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 3.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 18.—The Brooklyns outbatted the Philadelphias and defeated them in a well-played game. Darby O'Brien rejoined the home team and was loudly applauded. Vickery was both wild and ineffective.

Brooklyn	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 11, Philadelphia 7. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Terry and Daly, Vickery and Clements.

Cincinnati, 14; Cleveland, 3.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Cleveland put Viau in to pitch against the Cincinnatis to-day, and he was batted very hard, the Reds earning eleven of their fourteen runs. This puts Cincinnati ahead of Philadelphia.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	4	1	7	0		—14
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati 11. Base hits—Cincinnati 18, Cleveland 9. Errors—Cincinnati 10, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Mullane and Harrington, Viau and Zimm[illegible].

Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 3.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Pittsburg and Chicago played a very good game. Hecker was effective except in the second and third innings, when he was hit for six earned runs.

Chicago	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—9
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Chicago 7, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Chicago 13, Pittsburg 8. Errors—Chicago 1, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Stein and Kittredge, Hecker and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The Brooklyns defeated Philadelphia by hard hitting. The visitors won the game in their half of the eighth, when, with two men on bases, Orr knocked the ball over the outer fence at field, a feat never before accomplished on this ground.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	4		—11
Philadelphia	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Philadelphia 10. Errors—Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Hemming and Daily, Knell and Hallman.

Chicago, 5; Buffalo, 2.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—The Bisons lost the game through Wise's errors in the first inning and inability to hit the ball when hits meant runs.

Chicago	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Buffalo 1. Base hits—Chicago 7, Buffalo 5. Errors—Chicago 2, Buffalo 4. Batteries—King and Boyle, Haddock and Mack.

Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 3.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—The Clevelands were defeated by good batting at the proper time.

Pittsburg	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Pittsburg 9, Cleveland 8. Errors—Pittsburg 6, Cleveland 4. Batteries—Galvin and Carroll, McGillt and Brennan.

Other Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; Wilmington, 4.

At Newark—Harrisburg, 1; Newark, 0.

At New Haven—New Haven, 9; Lebanon, 7.

Quakers Contemplate a Change.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—It is said that J. B. & G. W. Wagner, who own 143 of the 200 shares of stock of the Philadelphia Brotherhood club, may soon also own the Athletic club. They anticipate a change in the names of brotherhood clubs in order to avoid the present confusion, and in such a case it would be of great value to the Philadelphia brotherhood to play under the name of Athletic. The American association team of that name is not doing very well financially, and several of its heaviest stockholders, including Treasurer W. H. Whitaker, have expressed a willingness to sell out.

Baltimore with the Americans.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Manager Barnie of the Baltimore Ball club announces that the organization will go in the American association, a franchise having been offered him by American directors at their meeting in Louisville last week. The club will begin its new career at home on Wednesday with the St. Louis Browns, and in the meantime will follow the thread of the regular schedule of the Atlantic association.

Wet grounds caused the postponement of the Boston-New York Brotherhood game.

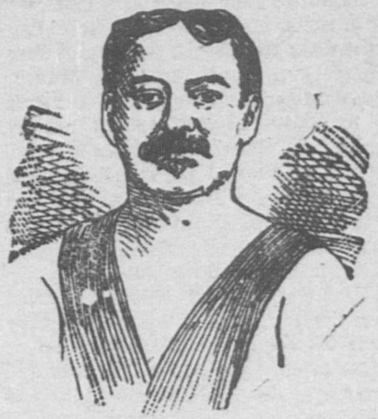
A Serious Wreck.

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 19.—Seven persons were killed and fourteen wounded in a wreck at Borela, twelve miles south of this city, on the Union Pacific. The train wrecked left this city to repair a bridge that had been washed out near Borela. Particulars of the disaster are not known.

A REMARKABLE FEAT.

John Dalton, an American, Swims the English Channel—Twenty-Three Hours in the Water.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The great attempt of the American swimmer, Dalton, in swimming across the English channel, resulted in his success last night, when he arrived at Folkestone, after traveling a distance of sixty miles and being in the water 23 hours and 28 minutes.



DALTON.

The beach was thronged with people awaiting his landing, and there was a small fleet of crafts sailing about on the lookout for him. Dalton fainted a few feet from the water's edge after coming ashore. There was new interest given this swim, as Dalton reversed the old order of doing things, and started from Cape Grisnez on the French shore, instead of starting from some point on the English side.

He was accompanied by the life-boat Ocean King, with Capt. Dunn and several seamen. His course was greatly increased by the force of the current, which carried him far out of his way and more than double his distance. The feat is regarded as more wonderful than that of the ill-fated Capt. Webb, who was the first to really swim across the channel.

Gloucester Schooner in Trouble.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 19.—The schooner Willie Irving, Capt. Seeley, owned by Mr. Yates of Gloucester and carrying a crew of fifteen men, has been seized by Collector Foley at Souris. The charge is that the vessel had been there ten or twelve days, and the captain refused to put to sea when ordered to do so. The crew had been selling merchandise, rubber goods, etc., from the vessel, contrary to the captain's orders, and they refused to go in the vessel, alleging that she was unseaworthy, although a survey had been held by the proper authorities and the vessel pronounced to be in good condition.

Destitution in Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—Le Canadienne appeals to the leaders of the Ottawa and Quebec governments to provide work for the inhabitants of the counties below Quebec, whose crops are a total failure. The paper says it has ascertained that thousands are preparing to leave the country, and unless the projected Matane railway is pushed ahead in order to provide these families with bread, emigration will take place, which will be ruinous to the Dominion.

Lafayet[illegible] Has Arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The statue of Lafayette, given by the French government to the United States, has arrived here and will be erected in Lafayette square, Washington. It is a beautiful work of art. Its height, with pedestal, is fifty feet, and the cost was $200,000. The pedestal bears on its four sides bronze groubs emblematic of Lafayette's career in America.

Stanley's Advice.

GENEVA, Aug. 19.—The Journal de Geneve publishes an interview with Henry M. Stanley, in which the latter said that France, England and Germany ought to co-operate in the work of civilizing Africa. He said there was no chance of conflicts arising through competing interests for fifty years to come. Stanley will stay a fortnight in England and will then go to Brussels, returning to England about the end of September.

A Sensational Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Edward Hake, a young man who about three weeks ago took $4600 out of his father's safe and left the city with it, shot his wife at his boarding house in Pine street, while she lay sleeping in bed, and then fired a bullet into his own breast, near the heart, inflicting a mortal wound. The wife was shot in the left side and is fatally injured. The cause of the act seems to be a family affair.

Judge Morton Resigns.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The resignation of Chief Justice Marcus Morton of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, to take effect Aug. 27, was received at the state house. A desire for rest from his arduous duties is understood to be the cause of this action. Judge Morton was appointed an associate justice April 13, 1869, and chief justice, vice Gray, Jan. 16, 1882.

High Jump to Death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Henry C. Farrington, aged 43, a canvasser for Falk, the photographer, committed suicide by jumping 157 feet from the Washington bridge into the Harlem river. He had been apparently in good health and circumstances, and the cause for the suicide is not known. He leaves a widow and two children.

Services Over Cardinal Newman.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The coffin containing the remains of Cardinal Newman was placed upon a catafalque in front of the altar in the oratory Edgebaston. The fathers, assisted by Bishops Ilsley, Clifford, O'Reilly, Hedley and Bagshaw sang a dirge. The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Coleridge and seventy clergymen were present.

Dr. Lorimer Resigns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Immanual Baptist church, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health, and it is freely predicted that he will never again be able to enter the pulpit. The pastor is now lying very ill at his home, where he is receiving close medical attention.

Present from William to the Czar.

NARVA, Aug. 19.—Before the review Emperor William presented to the czar and czarina a splendid carriage. At luncheon the czar toasted Emperor William and Francis Joseph. Emperor William, responding in Russian, proposed the health of the czar.

A Thread Mill Accident.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 19.—An extractor in the Merrick thread mill burst, injuring four men. Patrious Hartwell was struck in the chest, had two ribs broken and was injured internally. John Flarity's side was torn, and the injuries to both may prove fatal.

Another Co-operative Colony.

Edward Bellamy's dream begins to assume tangible proportions to some of our citizens. During last winter there was an organization known as the "Investigating club" at University Place. The body met once a week and discussed the economic and social topics of the day. Not a little interest was manifested. Among those who participated in the meeting were some earnest, thoughtful men, who had become opposed to our present competitive system of industry.

About a month ago a small circle of men—Ernest B. Gaston, of The Southern Advocate; C. H. Mershon, E. D. Smith, W. P. Macy, D. Harrod and J. P. Meredith, with a few others, all prominent citizens of that suburb—met to see if they could not devise a plan to escape what they deemed the serious evils of the present system, and put in successful operation the better principles which had crystallized in their minds as the result of their investigation.

The result has been the organization of a colony company, with the object of founding in some favored part of the country, probably near Lake Charles, La., a community which shall be as far as possible complete within itself, and where what they term the savage and foolish and wasteful system of competitive industry shall give place to the kindly, rational and more economic system of co-operation.

The plan of the new colony is much like that of the Kaweah Co-operative colony, of Tulare county, Cal., which has been in successful operation for nearly five years.—Des Moines Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A National Labor Commission.

Representative Farquhar, of New York, has introduced in congress a bill to create a commission to be known as the United States Commission of the World's Congress of Labor, to consist of nine members to be appointed by the president. It suggests that the president shall appoint two of these members from the National Farmers' alliance, and that the rest shall be named by the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, but no two of them shall be from the same state. These commissioners shall each receive an annual salary of $3,000, and their terms of office shall expire Dec. 31, 1895. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to discuss labor in all its phases, the relation of trusts and combinations of capital to the industrial problem, and such other industrial questions as may be suggested to them and which they may deem it desirable to discuss. The commission is authorized to invite through the president delegates of foreign countries to take part in the conference.

Gone Far Enough.

Let the railroad men go on demanding better protection for brakemen, and let all other civilized people join with them in the demand. If animals had to endure what brakemen had to endure the cruelty societies would have the railroad business in court. But because the animal happens to be a man the killing and maiming go on and seem to be taken for granted. At the last session of the legislature an appeal for the establishment of a hospital was backed by the fact that the railroad business had much increased, and "therefore" a hospital was necessary. What that sifts down to is that you must expect the brakeman to be butchered, and the way to aid them is to build hospitals for what is left of them after the "accident." This has gone on long enough. With all the progress that has been made in the art of railroading there is no reason why the brakeman should be left where he was twenty years ago—or rather where his predecessor was. Twenty years is rather long to expect one to survive in that industry.—Hartford Courant.

The Federation Prosperous.

The reports of President Gompers and Secretary Evans, of the American Federation of Labor, which are just out, show a steady growth and healthy condition. As an indication of the increased strength of the federation it is noted that the financial receipts of the general office for the six months just ended are fully five times as great as ever before for the same length of time. This does not mean that the membership is five times as much as before, but that there is a laudable increase in the fealty and confidence of the unions represented in the federation. It is understood that the policy of the federation in dealing with the unions has never been ironclad, but rather of the easy going and voluntary character.

The Condition That Faces Us.

The report of the registrar of vital statistics of the board of health of New York city for the week ending July 19, 1890, shows that out of 815 deaths 151 occurred in the institutions and 544 in the tenement districts. Let the gentlemen who quarrel with every suggestion made by reformers to better the conditions of the poor consider these figures. While proposed remedies are opposed as "un-American," "paternal," "socialistic," the children of the poor die for the want of food and fresh air. Here is a condition, and not a theory, to deal with.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.
New York City.

Velvet and Rags.

During the week 16,000 people who represent the "intelligence" of the country sailed from New York for Europe. Meanwhile the men who produced the wealth which enables these people to take their ease in foreign countries during the hot weather must work ten hours or more per day, live on the barest necessities of life and be denounced as loud mouthed labor agitators if they object to doing so.—Midland Mechanic, Kansas City, Mo.

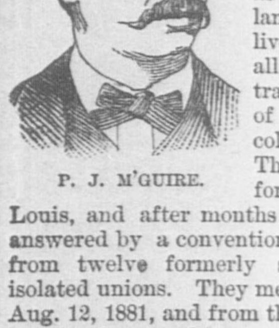
The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has indorsed the resolutions of the International Typographical union on the Simonds copyright bill.

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS.

It Has Been Experienced by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The report submitted by Secretary P. J. McGuire to the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, met in Chicago Aug. 4-13, contains most satisfactory and cheering information. Those who watch the progress of the labor movement have, during the past two years, been at times astounded at the great strides the carpenters were making under intelligent direction, and the official statements herewith presented will be read with great pleasure by every workingman:

Early in 1881, while a resident of St. Louis, Mo., your general secretary became convinced of the absolute necessity of organizing a society of journeymen carpenters and joiners, thoroughly American in character and as broad as the land in which we live, embracing all men of the trade regardless of race, creed, color or politics. The call went forth from St. Louis, and after months of work was answered by a convention of delegates from twelve formerly scattered and isolated unions. They met in this city Aug. 12, 1881, and from that day to this we have been making a new history for the downtrodden mechanics in our once honored craft.



P. J. M'GUIRE.

Though nine years old as an organization, this convention will make the sixth general convention we have held. The first two years we met annually in convention. First in 1881 at Chicago, and next in 1882 at Philadelphia. Then we adopted the system of biennial conventions, and since then have met, in 1884 at Cincinnati; in 1886 at Buffalo, and in 1888 at Detroit.

The number of local unions now under our jurisdiction is 697 in good standing, with 77,596 enrolled members and a magnificent roster of 53,769 beneficial members, being a net gain in the past two years of 259 new unions and 25,353 new members, a gain of 39 per cent. in new unions and 36 per cent. in membership. This places the United Brotherhood in the front rank of labor organizations. It is now the largest and most powerful organization, numerically, of any special trade in the whole civilized world. And its growth is unparalleled, in like time, by any trade union on earth. All that now remains is to perfect its financial resources to be equal to any occasion, and the United Brotherhood will be as invulnerable as it is massive.

In the past two years we have expended $57,842.49 for death and disability benefits, fully one-half of all ever paid out by us for that purpose. This makes in all the sum of $111,517.35 paid out in benefits from our general office in the seven years the system has been in operation. Over $235,000 more was paid out for sick benefits in the same time by the local unions.

The past year we expended $71,327.48 in support of trade movements, in strikes and against lockouts, where we spent only $4,170 the year previous. This year we won 144 strikes, involving 57,420 carpenters, union and non-union men, and lost 8 strikes, involving about 2,300 carpenters. Last year we won 78 strikes out of 82 we engaged in. The great eight hour movement on May 1, this year, was the cause of the many strikes we had this season. And the results after all are very gratifying, for through this we have gained a large number of new unions and thousands of new members, and advanced the wages and reduced the hours of labor in numerous cases.

In four years we have advanced the wages of carpenters in 413 cities twenty-five to seventy-five cents per day, which, for the union and non-union men interested, amounts to five and a half million dollars per year more wages to the carpenters in those places.

Besides that we have reduced the hours of labor to eight hourse per day in 31 cities, and to nine hours per day in 234 cities, not to count 260 cities which now have the rule of eight or nine hours a day on Saturdays. This reduction in the hours of labor alone has given employment to 7,300 more carpenters, who, had it not been for this movement made by our organization, would be on the streets idle and penniless. These figures speak volumes in favor of the United Brotherhood and its work, and are in themselves a powerful argument in favor of trade unions.

Since our convention two years ago at Detroit an immense work has been accomplished. We have spread the gospel of organization among the carpenters in every town and hamlet; we have scattered printed leaflets and labor literature far and wide; we have placed stirring speakers out on the road, and have inspired a spirit of noble and sturdy manhood among the carpenters which in time will brook none of the impositions and wrongs of old.

In scores of towns we have advanced wages and reduced the hours of labor, while with a fraternal hand as trade union men we have taken care of our sick and distressed members, and by timely aid we have helped to lift the dark gloom of death from the widowed and fatherless of our deceased brothers.

In the front rank of industrial battle this year our members have stood with undaunted courage as pioneers in the world wide movement for shorter hours of labor. And though defeated in a few instances, the grand army of victories won will be an inspiration for the future, and the few defeats of this season we are satisfied next year will be turned into cheering success.

Of the 697 local unions, 21 are located in Canada, 47 are on the Pacific coast, 107 are in the southern states (17 of which are composed entirely of colored men), 85 are located in the New England states, 208 in the middle states, and 229 are in the western states.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 110. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ANOTHER

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

SEASHORE LOTS

— AT —

Houghs Neck,

QUINCY, MASS.,

Friday AND Saturday,

AUG. 22d & 23d, 1890,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Free Clambake Each Day at 1 o'clock P. M.

Free Tickets on Electric Railroad from Quincy to Houghs Neck.

The Land Company has had so many urgent requests since the auction sale in July to have another sale this Summer, that it has finally consented to do so. There were more than

One Hundred Lots Sold

at the last auction sale, many of them at less than their actual cost to the Company, but subsequent events have justified the Land Company in taking the course it did in selling at auction a certain number of its lots at the best price they would bring, without reserve of any kind, as the Company has sold at private sale over

THIRTY LOTS

since the auction at prices greatly in advance of the auction sale prices, and as there are already over **half a dozen houses** in process of construction on the property.

The Land Company gets its return in this way for the sacrifices and expenses it incurs in having the auction sales.

Many lots bought by individuals at the last auction sale, less than one month ago, have been resold by them at an **anvance of from ten to fifty per cent. These are facts which can easily be verified.** This will undoubtedly be the

Last Auction Sale,

the Land Company will ever have, as it will be able to sell the balance of its lots to better advantage and less expensively at private sale now that the property has been fully advertised.

No one will question the fairness of the last auction sale or say that the lots were not sold to the highest bidder and without reserve.

This auction sale will be conducted in the same fair manner.

Terms of sale will be the same as at the auction sale in July, and are most liberal.

Purchase price may be paid either in cash, or one-fourth cash and three-fourths mortgage, or monthly payments in sums not less than $5 each.

A deposit of $10 will be required on each lot at time and place of sale.

Terms will be more fully stated at time of sale.

For tickets and information inquire by letter or in person of:

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston;
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO., Auctioneers, 244 Washington Street, Boston:
BRYANT N. ADAMS, Auctioneer Quincy;
FLETCHER & SCOTT, Post Office Block, Brockton;
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy and 83 Devonshire Street, Boston;
J. H. BURDAKIN, Dedham, and at the office of this paper.

Quincy, Aug. 15. d7t,p2w

LOST.

ON the road to Houghs Neck, a small Package of no value to anyone but A. D. S. Bell, 52 Commercial street, Boston. If the person who found the same will return it to me I will reward him for it.
GEORGE W. MORTON,
Supt. Manet Street Railway.
Quincy, Aug. 18. tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—A tenement and stable on Hancock street, within three minutes' walk of Atlantic station. For particulars inquire of C. DREW, at Post Office, Atlantic. Aug. 19—5t Aug. 23—1w

TO LET.—Furnished house and stable at Germantown for balance of season. For terms, &c., apply to FRANK F. CRANE, No. 4 Chestnut street.
Aug. 14. 6t

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION

At 15 Penn St., South Quincy.

WILL be sold at public auction, at 15 Penn street, on **FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1890,** at 2 o'clock P. M., all the Furniture in the house, which has been used by Mr. Hart Mellow, consisting of:

One Chamber Set, 1 Range, 1 Carpet Lounge, Kitchen Tables, Extension Tables, Carpets, Rocking Chairs, Fancy Chairs, 1 Baby Carriage, 1 Cradle, Oil Cloth, Wash Tubs, Lamps, Saw and Axe, Mattresses and Spring, 1 Feather Bed, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale positive Friday, Aug. 22d, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 19—3t

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES !

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

20 DEAD.

Twelve Instantly Killed.

Eight Died at the City Hospital.

Track Jack Left on the Track the Cause.

Quincy Fortunate in Having a Well Equipped Hospital.

Quincy Physicians and Volunteer Nurses Care for the Injured.

Tracks Built Around the Wreck and Trains Running Today.

It Will Take All Day to Clear Up the Wreck—Many Spectators.

The calamity of yesterday on the Old Colony Railroad in this city exceeds in magnitude the awful Wollaston disaster of October 8, 1878, at least in the number killed. At Wollaston but 16 were killed, and 100 or more were injured. At noon today twenty had died from yesterday's accident, and the number of injured is about fifty.

The accident occurred just about one o'clock and the alarm from Box 26 was given at 1.03. The news spread like wildfire. Fortunately the services of the fire department were not needed to extinguish fire, but the members of Hose 1 and Hook and Ladder 1 did valiant work in rescuing those unfortunates buried in the wreck.

Most of the Quincy doctors were at the scene in a very few moments, and with the assistance of heroic women, temporarily cared for the wounded and made them as comfortable as possible. The greatest injury was from escaping steam and smoke from the engine, which instantly filled the cars, particularly No. 4, where the fatalities occurred. As fast as possible the injured were taken to the Quincy City Hospital, but several were cared for at private houses in the neighborhood. It was very fortunate that the city had such a well equipped hospital, and such willing physicians and workers. Mr. William B. Rice, the donor, who is now in Europe, will hear the news, and feel happy that he gave the hospital to the city.

It was after 3 o'clock before all the dead were removed from the wreck. They were all in a heap wedged in between the car and the locomotive beneath. Twelve bodies were taken out and carried immediately to Undertaker Hall's and Undertaker Brown's.

The Quincy police roped off the wreck and with difficulty kept the large crowd back. Thousands visited the scene and staid through the afternoon, and some until nearly midnight.

General Manager Kendrick, Division Superintendent French, and a corps of Boston surgeons arrived before two on a special train. The Quincy doctors had done their work promptly, and there was little need of the surgeons. Boston ambulances arrived over the road in an increditable short time, the horses all of a lather. They assisted in taking the injured to the Hospital.

The wrecking trains arrived about 2 o'clock and as soon as the dead were removed set about systematically to clear the wreck. A construction gang also dug away the east banking and built tracks around the ruins. This morning all but one car, the one so badly smashed, and the engine had been put upon the track and removed and trains were run nearly on time.

Eight died at the hospital during the night, and as soon as they passed away their bodies were sent to the undertakers, where they were prepared for burial.

The total number of deaths is now twenty.

The people of this city responded in their usual manner in cases of need and five or ten minutes after the accident occurred the streets were crowded with teams loaded with linen and cotton to bind up the wounded and liniments and salves to ease their sufferings. All the people whose places adjoined the track kept open house.

Too much cannot be said for the way in which the firemen worked. They seemed to be in every plaee, and the different fire wagons were placed at the disposal of the doctors.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bailey are getting along very nicely.

THE DEAD.

Twenty Believed to be the Grand Total—All Identified.

In addition to the twelve bodies taken from the ruins yesterday afternoon eight died at the Quincy City Hospital during the night making the total dead twenty. All have been identified and below is the list:

Mrs. Mary E. Fenley of Louisville, Ky., aged 70.
Mrs. Oscar Fenley of Louisville, Ky.
Miss Sue Fenley of Crescent Hill, Jefferson county, Ky., aged about 30.
Alice Fenley, infant.
Catherine Fenley, aged 5.
Mrs. Abbie Abbott, Louisville, Ky.
Mr. Charles M. Copp of Cleveland, O.
Mrs. A. C. Wells of Hartford, Conn, aged 65.
Mrs. Allen and daughter Bessie of Philadelphia.
Miss Eva Ballard, of Ashville, N. C.
James Ryan, the fireman, of Lark street, South Boston, aged 22.
Mr. Edward P. Johnson of Montpelier, Vt.
Mrs. Edward P. Johnson of Montpelier, Vt.
Albert E. C. Johnson of Montpelier, Vt.
Miss Mary E. Tilton of Lexington, aged 33 years.
Mr. Lyman Merrill of Rumney, N. H., 50 years.
Mrs. Lyman Merrill, Rumney, N. H., 50 years.
Mrs. Benj. F. Parker of Wellesley Hills, aged 48 years.
Benj. F. Parker, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, aged 8 years.

Ryan was twenty-two years old, and was the only support of a widowed mother and invalid sister. His body was taken to South Boston late Tuesday night.

Johnson was identified at first by a Globe reporter, and later by his nephew, who also recognized the son.

Capt. Abbott and Judge Edwards, of the Louisville party, who were seriously scalded, kept on their feet all the afternoon and evening, cheering the rest of their number, until finally they were obliged to succumb and were ordered to bed by the doctors. They showed remarkable grit.

The last three bodies to be identified were those of Miss Mary E. Tilton and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Merrill. Dr. J. O. Tilton, the former lady's brother, arrived in this city this morning aad identified them and made arrangements for their removal.

Mr. Benj. F. Parker of Wellesley Hills arrived this A. M. and identified the bodies of his wife and son. Mr. Parker is of the firm of Cutler & Parker, 230 Friend street, Boston, and had been rusticating at Woods Holl. Tuesday morning his son wished to go fishing, so he told the boy and his mother to stay there and come up on the noon train. The father came up on the early morning train. Not hearing from them last night he came to Quincy this morning and fomnd the boy at Brown's undertaking establishment and his wife at Hall's.

Miss Ballard's brother arrived today and took charge of her remains.

THE CAUSE.

A Track Jack Carelessly Left on the Track by Track Levellers.

It seems almost certain that the cause of the terrible wreck was a track jack an instrument used by track levellers who were at work on the spot. The "jack" is about two feet high and the outside casting is half an inch thick. The inside is hollow, and down through the centre runs a strong piece of wrought or malleable iron that is used to raise the load. The "jack" resembles an ordinary tool used to raise carriage bodies, and is what is commonly called a "No. 1 ratchet jack."

General Manager Kendrick was interviewed, he said: "Sad as the accident is from the stand point of loss of life and property, the railroad company, nevertheless, has every reason to congratulate itself that the casualty did not result from anything which it could have prevented by the exercise of any foresight or the outlay of any money. There was no defect in track, roadbed or rolling stock, and there was no disobedience of railroad regulations. What derailed the train was an iron appliance called a 'track jack,' weighing from 50 to 75 pounds, which one of a gang of track levellers left standing between the rails. Track levellers are men who, as their titles implies, go over sections of track which have recently received repairs, and bring the rails to the proper level, using the 'jacks' whenever it becomes necessary to raise the grade slightly. Just previous to the accident the gang of track levellers was at work at the point where the train was subsequently derailed. The train was a fast one, and I have no doubt was running at a speed of 40 miles an hour—which at that point was an entirely safe rate of travel. One of the men—whose name we have not yet been able to learn—in stepping off the track to let the express pass, forgot to remove the 'jack' with which he had been at work. This formed an obstruction, which, as it turned out, was sufficient to cause a dreadful accident. The 'jack' was seen on the track by the engineer of the derailed train, but too late for him to do anything effective toward stopping. It was also seen at the same moment by the conductor of a gravel train which was at the time passing on the outward track.

Track levellers are not required to send out danger signals. Their employment does not obstruct the tracks on which they work. Nothing which they do in any way affects the strength of the track or roadbed, and all that is necessary for them is to step aside when a train passes—of course, taking with them such tools as they may be using at the time."

Other theories advanced as the cause of the accident were a defective road bed, spreading of the rail, a break on the engine, or a broken wheel, but none of these seem plausible.

THE WRECKED TRAIN.

It Was the "Limited" from Woods Holl Passing Quincy at 12.53.

The fatal train was known as the "limited," leaving Woods Holl at 10.45 A. M., and due in Boston at 1.10 P. M. It does not stop after leaving Brockton. It was seven minutes late when it passed through Quincy, and going from thirty to forty miles an hour. The train was in charge of Conductor Fred Steadman, who had a helper to collect tickets. The Pullman car, the Puritan, was conducted by B. F. Benson, and in addition there were three brakemen. Engineer Babcock was at the throttle, while James Ryan was making his last trip as a fireman. The train consisted of a baggage car, smoker, Pullman parlor car and six passenger coaches. There were 391 passengers of whom about 100 boarded the train at Brockton. The other 200 passengers were composed largely of summer tourists returning from their annual vacation season at the shore. Many of them were from points in the far South and West.

A Survivor's Story.

William Fennell, a carpenter and housebuilder in Boston, was in the fourth car, the passenger coach which mounted the locomotive, and in which the fatalities occurred. He described his experience, saying:

"I had been in Brockton in connection with my business and my mind was or that as we passed the Quincy station. Suddenly I heard a rumbling. I knew at once what it meant—the cars were off the track. In less than a second, so quick in fact that the thought had hardly been formulated—there was an awful crash and a roar like the thunder of a cyclone. I knew then that an accident had happened.

"I was in the fourth car. The three in front of us lurched to one side and left the tracks and almost made our car do the same. It kept on the rails, however, and swept on like lightning right on to the broken locomotive which lay directly in our way. If the engine had only been farther from the rails we should have gone on safely down the track and no lives would have been lost, and the list of injured would have been much smaller. As it was the car struck the engine and was forced right on top of it.

"The shock when we struck that resting place was terrific. We seemed snatched right up from the earth, and to me it seemed that I went fifty feet in the air. When the car descended on the engine it had swirled over, and wounded passengers were thrown and tossed rustlessly about. As the car struck on its side solidly, the bottom of it was torn away, and thus an opportunity was given us to get out. If it hadn't been for that break I don't know where I would have been. It was the only thing that saved my life and those of forty or fifty other passengers.

"Thirty seconds after the car struck I would have given $1000 for a drink of any kind from whiskey to water. I thought I should suffocate. The death-dealing steam entered the car in dense clouds from the locomotive beneath us. It filled every crevice and nook and almost suffocated those whom it did not burn to death. It caused all the deaths that occurred. Serious would have been the worst report if it hadn't been for those fearful fumes. Men and women were gasping about me as they tried to shriek and shout, and as they became weaker and weaker as the steam filled their lungs I could see them push their hands or feet through the windows trying in vain to get a breath of fresh air. I don't know how many I saw die before me; I thought eight or ten in the ravings of the moment, but now I don't think there were more than six or seven, although I can't tell precisely.

"When I saw the engine, it lay half inside and half outside the rails and was a complete wreck. It seemed nothing but a mass of broken, bent and twisted iron, from which the steam arose in clouds. The car lay directly on top and, of course, was terribly broken by the force of the collision. The action was as peculiar as it was terrible. How the three cars preceding the one I occupied ever left the track without the fourth, I don't know.

"Behind the locomotive were the baggage car, a Pullman and a regular coach like the one I was in. The fifth, I think, was a smoker. So far as I could ascertain, no one in the first three cars was injured very badly. The vehicles broke from the engine, were thrown clear to one side of the track, where they tipped over on one side and left the way clear for the fourth, which went forward to be the death chamber of so many. If the fourth had followed the other three cars things would have been different, as the momentum of the fifth was not sufficient, I think, to dash it with terrific force against the recumbent locomotive."

THE DAILY LEDGER.

The First to Give Any Report—Two Extra Editions Also Printed.

The regular edition of the QUINCY DAILY LEDGER issued at 2.30 yesterday, contained the first report of the disaster, and a list of many of the injured.

An extra edition of over 1000 copies was

[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]

Wollaston Park.

—§§—

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

BEST IN THE MARKET !

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

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TELEPHONE 54-3.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One year	5.00

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ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Woburn Press believes in a crusade against the bathing costumes. When it is remembered that the Press is edited by a lady the arguments may have some influence. The article in question reads:

The American press takes great credit to itself for ridiculing the fashions of tight lacing and trailing street dresses out of existence; now why doesn't it go a step further and start a crusade against the average bathing costume?

One would naturally think that after the numerous directions given by fashion magazines concerning the material and cut most appropriate for a dip in the ocean, that a becoming suit would speedily be evolved.

But no! The closest scrutiny fails to show any improvement to speak of. The same ugly suits are there, the same cross between the rig worn by a Chinaman and that in which the butcher's boy arrays himself.

There is no great need to object to a man's bathing suit, for he is shaped like a slab anyway, and like a slab he is going to look, no matter how you fix him up; but lovely woman should be brought to a realizing sense of what an utter guy she is making of herself in the water, after having donned the regulation suit.

The fat woman, "beef to the heels," wears the same style of dress that the skinny woman with ankles like axe-helves puts on, and both evidently fail to see what ridiculous figures they cut.

A girl who blushes if the old family doctor sees her in her night gown, will calmly put on a bathing suit that is a disgrace to her sex, and tramp barelegged over the sand to the ocean to the great edification of the lookers-on of the sterner sex.

Shoes and stockings are deemed unnecessary adjuncts, and a long cloak of heavy cloth, or Turkish towelling for wear on her way to and from the water, is wholly out of the question.

Some one must always hold the key of the bath-house, and the bather's rings and other valuables, and while that patient individual is doing this service she could also hold the heavy circular, and after having once used the modest wrap no woman would ever think of being without it. Let us have dainty bathing dresses, with shoes, stockings, and wraps, or no "dips."

In summer certainly, and we believe at all times of the year, the sleeping-room should have at least one open window to afford ventilation. The oppression and languor that so many feel in the morning is more often due to vitiated air than to any other cause. Plenty of fresh air is the best revivifier. It is always night air that is breathed at night, and it is made worse rather than better by being confined in tightly closed rooms. If there is fear of malaria it is better to sleep upstairs, as the vitiated air in the night settles near earth. Sleeping in basements should therefore be avoided. It will be full time to go under ground after death. Filling the lungs to their utmost capacity with the freshest air obtainable is the best preventive of colds. If the lungs are once properly expanded, the sleeping-room window may be kept slightly raised to admit air even in the coldest weather. A Toronto paper lately told how an entire family, long sick, had recovered because some one broke out a pane of glass in the sleeping-room, and the occupants of the house were not able to replace it. The story sounds rather fishy, but the moral it illustrates is a sound one.

If, as a newspaper paragraph states, Dr. Talmage receives $15,000 a year from his Brooklyn congregation, $12,600 from a firm for the advance publication of his sermons $6500 for his contributions to a religious journal, besides what he earns on the lecture platform and from literary work, he ought to be able to keep the wolf from the door.

The society of Christian Endeavor claims to have 350,000 members in the United States. Massachussetts has 813 societies with 70,000 members

BAY STATE THE PIONEER.

Her Naval Battalion Begins a Tour of Duty—Colors Presented—Camp Ground on the Old Wabash.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Our naval battalion has begun its first "cruise," which is equivalent to the annual encampments of the militia. In response to general orders, the members of the command assembled at the Irvington street armory. The appointed hour for starting for the Charlestown navy yard was 9:30 o'clock, but owing to a delay in the delivery of the rifles, caused by the New York Central railroad strike, the men were unable to get ready at the stated time. The formation at the armory, however, made with as much celerity as possible.

When the battalion was drawn up in line, Lieutenant Commander Soley at the head, 100 men strong, Adj. Gen. Dalton appeared on the scene. Behind him stood two officers, with the national and state colors, which Gen. Dalton, in behalf of the state, presented to the battalion, saying:

Lieutenant Commander and Men—You are about to enter upon your first tour of duty. It is new to the country, Massachusetts being the pioneer state. Do not forget that you belong to the Massachusetts militia, and that you are Massachusetts men. Mr. Commander, it is my pleasure and my official duty, by order of the commander-in-chief, to present to you this stand of colors. May the record of your battalion be as brilliant as the national colors and as spotless as the white of your state. Take your colors.

Immediately after this presentation the battalion was marched to the street, and with Lieutenant Commander Soley at the head, paraded to the navy yard, where the United States receiving ship Wabash will serve as a "camp ground" for the week. The battalion, with the Salem Cadet band at its head, looked fine on the march, the entire outfit, including the handsome uniforms, being new. Four companies made up the battalion. One company acted as artillery company and dragged two twelve-pound brass howitzers.

There were signal and ambulance corps, the latter being commanded by Dr. Beaumont of Watertown. At the head of the battalion was the pioneer corps, composed of eight men, who carried shovels, axes and pick-axes, the duty of this corps being to remove all obstacles in the line of march. They were not obliged to exert themselves at all on the line of march to Charlestown.

It may be said that it was the verdict of those who saw the parade that the new naval battalion is a credit to the commonwealth.

During the week's cruise visitors will be admitted to the Wabash by card. The governor will visit the command on Friday.

The tour of duty will end on Saturday. Col. W. L. Chase will act as inspecting officer during the week.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain; southerly winds, becoming variable; stationary temperature, except in Vermont, slightly cooler.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers; winds shifting to westerly; slightly warmer in eastern; stationary temperature in western portions.

TELEGRAPHIG BREVITIES.

Dr. Lorimer is suffering from softening of the brain.

The financial situation at Montevideo has become worse.

The Vermont state muster opened yesterday at Bradford.

Stanley's book is having an extraordinary sale in England.

The treasury will redeem $15,000,000 of 4 1-2 per cents. immediately.

Twelve monks lost their lives in the fire in the Mt. Athos monastery.

The Catalonia, at Queenstown, reports meeting a number of icebergs.

The seamen's strike at Melbourne threatens to stop shipping business.

Smallpox prevails to an alarming extent on the Mexican side of the Texas border.

The sub-treasury in New York redeemed one of the new $1000 silver notes in gold.

The excessive rains have made this a most disastrous season for English farmers.

The treasury department is expected to take action for the relief of the money market.

David Christie Murray, the novelist, is said to be with Robert Louis Stevenson in Samoa.

Mail service between Melbourne and San Francisco is expected to cease in November.

A terrible plague is reported among the poor fishermen on the French coast of Newfoundland.

A custom house guard in the City of Mexico murdered their lieutenant and deserted in a body.

Officials of the Chicago and Illinois and Ohio and Indiana coal railroads are preparing for a strike.

Scotch merchants have little faith in the story of an American syndicate trying to corner Scotch iron.

Senator Hearst's colt Tournament won the Omnibus stakes at Monmouth, after a dead heat with Chaos.

Judge Stein of Hidalgo county, Texas, was murdered by the wife of his predecessor, who had been unseated.

Vice President Webb says the New York Central railroad will spend $2,000,000 to win the fight with the strikers.

M. P. Handy of Philadelphia, it is understood, will be appointed consul general to Cairo, vice Eugene Schuyler, deceased.

The terms of a treaty of peace between San Salvador and Guatemala have been arranged and hostilities have been suspended.

Mr. Spurgeon thinks that Stanley in bearing his testimony to God and prayer has done more good to the world than could have been wrought by a thousand down grade discourses.

Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday was celebrated with great heartiness throughout the Austrian empire. Emperor William of Germany was among those who telegraphed congratulations.

Mr. Ruskin's friends are greatly excited because they are not admitted more freely to see him during his sickness. They claim that the people who live with him are keeping his real condition from the world.

The senate debated the tariff bill and the house the agricultural college bill. Mr. Hoar will to-day move to amend the Quay resolution by adding a provision for preventing useless debate on any pending measure.

Chief Wilmarth of the Topeka, Kan., fire department is taking a look at the fire apparatus in Boston with a view to making improvements in that of the city of his residence. He thinks that before many years electrical power will be substituted for steam power in fire departments.

LONG'S HOMER DID IT

Bostons Were Outbatted, but They Again Down the Giants.

BOSTON BEATEN IN GOTHAM.

"Rad" Pitched Well, but Was Hit at Proper Times—Chicago Takes Two Games from the Pittsburgs.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The Bostons were outbatted more than two to one to-day, but the visitors' hits came when two men were out, and were nearly all bunched in the first three innings. A home run by Long in the third inning, with one man on the bases, practically won the game. The fielding was sharp. Attendance 2240.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	1	1	4	1	0	5	1
Tucker, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	10	2	0
Sullivan, lf	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Lowe, cf	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
Bennett, c	1	0	6	0	1	6	1	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	5	1
Nichols, p	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	26	4	4	8	5	24	14	[illegible]

NEW YORK	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tiernan, cf	4	0	3	3	0	4	1	0
Murphy, c	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Glasscock, ss	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	0
Whistler, 1b	3	0	2	2	0	8	0	1
Bassett, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	4	4	0
McMillan, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Daily, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Denny, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
Rusie, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	10	10	1	24	11	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Boston	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston 1, New York 2. Two-base hit—McGarr. Home run—Long. Stolen bases—New York 2. Base on balls—Boston 9, New York 1. Base on errors—Boston 2, New York 1. Struck out—Boston 6, New York 4. Double plays—Smith and Tucker; Bassett and Whistler. Umpire—Powers.

Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

CHICAGO, Aug. 91.—Chicago and Pittsburg played two games to-day, Chicago winning both easily. Pittsburg put a local amateur in the box in the second game and he was hit hard.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	—7
Pittsburg	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Chicago 11, Pittsburg 9. Errors—Chicago 3, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Osborne and Decker.

Second Game.

Chicago	0	2	3	0	4	2	4	3	0	—15
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Chicago 14, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Chicago 2, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge; Phillips, Horner and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—It takes more than a rain storm to dampen the spirit of the base ball crank. This was the case this afternoon, when a small crowd gathered to see the New Yorks and Bostons play, although it rained during the entire game. Radbourn pitched well, but was hit at opportune times. The Giants fielded faultlessly. Keefe had his finger broken while practicing, before the game, which will prevent him from playing for some weeks. Attendance 1365.

NEW YORK	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, rf	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Ewing, c	5	3	2	3	0	5	3	1
Connor, 1b	5	2	3	4	0	10	0	0
Richardson, 2b	4	1	3	4	0	4	4	0
Slattery, lf	4	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Johnson, cf	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Whitney, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Hatfield, ss	4	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
O'Day, p	4	1	1	1	0	1	8	9
Total	40	8	13	18	0	27	19	10

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
T. Brown, cf	4	1	1	3	1	4	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
Kelly, ss	4	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
Brouthers, 1b	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
H. Richardson, lf	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	0
Murphy, c	4	0	1	1	0	6	1	1
Radbourn, p	4	2	2	3	1	1	5	3
Totals	32	3	8	11	3	27	12	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	—8
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—New York 3, Boston 3. Two-base hits—Ewing, Connor, D. Richardson, Radbourn. Three-base hits—Slattery, T. Brown. Base on balls—New York 2, Boston 7 Base on errors—New York 2. Struck out—New York 3, Boston 5. Double plays—Stovey and Nash. Umpires—Holbert and Ferguson.

Brooklyn, 10; Philadelphia, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The Philadelphias could do nothing with Weyhing's delivery, while Brooklyn, on the other hand, batted both Husted and Sanders with equal facility.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	—10
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Brooklyn 15, Philadelphia 7. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow; Husted, Sanders and Cross.

Other Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9; Wilmington, 0.

At Newark—Newark, 4. Harrisburg, 2;

Ball Games Postponed.

National—At Brooklyn, Philadelphia-Brooklyn. At Cincinnati, Cleveland-Cincinnati.

Players'—At Buffalo, Chicago-Buffalo. At Pittsburg, Cleveland-Pittsburg.

Atlantic—At New Haven, Lebanon-New Haven.

Mr. Burnham's Views.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 20.—Manager Burnham of the New Haven ball nine, does not believe that the withdrawal of the Baltimore management will kill the Atlantic association, and says that he is confident that Lebanon, Newark, Harrisburg and New Haven will finish out the season. The report sent out from Baltimore that negotiations had been opened by the New Haven management for an American association franchise, Mr. Burnham says, has not the slightest foundation in fact.

Ward in a Deal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—An evening paper says that Ward of the Players' league and Byrne of the National league have made a deal by which they will join their forces, taking the best men from their respective clubs to form a strong Players' league club to play on the present National league grounds next year. It is asserted that Ward is to be captain of the new team and Byrne manager.

In a Shaky Condition.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—It has been decided that the Newark Base Ball club will go on to the end of the season with the other three clubs, New Haven, Harrisburg and Wilmington. The local club is in a bad way. No salaries have been paid in the past month and the club is kept together by private subscriptions. It is doubtful if it will last the season out.

Won by Whipster.

WORCESTER, Aug. 20.—The $300 sweepstake stallion race, owners to drive, between John M. White's Brownstone, Ezra W. Marble's Sutton Boy and Herrick & Ellsworth's Whipster, was won by Whipster, who distanced both the others in the second heat. Time 2:59 1-4; 2:50 1-2.

Cheap in Price.
Good in Quality.
Ecru in Color.
SIZES 18 TO 30.

WHAT?

Ladies' Corsets
—FOR—
39c. a Pair
—AT—
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

GEORGE H. BROWN & CO.

Have desirable house lots in all parts of the City for sale on easy terms, and money loaned to build.

Also large variety of estates for sale and to let.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Wilkesbarre Receives a Visit from a Terrible Cyclone.

MANY CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Hundreds of Buildings Wrecked—Streets Filled with Homeless People — Suburban Towns Suffer Heavy Damage to Property and Loss of Life—Telegraphic Communication Cut Off.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 20.—A most destructive cyclone struck this town about 8 o'clock last evening, destroying many buildings and killing thirty or more persons. It came suddenly up the river. The heavens were as black as night and the wind blew with fearful velocity, sweeping down trees, houses and everything else in its course. Large districts in several sections of the city are in ruins, and the women and children are in the streets crying and wringing their hands. The damage will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Passenger trains and locomotives at the depot were blown over, and every wire in the city, electric light, telephone and telegraph, is down. The streets are impassable with trees and fallen buildings. The total death loss, so far as ascertained, is twelve. Four men are known to have been killed in the Hazard wire rope works. A house on Scott street, occupied by miners, who had just returned from work, fell in and three of the inmates were killed. The huge stack of the Kytle planing mill fell on a man and two horses and all were killed. A little colored girl was killed by a falling building on South Main street.

Two men suffered death by the fall of a portion of Stegmaier's brewery, and a third met the same fate through the almost complete demolition of S. L. Brown's handsome brick business block on East Market atreet. There are undoubtedly fifteen or sixteen others killed.

Approximate losses only can be given, as follows: Hazard wire rope works, $25,000, S. L. Brown, $20,000; St. Mary's Catholic church, $15,000; Malinkrodt convent, [illegible]; Murray shaft, $10,000; Hollenback shaft, $5000. Whitehaven Ice company, $8000; Lehigh Valley depot, $2000; Pennsylvania Railroad company's roundhouse, $3000; Ahlborn's pork packing house $5000; Paine's oil house, $2000; Dickson Manufacturing company, $3000.

In addition to these hundreds of citizens have suffered losses running from $500 to $5000. The Murray shaft fan house was blown down and the fan stopped. There are twenty-seven men in the mine, but it is hoped they can be got out safely.

Two Hundred Men Penned In.

The cyclone struck the rear of the large brick building of the Hazard wire rope works, where about 200 men were employed. The roof and side walls were crushed in. When the storm was imminent the men rushed for the doors, but many of them were caught in the ruins. As soon as the calm succeeded the awful cyclone, men rushed into the ruins and carried the injured into the portion of the building which was undamaged and laid them on the floor. One by one they were dragged out from under the debris. Rude beds of matting were made for the victims on the floor and physicians were summoned. Rev. Fr. Stoinkirchner soon was admitted into the room, bearing with him the sacred vestments, and administered to the dying men.

St. Mary's Catholic church, South Washington street, is a total wreck.

The names of some of those killed, as far as known, are:

Evi Martin, a baker; buried beneath a falling smokestack. His two horses were also killed.

John Fritz, a laborer in the spool mill at the Hazard works; taken from the debris horribly mangled.

Burrell Bendenmeyer, salesman; instantly killed by falling in of Brown's business block.

Samuel Rouse, machinist at Hazard works; killed by falling timbers.

Peter Rittenmeyer was killed in Fred Jacobs' hotel, which was wrecked.

Joseph Kern was blown from his wagon. He was found 200 yards away, lying on the Lehigh Valley railroad, with his head crushed.

Adam Frantz of the firm of Jones & Frantz, who was struck by flying timbers.

George Hamilton, employe for twenty years in Stegmaier's brewery.

Mamie Thompson, aged 6 years; blown against a house and instantly killed.

George Hamilton, John Kleinkauff and two Hungarians, entered a barn for shelter. The large double doors were blown in, killing Hamilton instantly and fatally injuring the other two.

The wires are working so badly that it is almost impossible to get anything off. The estimated loss at midnight is $500,000, although it may reach a higher figure. The suffering is great. A terrible rain storm set in shortly after the cyclone and drenched the exposed property which lies in the track of the cyclone. At midnight the rain was pouring down in torrents.

Reports from Sugar Notch,

a mining town three miles from here, state that the destruction of property is terrible and that fifteen persons were killed. At Parsons and Mill Creek, four miles from here, coal breakers in all directions have been more or less damaged, and the number of killed will reach ten. Telegraph wires are down in all directions and communication is shut off.

In Susquehanna County.

A special to The Record from New Milford, Susquehanna county, says that a cyclone struck that region. Farmer Cole's house was demolished and Mr. Cole was killed. His family were imprisoned in the wreck, but were rescued by a crew of trainmen who had witnessed the disaster. They are all badly hurt.

WHOLE TOWN ANNIHILATED.

A Railroad Engineer's Experience in Passing Through Summerville.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—A special dispatch from Scranton to The Times says that trainmen of incoming trains report that the village of Summerville, thirty miles west of Scranton was struck by the cyclone and totally annihilated. Engineer William Fischer says that while passing through the cyclone his engine was lifted from the track, the cab blown off and all the windows in the cars were crushed in by the terrible force of the wind. Two of the train hands were seriously injured.

Harveysville in Ruins.

A special to The Inquirer from Plymouth says: Harveysville, a farming village ten miles from here, was wrecked by a tornado. The M. E. church and adjoining parsonage were blown down Harvey's large store was totally destroyed. Nearly all the houses in the village and on the adjacent farms were unroofed and rendered uninhabitable. The crops in the fields were ruined. Elijah Fahringer, a well to do farmer, was killed and several others were injured.

THE CENTRAL STRIKE.

Leaders Hold a Conference—Prospect of a Far-Reaching Strike — Extra Police Precautions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Vice President Webb of the Central, and Chief Sargent of the Firemen's brotherhood had an interview. Mr. Webb did most of the talking. He complimented the firemen upon their fidelity, but Mr. Sargent was non-committal in his reply. The conference of Knights of Labor leaders and Chief Sargent, at the St. Cloud hotel, lasted until a late hour last night, and its result is not known. Mr. Webb says he has no knowledge of the reported instructions to Superintendent Burrows to take back the Buffalo strikers. The only instructions he has given to Mr. Burrows are to manage the strike according to his discretion.

The conference ended about 11 o'clock. No conclusion was reached, and another meeting will be held to-day. Messrs. Powderly, Hayes, Holland, Wright, Sweeny, Sargent, Howard and Wilkinson were the conferees.

The indications are that a strike far-reaching will soon be inaugurated upon all the railroads in the great Vanderbilt system.

The police department has taken extra precautions. Order have been issued to have the reserves on duty to-day along the lines of the Central tracks in the city limits and extra details are made for the freight yards.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—Superintendent Burrows denies that he has received a dispatch from New York ordering him to take the strikers back. Everything was as quiet as a church yard in and about the New York Central yards last night.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—There are no new developments in the situation of the strike in this vicinity.

THE CORWIN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Must Pursue a Vigorous Course and Seize All Seal Poachers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A Tacoma special says that the revenue cutter Corwin has received orders to proceed to Behring Sea at once, and is now en route to Seattle to coal, after which she will proceed north, first going to Sitka. Capt. Hooper says he has orders to act under the first instructions received. These instructions authorized a very vigorous policy, and were rescinded and a more conservative course authorized when the Richard Rush sailed.

The first orders directed the captains of cutters to seize all vessels where there was any circumstantial evidence to show that they had been poaching. The prizes were to be stripped of all bunting. Their skins and papers were also to be taken, and only enough provisions left on board to last the vessel and prize crew until the nearest port was reached. The subsequent orders were that the cutters should serve all vessels found in the sea with a copy of President Harrison's proclamation, and if the vessel was seen again, to capture it. The department, Capt. Hooper's orders lead one to believe, has determined that the more vigorous policy should be followed, and, although it is late in the season, all sealing vessels found poaching are to be summarily dealt with.

RECIPROCITY PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. Aldrich's Plan for the Settlement of the Sugar Question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Republican members of the senate finance committee have been at work for some time endeavoring to agree upon a reciprocity proposition to be embodied in the tariff bill in accordance with the suggestion of the president and Secretary Blaine. The Edmunds scheme, remarked a leading member of the committee, is too broad in its scope, and gives the president extraordinary power, which the senate would not be willing to confer. It is not proposed to give the president the right to fix the duty.

The plan proposed by Senator Aldrich, to be reported from the finance committee, provides that the duty on sugar shall be reimposed on Jan 1, 1892, on all sugar coming from any nation which has not, up to that time, in the judgment of the president, made any reciprocal return in any way by admitting American agricultural products. Under Senator Aldrich's resolution the duties will be imposed by law at date specified, if the president does not, before that time, make his proclamation to the effect that the sugar producing country concerned has made the necessary return.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Railroad Employes Lose Their Lives on the Delaware and Hudson.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A Delaware and Hudson engine, drawing a freight train, jumped the track at a point near Port Henry on Lake Champlain and the engine and eight cars rolled down an embankment. The engineer, Frank Carrier of Schenectady, Fireman Paris of Sandy Hill and the head brakeman, Fred Terry of Whitehall, were buried in the wreck. Carrier and Terry were instantly killed, add Fireman Parks was so badly crushed that his life is despaired of. The road is blocked.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 19.

The combination of tight money and the strike on the Vanderbilt roads had a depressing effect on the Wall street stock market, and prices declined all around. A general decline in prices was the feature of the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41⅝	Nor Pac. pref	61⅛
Central Pacific	32	Oregon Navi	99½
Chi & Northwest	108¾	Oregon Trans	46
Del Lack & West	143⅞	Pacific Mail	43¾
Del & Hudson	160	Reading	42¼
Illinois Central	111	Texas Pacific	20
Lake Shore	105⅝	Union Pacific	59¼
Missouri Pacific	70¼	Wabash St. L & P.	12¼
N. J. Central	121	do pref	25⅛
N. Y. Central	105⅞	Wheel & Lake Erie	....
Northern Pacific	33⅛	Western Union	82⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	6⅛	Flint & Pere Mar	94
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	29	Mexican Central	26⅝
Atchison	41⅝	N Y & N E	48⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	208	Union Pacific	59⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	101⅝	American Bell Tel	225
Central Mass	....	New England Tel	52
do pref	42	Erie Tel	51⅛
Eastern	....	Mexican tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—FLOUR—Stronger; city mills $5 00 to 5 35; city mills patents 5 [illegible] to 6 40; winter wheat, low grades, 3 35 to 4 ; do fair to fancy, 4 00 to 5 50; do patents $4 30 to 6 00; Minnesota clear 4 60 to 5 25; do straights 4 75 to 5 7.

WHEAT — Firm: No 2 red $1 10¼ to 1 10¾ elevator; No 3 red 1 04 to 1 05.

CORN — Firm: No 2, 55 to 55⅝c elevator; steamer mixed 55¾ to 56¼c.

COFFEE—Rio firmer; fair cargoes 20⅝c.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8 55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9 35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7 10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.48, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.52, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 20.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1834—Rev. W. M. Cornell installed as pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church of Quincy.

1861—Lieut. Meservey's Company left for the front.

World Wide.

1591—Robert Herrick, English poet, born; died 1674.

1592—Birth of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and favorite of James I and Charles I.

1710—Battle of Saragossa, Spain; Philip V was defeated by the Archduke Charles.

1745—Birth in Birmingham, England, of Francis Asbury, first American bishop; died March 31, 1816.

1794—Gen. Anthony Wayne defeated by the Indians on the Maumee.

1823—Death of Marco Bozzaris, Greek patriot; born 1789.

1823—Death of Pope Pius VII.

1833—Birth of Benjamin Harrison, at North Bend, O.

1842—Death of Willian Maginn, LL. D., miscellaneous writer.

1847—Battle of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico.

1858—Atlantic cable completed and first message sent.

1858—Danubian principalities constituted.

1861—McClellan appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

1866—President of the United States issued proclamation of peace.

1870—MacMahon retreated before the Crown Prince of Prussia—Franco-Prussian war

1882—British seized the Suez canal.

1888—Death of Seth Green, "father of the fishes," in Rochester, N. Y.; born 1817.

1889—The yacht Volunteer won the Newport cup.

1889—Return of ex-King Malietoa to Samoa.

Salt as a Dissipation.

Salt, the least harmful of condiments, if such a necessary article of diet can be termed a condiment, is by the medical profession recognized as a species of dissipation in its excessive use by many women. Every one knows how flat and flavorless all food becomes when the system is a trifle deranged. It is just then, when men resort to bitters and burning sauces to tone up their jaded appetites, that women find their sole recourse in the apparently innocent salt cruet. It is the old story of giving an inch to yield an ell, and before the victim knows it her palate demands a double or triple quantity of the mineral to savor every morsel she eats.

Some go so far as to salt not only the substantial dishes, but tea, coffee, fruit, nuts, sweetmeats and wines. They begin by taking a pinch now and then to pique their tastes, and before long steal a bit to keep in the pocket, or buy a crystal to nibble on the sly. Nature's revenge on her weak daughter is as insidious as the result her immutable laws have suffered. She flies her first signals of distress in a deadening of the skin, replacing the pink glow of health by a dim, yellowish pallor.

Lips and cheeks blanch alike, this change being accompanied by a deepening of every shadow on the face. This is nothing, however, to the destruction this morbid habit works on a woman's crowning glory, her hair. And it is astonishing how sensitive the hair is to every fluctuation of one's health. Soon each time the comb passes through it brings great handfuls of long, shining strands. No lotion or tonic is effective in checking the loss, and unless corrected the abnormal amount of salt in the system will produce partial baldness.—Illustrated American.

For the Black Sea Fleet.

Our Odessa correspondent telegraphs: "The three new torpedo boats which have been built in Germany for the Russian government are to be added to the Black sea fleet. It is not improbable that the porte may raise an objection to the passage of these vessels through the Bosphorus, although, of course, they will not receive their armaments before reaching Sebastopol. One of the torpedo boats, the Adler, attained a speed of over twenty-six knots on her trial trip at Cronstadt. The Anacria and the Kozarsky are built on somewhat similar lines to the Adler, but according to the contract will not exceed a speed of twenty-one knots.—London News.

"Looking Backward" is beginning to bear fruit. Twelve young ladies of Indianapolis, employed in stores and offices, have rented a suite of twelve rooms and are living on the Bellamy plan. Each pays into the treasury $3 per week, and a cook is employed to prepare meals. In addition each is assessed 25 cents for a contingent fund, which is held to meet unusual expenses. The young ladies room in couples, and each week two of them are appointed purveyors. The only time they are all together is at supper, but they are contented and enjoy their way of living.

Cities of Russia.

In 1885 there were throughout the immense empire of Russia, with a total population of 108,787,235, only thirty-six towns containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, and only thirteen with more than 100,000. The latter, in descending order, were: St. Petersburg (861,303), Moscow (753,469), Warsaw (454,298), Odessa (240,000), Kiza (176,332), Kharkov (171,426), Kiev (165,561), Kazan (139,915), Saratov (122,829), Tashkend (121,410), Kichinev (120,074), Lodz (113,418) and Vilna (102,845).—Exchange.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of their covering.

SONG.

Though the golden bowl be broken
That held love's rosy wine,
Though the last fond word be spoken
That held thee once as mine,
Fond mem'ry still will cherish
The dream so dear to me,
And till each pulse shall perish
My heart will cling to thee.
Though the golden bowl be broken
My heart will cling to thee.

Though the silver chord be silent
That thrilled beneath thy hand,
As in some desert island
'Neath fallen hopes I stand.
But yet, where'er I wander,
Thy beauty I shall see,
And as the past I ponder
My heart will cling to thee.
Though the silver chord be silent
My heart will cling to thee.

Oh, each imperfect token,
'Twere vain my love to tell;
Though the golden bowl be broken
And the silver chord as well,
Fond mem'ry still will cherish
The dream so dear to me,
And till each pulse shall perish
My heart will cling to thee.
Though the golden bowl be broken
My heart will cling to thee.

Wants Her Hair Gray.

People sometimes expect medical men to do strange things. A professional correspondent has a lady patient who has consulted him about her hair, which we are told is "turning gray slowly, but surely." Probably it will be assumed that a good hair dye would serve her turn, but it is just the other way. The lady admires gray hair, and what she wants is to know how she can hasten the change. As the correspondent signs himself "Senex" he is presumably a person of some professional experience; but the request seems to have staggered him a little, for he is fain to ask whether his professional brethren can help him out of the difficulty.

People's hair, if we may trust the Prisoner of Chillon, has been known to grow white in a single night, but that has been through "sudden fears," and probably the lady would not care to be terrified into white locks. Marie Antoinette's hair became white, it is recorded, during her stay in the state prison in Paris, and she, we suspect, is in some degree responsible for the romantic associations of gray hair, but that again is hardly a practical remedy. Some milder form of worry and vexation might be tried. What if the lady wrote a blank verse tragedy and tried to get it accepted by a London manager?—London News.

Chauncey M. Depew's Left Foot.

A New Yorker who has had the good fortune to hear many of the public addresses of Chauncey M. Depew, and who has closely observed his ways, thinks the great orator's left leg is responsible for much of his success. "I've reached the conclusion," the New Yorker says, "that he grinds his speeches out of his left leg. Just as soon as Mr. Depew sits down he will cross the left foot over the right knee and begin to wiggle it. He puts it through all the gestures of an orator, bows to the audience, moves it to the right and left and then swings it vigorously. He watches it all the time intently, and seems to be conversing with it. If you ask him a question then he won't answer you, for ten chances to one he doesn't hear you. He is getting his inspiration, and he's drawing it from his left foot. I tell you, if it was cut off I don't believe he could say a word. Here's to Chauncey's agile and gifted left leg. May it long be left."—Exchange.

Why France Is Wealthy.

The aggregated wealth of 30,000,000 poor, degraded, barefooted peasants makes France rich. The ignorance of the French farmer is appalling. I never saw a newspaper in a French farm village. Their wants are no more than the wants of a horse. The Frenchman eats the coarsest food; about the same as he feeds his horse. He will eat coarse bread and wine for breakfast; soup, bread and wine for dinner, and perhaps bread and milk for supper; he does not know what coffee or tea is. The negroes of the south live like kings compared to a French farmer. Still the Frenchman is satisfied, because he knows no better.

The government takes the money of the poor up to 1,000 francs and gives them 3½ per cent. for its use. The peasant farmers of France have nearly $800,000,000 on deposit in these savings banks. These poor, degraded, half fed farmers keep the French treasury full of money.—Paris Cor. New York Herald.

Professor Huxley's Aim.

Replying to the president of the Linnæan society in acknowledgment of the Linnæan medal, Professor Huxley gives an interesting bit of autobiography. The aim of his life, he said, had been, in the words of the society's motto, "naturae discere mores." "I have endeavored to show the fundamental unity of plant life and animal life, to make use of hypotheses as ladders and scaffoldings to be discarded, perhaps somewhat ungratefully, when no longer of use, and to pursue the truth, regardless of incidental consequences." From all which it is evident that Professor Huxley never would have succeeded in English politics.—New Orleans Picayune.

Something McCraney Plowed Up.

Mr. John McCraney, living near Kingston, Ga., has found a most wonderful stone. While plowing on a sandbar in the Etowah river he saw something shining with the most brilliant of lights just to one side of him. He stopped his plow and went to pick it up. It was a clear, white stone the size of an egg, reflecting in one way all the colors of the rainbow. Turning it over the colors took on the character of a spirit level, following each other up through the center of the rock till all were gathered in one end. Mr. McCraney has been offered $1,000 for it, but refused it. It emits a perfectly white light in the dark.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Sensible Mother.

Friend—My young man, you play that cornet as if you were paid for it.

Boy—I am.

Friend—How's that?

Boy—Mother pays me to play it when she isn't at home.—Detroit Free Press.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE BEAUTIES AND JOYS OF THE SWEET SUNBURNED FACE.

The Importance of Women—The Dowager Queen of Portugal—A Recluse for Women—The Study of Grace—The Question of Chaperons.

"When I was a girl," says a woman not yet very gray haired, "we thought it was not quite nice for a girl to go out without a veil. When I first began going about the streets without even a little thin veil over my face I felt rather bold and not happy. It was much the same feeling we had when we left trimming off our dresses three or four years ago—as if we were not quite dressed." In those days sunburn was unknown in the full blown rose of its present perfection. There were never stories told of girls paying fifty cents a piece for an imitation freckle then, and the pœony like noses and damask cheeks of the present which refuse to pale for days at a time would have been accounted an infliction, an affliction and a most dire misfortune if they had chanced to befall maid or matron.

The love of out door life first conquered the aversion to sunburn, then those who had not the love put on the semblance of it, and now there are many who deliberately choose sunburn. Possibly they know it not as a deception, and imagine that by the aid of oh's and ah's and by exclaiming "Lovely!" they have added to the sunburn the joy that goes with it. After all, who can define the joys that go with a good lobster like sunburn for any member of our Atlantic species at the least? On the Pacific shore let womankind wear face masks on the beach, let men with broad sombreros defy the painting of the sun. but on our stern and rock bound coast the feminine sailor hat and the time honored straw that supplants the beaver give sunburn its full chance.

After a day at the seashore there is, on almost any Boston face, enough local color to set up in business a realistic novelist or any reasonable painter in oils. When old Sol paints red it is with delicacy and discrimination, and an apparent regard for the trade in camphor ice, cocoa butter and the tubes of roses and glycerine.—Boston Transcript.

The Dowager Queen of Portugal.

She dressed with taste and elegance, her jewels were among the most costly of any regent's, and her household was ruled with an etiquette that proved that she never forgot her rank, even if it pleased her at times to disguise it. This she does most frequently when bound upon some of those errands of mercy for which she is famed, and which have gained her the name of "Angel of Charity." Philanthropy is with her as much a passion as hunting, music or painting. She is at the head of all Portuguese charitable establishments, which she directs in person, even to the minutest details.

Always to the fore if any disaster occured, any appeals were made to the public purse, she did not confine her charitable exertions to public calamities only. Endless are the anecdotes told of her good deeds. Many and many a time has she quitted the palace at some early morning hour unaccompanied, simply dressed in black, and none of the household dare ask whither went her majesty, for all knew she was bound on some secret errand of mercy. Once when a civic guard, recognizing her and seeing her enter one of the lowest quarters of Lisbon, followed her to watch over her safety, she sternly forbade him to divulge what he had seen or to unmask her anonymity. In all cases of distress brought under her notice she desires if possible to judge for herself and behold with her own eyes.

It was no uncommon sight to see her on quitting the cathedral after morning mass surrounded by a crowd of poor people, who knelt as she passed, kissed the hem of her dress or presented some petition. These she invariably took in her own hand and read on her return home.—Leisure Hour.

The Importance of Women.

I heard a distinguished judge in an up town club burst into a torrent of abuse because the papers devoted two or three columns to what he called the interminable nonsense about who Mrs. Astor might be. "Nobody cares a rap," said the judge, throwing the paper across the room, "whether old Bill Astor's wife is called Mrs. Astor, Mrs. William Astor or Mrs. Dingbats. As for her niece, her name is Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, and everybody who knows her calls her Mamie. It's the most transparent nonsense for the papers to devote such valuable space to a family squabble."

Yet a moment's thought would have convinced the judge that the papers were on the right track. The question of which of the Mrs. Astors has the right to the distinctive title of the family was of more interest to thousands and thousands of feminine readers than Mr. Blaine's letter to Mr. Frye or any supreme court decision that has ever been rendered. The subjects which claim the attention of women have a mortgage on publicity today.

Women are everywhere. They are cashiers, typewriters, stenographers, clerks, canvassers, doctors, dentists, editors, lecturers, lawyers, deacons and railway presidents, and their influence is patent in every walk of life. Annie Goodwin was a working girl. This is one reason for the great uproar which has been aroused by her fate.—Philadelphia Times.

A Recluse for Women.

The Mary J. Drexel Home and Philadelphia Mother House of Deaconesses cost the Drexel estate $500,000. This recluse is an adjunct of the German hospital, a Lutheran organization. It was founded six years ago, when the services of a deaconess and six assistants were brought to this country from Westphalia. There are now thirty-two deaconesses and probationers in the home. These cloistered women take no vows, but pledge themselves to a service of five years, which may be renewed if desired. They receive no salary and are not allowed to accept the smallest personal gift. They receive their board and clothing and a sufficient amount of money to provide for incidentals. In sickness they are tenderly cared for, and when too old for service a comfortable home is provided in the cloister.

They wear a simple dress of dark blue serge, with a white collar and cap. Women between the ages of 18 and 40 are received as candidates, and must take a course of training varying from one to three years. Their duties consist in nursing the sick, caring for orphan children and insane people, furnishing temporary homes for discharged women convicts, preparing them for whatever work they are best able to perform and procuring situations for them. They teach in the training and Sunday schools, and, like the Sisters of Charity, go out among the poor, the sick and the suffering.—Philadelphia Letter.

The Study of Grace.

Society girls have taken up the study of grace, which consists in being gently serpentine. To attain this undulating walk the head must remain firm, the shoulders droop and the movement come from the hips. In this way there will be no tossing or shaking of the skirts, and the willowy, swaying motion at the waist will emphasize the snake effect sought. For the cultivation of this indefinable charm, walking next to dancing is the best exercise, as it brings the muscles into fairly uniform action. The undulations made by the head, chest and torso in a vertical plane are not only productive of Hogarth's line of beauty but tend to perfect physical health.

Grace is such an indescribable thing that negatives aid in the definition. It is not graceful to walk on the heels, to take long strides or to raise the foot from the ground more than two inches; it is not graceful to stump or to lay the foot down with a defiant or resounding noise; it is not graceful to square the shoulders soldier fashion or to set the elbows akimbo, as in driving; it is not graceful to hurry, hustle or fuss, for speed is not conducive to grace of motion save among thoroughbreds. Another foe of grace is self consciousness. The really pleasing, graceful, gracious woman rises above her raiments, and once her toilet is complete she gives no more thought to it.—New York World.

To Change the Nose.

Patents to make women beautiful are numerous. There are face powders by the hundreds and bust improvers by the score. The nose improver is one of the most curious of these crazy patents. It has made, it is said, a fortune for its inventor, and it consists of a metal shell formed of two parts, which are connected by a hinge. The shape of its inside is that of a perfect nose, aquiline, Roman or Grecian, as you prefer, and it does all its work at night. The patent states that the nose should be first well bathed in warm water and then greased with olive oil until it is thoroughly softened. After this the improver is to be attached and the person using it is to go to bed and sleep until morning. At first, it is said, the operation is somewhat painful, but this wears off in a few nights, and the soft cartilage of the nose soon begins to assume the form of the beautiful shape of the improver. At the end of eight weeks you have a brand new nose, which remains with you until you get tired of it, when you buy a different style of improver and come out in a new nose quite different from your last one, but still beautiful.—Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

The Question of Chaperons.

Of all the amusing and ridiculous fads of society, the idea that a girl cannot go about the thoroughfares of New York without a maid is the most absurd. At a luncheon the other day the question of a young girl of 18 going alone to walk or shop was quite vehemently discussed, and not a little feeling was shown in the argument. Why a well conducted young woman should require a guardian on Fifth avenue or Broadway it is difficult to say, but it seems that nowadays a girl of fashion requires to have a maid or some other protector with her. Are the girls less to be trusted than their own mothers were in their young days? Or is it simply a ridiculous fad and foreign imitation? There is no reason why a dignified, well bred American girl should not go by herself to any respectable part of New York, and to argue the contrary places the young lady in a disadvantageous light with all sensible people.—New York Tribune.

A Women's Dinner Club.

London has a dinner club of literary ladies who meet every fortnight for a course dinner and the exchange of "advanced" ideas. Every member is a gourmet, nearly all are spinsters, but each is somebody. Miss Morton and Miss Alice Cockran are authors of charming short stories; Miss Vera Karsland is a sort of English Laura Jean Libby; Miss Mabel Smythe is a coming artist; Mrs. Pennel has published a number of books of travel in partnership with her husband; Mrs. De Maitro's literary work appears in the "thoughtful magazines" only; Mrs. L. S. Meade has written a number of popular books for girls; Mrs. Freiligrath Droeker, who has an interest with Miss Semple in The Woman's Penny Paper, illustrates by her dress that a woman can be neat, pretty and modern in shilling stuffs and penny trimmings; Miss Mabel Collins is a verse maker and an accomplished theosophist.—London Letter.

The Queen of the Occult Science.

Mme. Blavatsky, the queen of the occult, is living in London, and although her menu is limited to hot water, tomatoes, nuts, raisins and juicy fruits she gains a pound of flesh every week, her weight now being nearer 300 than 200. She has a parlor carriage in which she lives day and night. All the doorways on the lower floor have been widened for her convenience, and she wheels herself from one room to the other at will. It requires the services of four stenographers and typewriters to answer the mail that pours in on her from all sections of the civilized globe. Her attire consists of a black silk slip made baby fashion, belted at the waist with a drawstring. The arm holes measure twenty-two inches, and waist and throat measurements are proportional. Although she never talks hired girl, dress or money matters, the opinion prevails that she has ample means for genteel retirement.—London Letter.

Miss Anderson's Tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Navarro are spending the latter portion of their honeymoon in a tour through the Midlands, and have been staying at Nottingham, with which town the bride has grateful associations, having produced "A Winter's Tale" at the Theatre Royal some years ago with great success. They attended high mass at the Roman Catholic cathedral on Sunday, and were more or less in evidence in the streets of the town next day, but so unexpected was their appearance that, though the features of the bride are familiar enough to most people, they happily escaped recognition, and the inevitable mobbing of the curious which would have followed. "How like Mary Anderson," said the proprietor of a shop where they made some purchases to a friend, and the resemblance was certainly striking.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Pretty Toilet Article.

Make a very pretty hairpin holder in this way: Remove the bottom of a small round Japanese basket, stuff with hair combings, crochet of Saxony, in the old fashioned loop stitch, two pieces three inches square, insert in top and bottom of the basket, suspend by loops and ends of one-fourth inch ribbon and you have a pretty, useful and inexpensive article for the dressing table. To vary this I made one leaving the bottom of the basket in, filling with hair and covering with the loop stitch top; the mat to set it on was made about five inches from the center, the last four rows crocheted very full to imitate a frill. This was tacked to the bottom of the holder, which had a dainty bow on one side, the pins being stuck in the top.—Cor. Housewife.

Fainted from a Cut.

Mrs. A. H. Hinman, of Brewer, had a hard experience with a lead pencil and penknife the other day. She was sharpening the pencil when the knife slipped and plunged some distance into the palm of the hand, making a bad gash from which the blood spurted freely. She rushed to the sink and turned cold water directly upon the wound and the effect from this struck to her heart, causing that organ to stop for a moment and she dropped to the floor in a dead faint. In this manner she was found by some near neighbors, who immediately sent for a physician, but by the time he arrived she had recovered.—Lewiston Journal.

A Veteran Who Deserves Her Pension.

Dunkirk, N. Y., has a veteran of the war in the person of a woman, Mrs. William Sinfield, to whom congress has just granted a pension of $15 a month. By special permission she enlisted with her husband in Company E, Seventy-second regiment, New York Volunteers, and was in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Peach Orchard, the second battle of Malvern Hill, the second battle of Bull Run, the battles of Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. She has earned her fifty cents a day.—Exchange.

Women Printers.

At one time women threatened to become formidable rivals to the men as printers, but the invention of typewriting has opened to them a more congenial occupation, and the number of female typesetters is said to be decreasing. There are not over 300 women printers in New York now, though formerly they were so numerous as to excite the hostility of the typographical unions.—Chicago Herald.

A Princess' Book on Lace.

Princess Beatrice is writing a book on lace, which promises to be a standard work, as her royal highness has one of the largest and best collections in the world, and is continually adding to it. She loves lace, and has made a special study of its varieties. It is probable that the book will be illustrated by the royal author.—London Letter.

Mrs. Eleanor Sherman Thackara, daughter of Gen. Sherman, is a new comer in the literary field. She lives in Philadelphia, and intends to write a series of articles on the educational and philanthropic institutions of that city. "The Three Great Training Schools of Philadelphia," which appeared in a recent number of The Cosmopolitan, is the first attempt of Mrs. Thackara.

New cloaks designed for the damp weather and cool of evening have been brought out and meet these requirements. They are made of reseda cloth in cress green, silver gray or fawn brown, with long fronts edged with gray fur. They are lined with shot silk and provided with a high Medici collar of fur, which is readily adjusted.

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, editor of The Magazine of History, has been engaged to deliver a series of lectures before the Seidl society. Last Friday she opened the course in the parlors of the Brighton Beach hotel, taking for her subject "The Uses of History."

Jenny Lind is said to have left a voluminous journal with numerous letters from people of distinction, which her husband, Otto Goldschmidt, will use as a nucleus for his life of the gifted singer.

Turpentine and black varnish is the blacking used by hardware dealers for protecting stoves from rust. If put on properly it will last through the season.

Put French chalk or magnesia on silk or ribbon that has become greasy, and hold it near the fire. This will absorb the grease so it may be brushed off.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 20.

High water at 1.45 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.57; Sets at 6.58.
Moon sets 9.12.
First Quarter August 23.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mrs. Ralph J. Saxe of Wollaston is in New York.

Mr. George R. Prescott of Wollaston is slowly recovering from his illness.

E. B. Souther, the newsdealer, never had such a demand for papers as today.

Work is progressing rapidly on the stone work of the Wollaston Unitarian church.

Miss Lucie O'Connell, book-keeper at the Boston Branch grocery, is enjoying a week's vacation.

The annual picnic of the Quincy parish to have been holden today was postponed because of the rain until tomorrow.

Mrs. John G. Thomas left Saturday for Utica, N. Y., she will be absent four weeks, to visit her old home and many friends.

Mrs. McDonald, of the "Shut-in" society, has removed from Quincy avenue to 33 Franklin street, opposite Doble's store, where she will be pleased to see her friends.

Mr. H. T. McIntire of Wollaston is on an extensive cruise through Long Island Sound and New York waters, on the sloop Recreation of the South Boston Yacht Club.

Barge parties came today from all the neighboring towns to see the scene of the wreck; they were from Weymouth, Hingham, Braintree, Milton, Hyde Park, Dedham, Randolph and elsewhere.

Wollaston responded nobly to the calls for aid at yesterday's awful calamity. Large quantities of linen were collected by Mrs. A. M. Jameson and Mrs. W. E. Simmons and taken to the wreck.

The electric cars have done an immense business yesterday and today. Thousands have visited the scene of the wreck today. At noon only the engine remained and that will be gone tonight.

The Kennard Counter Company has been organized under the State of Maine laws. Two Wollaston gentlemen are at the head of the concern,—Mr. Frank E. Kennard, president, and Mr. Charles E. Kennard, treasurer.

Monday morning's Advertiser contains a long account of the narrow escape from foundering in Long Island Sound, of the steam yacht Navarch, of the South Boston Yacht Club. Mr. J. Warren Bass of Wollaston, is the assistant engineer.

Preparations are being made for a tennis tournament at Merry Mount Park on Labor day. The indications are, that this will be the greatest tournament ever held in this city. Several well known tennis players of Wollaston have the affair in charge and will undoubtedly make it a success. One of the prizes will be a large silver punch bowl.

TODAY'S COURT.

Thomas Cavanagh of Quincy for being drunk fined $5 and cost. Committed.

Officer G. W. Conant of South Weymouth assisted by Officer Bailey and Moulton raided the Weymouth house Tuesday night for liquor. They found three quarts of whiskey and 1-2 pint of rum.

The Railroad Accident.

A writer says: "Another horrible accident has occurred on the Old Colony within the limits of this city. The list of killed and wounded will equal that of the Wollaston disaster of '78. The curve on which this disaster occurred is the most dangerous one on the line of the Old Colony, outside of that at Raynham. Hardly a year goes by in which one or two freight trains are not derailed at this point. The road officials have always expected a disaster here, and yesterday's awful calamity shows that their fears were not groundless.

"All that money and ingenuity could do has been done by the authorities to make this death trap safe. New rails, 68 pounds to the yard, the best that are made, and new ties have been laid there this spring. But for all this foresight and care, through the carelessness of a laborer, an express train was thrown from the track and a score of lives lost and thirty horribly maimed and scalded."

The man who is always telling big stories seems to get a good deal of fun out of the occupation, whether he can find anybody who believes what he says or not.

Married people who habitually call each other "dearest" before company excites in the minds of observers a suspicion that they throw flatirons at each other in the privacy of home, and feel obliged to do something outside that will allay suspicion.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Quincy Branch, I. N. L. of America Adopt Resolutions of Sympathy.

At the meeting of Quincy Branch, I. N. L. of America, held in their hall Aug. 17, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from among us our beloved and honored fellow-countryman, John Boyle O'Reilly, in the flower of his manhood, and the rich ripeness of his glorious intellect, we who have been the witnesses of his lifelong devotion to the cause of Irish independence and his sufferings for Ireland, desire to express our heartfelt sorrow for his early death.

RESOLVED, That while bowing to the decree of our Heavenly Father, we most deeply deplore the loss to the cause of oppressed Ireland, of which he was one of the ablest champions; to our national literature, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments; to our national poetry, of which he was one of the sweetest exponents; to the cause of suffering humanity, of which he was one of the most eloquent and boldest advocates; to his adopted country, to which he rendered such valuable services; to the Catholic church, of which he was one of the most faithful children and most zealous defenders; to whom may well be applied these words written by Lord Byron of Richard Brinsley Sheridan:

"A mighty spirit is eclipsed—a power
Hath passed from day to darkness, to whose hour
Of light no likeness is bequeathed—no name,
Focus at once of all the rays of fame."

RESOLVED, That we tender to his disconsolate widow and children our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction, and pray that our blessed Savior may console them in their sad bereavement.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of Quincy Branch, inscribed on the records, and a copy sent to the widow of Mr. O'Reilly.

(Signed)

GEORGE CAHILL, President.
MICHAEL BURNS, Vice President.
GEORGE D. CAHILL, Rec. Secretary.
THOMAS CARROLL, Fin. Secretary.
JAMES PARKER, Treasurer.
JAMES COLLINS,
JAMES H. SULLIVAN,
ANDREW COSTA,
FRANK RAFFERTY,
PETER MCCONARTY,
Executive Committee.

Real flowers, you know, are very expensive in the winter, so I'm going to tell you about some make believes that, if you prepare them carefully, will look and last very nicely during a dinner time. First, for a lovely white rose. Take a white turnip, peel it neatly, notch it all around. stick it on a skewer, surround it with green leaves, and you have the rose. In the same way the marigold may be cut from a round of carrot with a little button of beet root for the centre. A daisy can be made from a round of parsnip with a small button of carrot for the centre, a dahlia from a beet, and several other flowers from pumpkins. For green leaves you can take sprigs of evergreen and sprays of the hardy honeysuckle vine. I saw one of these boquets last Christmas day, and it was made so skilfully and arranged so prettily that, until undeceived by the maker, I really thought it belonged to the flower family.

In this age of hurry and worry, with its consequent nervous exhaustion, of which so much is now heard, the necessity of taking sufficient sleep cannot be insisted upon too forcibly. To lay down any hard and fast rule for its regulation is not possible, for, naturally, brain workers require more than the drones of society; in fact, every brain worker, if he wishes his brain to last, should take from eight to nine hours' sleep out of every twenty-four.—*The Hospital.*

You can buy a two hundred-acre farm, with buildings on it, for $500 in New Hampshire. Offer it to your wife instead of a sealskin sacque, and see what she will say.

The French navy contains 400 vessels in all, among which are 54 ironclads. The fleet is divided into two squadrons, one for the channel and the west, the other for the Mediterranean.

The Grand Army of Republic was born at Springfield, Ill., in the winter of 1865-6. The first post was formed at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

Engagement rings, according to the new idea, fad, caprice, or whatever else it may be called, are of the stone representing the month in which the young woman was born.

A big pile of money goes through the hands of the comptroller of the city of New York. For the quarter ended June 30 he received over $17,000,000 (including a balance of $1,600,000 from the previous quarter) and spent it all but about $3,000,000.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

20 DEAD.

[Continued from First Page.]

issued at 5 P. M., containing a column and a half more details, and found ready sale.

A third edition followed at 6 P. M., with another column. We were unable to supply the demand.

The publishers were congratulated by many on the enterprise. Had our force been larger, and the office equipped with perfecting presses, we might have done better, but are very well pleased with what we did. We only had three reporters.

Extra editions of the Herald and Globe were issued in the evening with very good reports, but few could be obtained in Quincy.

A large number of newspaper men were in this city yesterday writing up the disaster. The Globe had fourteen; the Herald eight; the Advertiser five; and all the other Boston papers from two to five representatives.

The Wollaston Disaster.

We copy from the PATRIOT of October 12, 1878, the following particulars of the Wollaston disaster which occurred October 8, 1878:—"The train, which was an excursion one, dashed into a freight train which had backed on to a side track just back of the iron foundry. The excursion train was comprised of twenty-one cars and two engines and carried ten hundred passengers; of this number sixteen were killed and over one hundred more or less injured. Both engines of the excursion train were piled in a heap on the west side of the track, the baggage car shot by the engines, jumped the two main tracks and went down the embankment on the easterly side, the English coach car shot by the engines and in doing so tore one side of the coach to pieces, throwing the car on its side near the main track. The first passenger car shot to the right and went down the easterly embankment, the second went to the left and piled up near the engines with the floor nearly all gone; the next dashed by a short distance and stood partly on the track but in a badly shattered condition, the next reared from the forward trucks breaking the platform and standing it at right angles. The other cars remained on the track and were but slightly injured.

"The moans and cries of the bruised and dying were most pitiful and were heard a quarter of a mile off.

"A rougher and harder set of scamps are seldom found on a railroad in New England than were aboard this train. As soon as the dead were removed from the debris they commenced rifling their pockets for valuable. Medical Examiner Morrison while dressing the wounds of the injured had his valuable gold watch stolen."

Incidents.

The accident delayed the Quincy mails. That from Boston due in the afternoon did not arrive until evening, and the outward mail was held until after 8 P. M.

Mr. Henry Eaton of this city and Mr. W. F. Lunt formerly of Quincy were on the train. They rode in the front cars for a while but at the time were in the rear smoker playing whist. Neither were injured, and they retain their "hands" as mementoes of the trip.

The saddest case is the Louisville party which consisted of ten members. At the present time six are dead (five of one family) and the others are in the hospital.

The fireman of the wrecked engine was to have been married next Tuesday. Just before rounding the curve he remarked to the engineer that they were making an elegant trip, and these were his last words.

Frank B. Scott, formerly of this city, was captain of the wrecking gang. He arrived on the scene promptly with a large force, and worked constantly all night.

The Railroad Commissioners visited the scene yesterday and will hold an investigation on Thursday.

A squad of Boston police arrived on the scene about 6 P. M., but their services were not needed and they returnek to the city in an hour.

It was very thoughtful of Supt. Voorhees of the Quincy Electric Light Company to put up the electric lights, five in all, near the scene, He did not ask if they were wanted, but learning that it was the intention to work through the night, he had one placed on each telegraph pole, and they lighted up the wreck splendidly.

On learning of the accident Landlord Davis of the Robertson House went immediately to the scene of the disaster, and offered the doctors the use of his hall and any spare room in his hotel, in which to place the injured. This was a very kind act, and was appreciated by the doctors.

At Robertson House.

The following people who were in the train which was wrecked, and who escaped injury remained at the Robertson house Tuesday evening:

Mr. C. P. Baker and wife, and Miss Rosie W. Baker of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. F. L. Loring, wife, two children and nurse of New York.

Mr. J. B. Brittar, Cleveland, O.

Mr. Oliver McClintock, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. H. S. Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Blacker and Miss Helen Blacker, Worcester, Mass.

The daily papers of Boston have attained these ages: Advertiser, 77 years; Transcript, 60; Post, 59; Journal, 57; Traveller, 45; Herald, 44; Globe, 18; Record, 6.

Cohasset's new electric light station is to be in operation by September 15.

—Boston aldermen on Monday evening sustained Mayor Hart's veto of grade crossing at Mattapan.

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES.

THE REMARKABLE RAPID GROWTH OF THIS NOVEL CRAFT.

Its Business Possibilities—The Cunning Boats Are Used Chiefly as Auxiliaries of the Large Yachts—The Cost of an Ordinary Twenty-five-Footer Per Hour.

Naphtha launches appear to be established facts, so far as the purposes for which up to the present they have been designed are concerned. Few inventions have been met with deeper prejudice against them and with quicker acceptance at the same time. At first everybody was afraid that they [would explode, for naphtha in its various uses has been on record as a terrible destroyer in cases of misapplication or improper treatment. The method, however, by which naphtha is made to serve as a fuel precludes any possibility of explosion. That, at least, is what the inventor and the manufacturers say, and experience thus far has confirmed their statement. That the yachting public generally has accepted this is evidenced by the fact that nearly 600 naphtha launches are now in use, and that manufacturers are crowded with orders months in advance.

The inventor of the naphtha motor is Mr. August W. Ofeldt. The launches made under his invention, wherein naphtha is the exclusive motive material, are not now in his control, for he sold his inventor's interest in the patent.

Mr. Ofeldt was born in Sweden about fifty years ago, and he gained his scientific and mechanical education there. He came to this country twenty years ago. It was while he was working with gasoline that the idea of utilizing naphtha as a motive agent occurred to him. That was ten years ago, and for five years he studied and experimented before he constructed an engine that satisfied him. That engine is still in use in New York waters, and generally appears at events where naphtha launches are likely to be. It is set up in a small black boat that looks as if it might once have been a rowboat, and its name, painted in conspicuous white letters, is "The Original No. 1."

When J. A. Bostwick, Clement Gould, John J. Amory, Edward V. Cary, and others with capital took up the invention, they began making boats specially designed for the naphtha engine, and eventually they acquired Mr. Ofeldt's interest. The inventor says that there is still room for improvement in the engine, and that he proposes some day to bring out one that will open a new era in pleasure navigation, and possibly lead the way to the use of naphtha in larger marine enterprises.

At present naphtha launches are used almost exclusively as yachts, though there are ferries here and there over which passengers are carried on them, and some of the larger steam yachts have abandoned steam launches for naphtha boats as tenders. People who are not familiar with them are often astonished to see a trim little boat, with a bright brass funnel in the extreme stern, scooting speedily about, emitting a rapid, sputtering cough, but showing no sign whatever of smoke or cinders. The funnel is apparently all there is to the engine, boiler or coal bin, if the term may be used.

If one could look down at the bottom of the boat, beside the base of the funnel, one would see several small wheels in a complex arrangement, a gauge, a pump handle, and on a bar running across the boat four cocks. That is all one could make out of it unless one were an expert mechanic, and all one would need to know about it in order to run the boat, except that the supply tank of naphtha is under the forward deck, connected by pipes with the gauge, pump and cocks. The celebrated inducement set forth by another concern might be modified by the naphtha launch manufacturers into "You turn the knob and we do the rest." The amateur needs only to know what will be the effect of turning each cock and when to pump in order to be captain, crew, stoker, engineer and pilot of his launch, for steering also may be done at the engine, so simple is the task of looking after it.

It takes five minutes to get up "steam," to use another misnomer, on a naphtha launch. Then all that is necessary is to work the pump a stroke or two, apply a match to an opening in the surface of the funnel, turn a cock, and let her go. From that time the launch will go continuously for fifty hours. Then the supply will be exhausted, and the forward tank will have to be replenished. The engine may be stopped at any instant by shutting off the supply of naphtha, which is equivalent to turning out a gas jet, and the engineer may go home at once, with no cleaning up to do and no fires to rake down.

These launches are from eighteen to fifty-three feet long. The draught varies from eighteen to thirty-eight inches. Six to ten persons may be carried safely in the smallest boats. The most popular style of launch is the twenty-five-footer, in which there is room for twenty passengers. It costs fifteen cents an hour for the power necessary to run a boat of this size.

A curious use to which naphtha engines have been put recently is as auxiliaries to sailboats. There are five or six yachts on the sound, yawl rigged, that have naphtha engines and screw wheels. They are so constructed that the wheel does not impede the progress of the boat, and the power may be turned on, when once started, at an instant's notice. The utility of this device is apparent in case of calms, when the engine will send the boat along at six miles an hour. The engine is also used in putting about, this maneuver being accomplished with remarkable celerity when the power is applied. The speed of ordinary naphtha launches is about seven miles an hour with a four-horse power engine. Some launches with six-horse power engines have made a recorded speed of ten statute miles an hour. The speed might be increased by putting in engines of greater horse power, but this would add so considerably to the expense that the manufacturers have not as yet deemed it advisable to construct such boats.—New York Sun.

TAKEN IN TIME.

"The carpenters are about done. They've made quick work of it, I must say. They'll be able to quit to-night." Farmer Hill come into the cheese room in which his wife was busy to tell it. She turned to him in mild surprise.

"Why, without cutting that door?"

"Well, I did mean as much as could be to have that door cut, and the hole between the pantry and the kitchen to put the dishes through without walking round. But you see the men have made such good time that I thought it would be best to let 'em go, as it's Saturday night, and not break into another week."

"Yes, of course," said Mrs. Hill, with the ready acquiescence she always gave to to her husband's decisions.

"I'm going to have it done, though," went on Mr. Hill with energy. "I've promised it long enough and it ought to have been done long ago. I shall have the men back here before long, for I've made up my mind to have a windmill set this fall. Folks say it's a grand thing for saving work. The boys and men are tired of pumping water for the horses. It's getting too late in the day for such old fashioned methods. I believe in keeping up with the times."

But she was so entirely in sympathy with all his plans and arrangements that no thought of complaint crossed her mind as she carried a load of milk pans around to the spring house. A beautiful little rivulet which bubbled through one corner of the back yard had been turned to valuable use for dairy purposes. But the singular obtuseness to all common sense convenience often shown by old time country folk had led the builders of the substantial farm house to place the kitchen door on the other side.

"Wait, I hadn't got through yet," said her husband, following her to the spring house. "My, you have got a lot of nice looking butter there. No wonder your butter always brings the best prices anywhere round. But I'm going over to the funeral and I guess you'd better go 'long."

"Oh, I can't," said Mrs. Hill, shaking her head very decisively. "I'd like to real well, but there's too much to do."

"Nonsense. Call those big girls of yours and let them take hold a little."

"They do. They do all the sweeping, but I can't leave the dairy work to anyone else. Poor Sarah Duffy! Seems as though I ought to go to her funeral."

"Go'n get ready, mother. I'll call Harriet."

"Oh, never mind that. They like to have a little time for study and they ought to. I can leave it for a while."

"Hannah, then."

"No, she has enough to do in the kitchen."

He stood and watched her while she put the finishing touches to the pats of butter and then walked with her around the house. Her step lagged behind his brisk ones, and as she reached the back porch she sat wearily down on the lowest step.

"I don't know as I'll go, James. I don't feel quite up to it."

"That's your mistake, mother. You get yourself dressed and the ride'll do you no end 'o good."

Thus urged, Mrs. Hill, after fifteen minutes, appeared at the door ready to take her place in the smart buggy which her husband drove around. He talked away in great amination as usual, but before long seemed suddenly struck by her unusual silence.

"Ain't you well, mother?"

"Oh, yes, about as usual. I seem to have a kind of tired feeling most of the time lately, but I suppose it's because I'm getting old. We can't always be young you know."

"No," said Mr. Hill. But any complaint from his wife was such a novelty that he ceased his talk, and pretending to look critically at the grain field of a neighbor stole a few glances at her face.

He was not an observant man; had not perhaps, in the daily round of harmonious home life taken a keen look at the face of any one there for a year; and a feeling of dismayed surprise arose in his heart as he marked the worn features, the depressed expression and the thick sprinkling of gray in the soft hair.

"Aren't you well, mother?" The question was repeated with more of meaning in the tone.

"Why, of course I am, James. Don't you know what a worker I've always been?"

At the gathering of neighbors for the country funeral Mr. Hill, leaving his wife at the door to make her way into the gloomy parlor in which one more pair of weary hands lay folded in rest, went to find a place to tie his horse. Men talked in subdued tones of crops and stock until the signal came for the beginning of the service, when all gathered as nearly as possible within reach of the voice of the minister. Mr. Hill found himself crowded against a corner of the house close to the end of a long porch which was filled with chairs occupied by women, while from an open window near came sounds which soon told him that the children of the woman who lay resting were within.

They were of all ages, as he knew. There was the babble of a toddling child, happily too young to know what dread meaning lay in these strange doings. And Mr. Hill's heart turned sick at the sound of the wailing cry of girls like his own.

What if such a thing could come to his home? How could any one have anticipated this of the woman who had been such a power in her family? Who could have believed that she was in need of this rest?

The short service ended, the neighbors were invited to take the last look at their friend. As Mr. Hill stood waiting for the crowd about him to disperse, an undertone conversation between two neighboring farmers' wives distinctly reached his ears through the low hum.

"A dreadful thing for them poor girls."

"Yes, indeed. What'd she o' thought if she'd had time to think of it?"

"Such an ambitious woman as she always was. Never thought any work too hard for her."

"No, and I'm inclined to think that's where the mistake is. I believe Sarah Duffy'd a' been alive today if that husband o' hers had had a grain of sense. She kep' on and kep' on 'till she broke down all at once."

"How do you mean? He was always good to her."

"Yes, in a way. But he let her work and slave without ever trying to make things easy for her. If I should say my say right out I should say 'twas that pump in the shed that was the death o' Sarah Duffy."

"You don't mean it!"

"Yes, I do. I've seen her aworkin' away at that old pump—stiff and heavy and hard and wheezy, till there didn't seem a breath left in her. I never thought much of it myself till I went for a spell down to my sister's in town and see the way they have things fixed! Nobody in that house o' hers raises a drop o' water 'cept to drink it. It all comes through pipes and runs away through pipes. But folks in the country don't have such fixin's. They cost money, and flesh'n' blood's cheaper'n money."

"But there's a new pump set in now."

"Yes," with a short, mirthless laugh; "it'll make things easier for the second wife."

Mr. Hill rapidly made his way out of reach of the voices and found himself in the current which passed on to the parlor. Before he realized it he stood beside the dead, and in one glance took in the expression of ineffable peace. But the weary look had not been quite smoothed out by the kindly finger of death, and sharply into his heart smote the idea that it was like what he had seen in his wife's face as he had furtively glanced at it that day. It seemed to rest there now as she sat near the coffin. Making a signal to her, he drew her out of the house and toward the buggy.

"Ain't we going to the cemetery, James?" she asked, as he untied the horse.

"No; I think I can give you a more cheerful ride."

He drove home by a road she had always liked, and on reaching home told her to go and lie down. She laughed and he went to find his daughters.

"Girls, do you know that mother's run down and tired out, and if we don't look out she'll be the next one to go?"

It seemed a cruel bomb to drop into the light hearts.

"Why, father, is anything the matter? Where's mother?"

"No, stay here; there ain't anything the matter yet, perhaps. It's only I want to have it stopped before the matter comes."

There was a long talk.

"I've begged mother time and again to let me take the dairy work," said Harriet. "She says it's too hard for girls."

"We'll make it easier then. We'll make everything easier for you and for her. We must get her away from home for a change, girls."

"She won't go."

"Let's go'n tell her she must. She's lying down."

"Lying down?" said Janet with a laugh. "Look there."

Mother in her working dress was walking around the house to the dairy house. Father took her arm aud brought her in.

"Mother," he said, "I'm going over to Reuben's next week to see about that business between him and me. I shall have to go again three weeks after. I want you to go with me and stay between whiles."

Mother's face flushed, but she shook her head.

"I couldn't do it," she said. "I don't say but what it would be pleasant to make a good visit to Sister Ruth, but I couldn't take the time and I couldn't be ready. I shouldn't want to go looking shabby, and I don't need anything new for here at home. It's the girls' time for wanting things."

"Oh, yes, yes," said father, half irritably, "but it's the girls' time for taking care of you, and they know it. Some girls know it too late."

"Don't bother now, father," urged Mrs. Hill. "It would take a week of fussing and hard work sewing for me to get ready. and would do more harm than good."

Another talk and conspiracy against mother was proposed, so astonishing and so delightful that Harriet could not repress a shout of laughter.

"It'll cost money," she said.

"There's more valuable things than money," said father, taking out his pocketbook. And the girls grew sober, realizing how strongly he felt all he saying as he laid out one $50 bill, then another, saying:

"Send for anything she wants ready made, so there won't be any fussing. Then she can't help herself."

And for a week mother was sorely puzzled at the whisperings and the sly glances, surprised at sudden hugs and bursts of laughter from Harriet, half inclined to feel angry at seeing very plainly that something was going on which no one would tell her.

At the end of that time a small trunk was delivered at the door. It contained a black silk dress, wrap and bonnet, with gloves and other accessories to a neat toilet.

"Thar's the secret of all those measurements I had to take last week for that wrapper," said Harriet, pointing to them. "Will you ever forgive yourself, little mother, for the way you growled at me? You see we girls are getting too old for you to be mistress here any longer, so you might as well give in to it at once?"

The result was that mother, more pleased than she would admit, was, as she told her friends at the end of her journey, fairly hustled out of the house before she knew what she was about.

She came back with renewed strength and spirit for the dear home duties. But those duties had been so lightened by tender care and thought for her that she declared there seemed nothing left for her to do.

The windmill which had been planned to save the labor of the men had been called upon as a helper for women also, and kitchens and wash rooms were well supplied with faucets and drains. Doors were cut and everything else done which could save the labor of hands and feet.

"It costs a little money," said Farmer Hill, "but I'm not one to count money before flesh and blood, and I'm willing to declare most men think as I do, only they don't happen to think in time."

Some Uses For Borax.

Sprinkle places infested by ants with borax and you will soon be rid of them.

Blankets and furs put away well sprinkled with borax and done up air-tight, will never be troubled with moths.

A little borax put in the water before washing red, or red-bordered, tablecloths and napkins, will prevent their fading.

Ringworms will yield to borax treatment. Apply a strong solution of borax three times a day; also dust on the dry powder very often.

Silver spoons and forks, in daily use, may be kept bright by leaving them in strong borax water several hours. The water should be boiling when they are put in.

Put a teaspoonful of borx in your rinsing water; it will whiten the clothes, and also remove the yellow cast on garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

One of the best things to cleanse the scalp thoroughly, is to dissolve one-half teaspoonful of borax in a quart of water and apply it, rubbing it in well. Rinse thoroughly in clear water.

For washing fine nice flannels, nothing will cause them to look so nice as borax in the water, a tablespoonful of borax to a pail of water being the right proportion. Always wash baby's little flannel skirts, shirts, etc., in this.

Always wash baby's mouth and gums every morning with water in which you have put a pinch of borax. It keeps the mouth fresh and sweet, and prevents that uncomfortable affliction, a sore mouth, with which so many poor babies are troubled when their mouths are not kept perfectly clean.

Borax water is excellent for sponging either silk or wool goods, that are not soiled enough to need washing. In washing cashmere or wool goods, put a little borax in the water. This will cleanse them much more easily and better, without injury to the colors. Do not rub them on a board, but use the hands, and throw on a line without wringing. Press them on the wrong side, and they will look almost like new.—*Good Housekeeping.*

"I don't believe that like cures like."

"Can you disprove it?"

"I can." A piece of my wife's mind is not good for my peace of mind."

Guest—"Have you any quail on toast?"

Waiter—"No, sir."

Guest—"Any broiled snow birds?"

Waiter—"No, sir"

Guest—"Well, how about stewed terrapin?"

Waiter—"We haven't any, sir."

Guest—"Then give me a corned beef sandwich."—*Lawrence American.*

Chromo Agent—"Do any of your family take interest in current art, madam?"

Farmer's wife—"My darter does sir. She puts up jelly every season."

"She is very plain, isn't she?"

"Yes," said the Boston woman; "she is the most obvious person in the room."

"Which will you have, chloroform or laughing gas?" said a dentist to a patient about to have a tooth pulled."

"Either will answer," was the reply."

Mendicant—"Can't you give me a few pennies for my poor family at home, sir?"

Merchant—"No, no, man; I don't want to buy any poor family."

Bobbs—"I couldn't possibly sleep as late as you do, Why, I'm out of bed and as busy as a bee before five o'clock every morning."

Dobbs—"You don't say so! How long have you been doing that?"

Bobbs—"Ever since baby came."

A witty nobleman once asked the parson, sitting at the bottom of the table at a dinner, why it is that whenever there is roast goose on the table it is always placed next to the parson.

"Really, my lord," was the reply, "I can't think of any reason in particular; but hereafter I shall always be reminded of a goose when I see your lordship."

The story goes that the poet Whittier once lent a volume of Plato to a neighbor, and when the book was returned asked:

"Well, friend, how did thee like Plato?"

"First-rate," said the farmer; "I see he's got some of my idees."

The tax rate of Sandwich this year is $14,80 per $1,000.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 111. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ANOTHER

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

SEASHORE LOTS

— AT —

Houghs Neck,

QUINCY, MASS.,

Friday AND Saturday,

AUG. 22d & 23d, 1890,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Free Clambake Each Day at 1 o'clock P. M.

Free Tickets on Electric Railroad from Quincy to Houghs Neck.

The Land Company has had so many urgent requests since the auction sale in July to have another sale this Summer, that it has finally consented to do so. There were more than

One Hundred Lots Sold

at the last auction sale, many of them at less than their actual cost to the Company, but subsequent events have justified the Land Company in taking the course it did in selling at auction a certain number of its lots at the best price they would bring, without reserve of any kind, as the Company has sold at private sale over

THIRTY LOTS

since the auction at prices greatly in advance of the auction sale prices, and as there are already over **half a dozen houses** in process of construction on the property.

The Land Company gets its return in this way for the sacrifices and expenses it incurs in having the auction sales.

Many lots bought by individuals at the last auction sale, less than one month ago, have been resold by them at an **auvance of from ten to fifty per cent. These are facts which can easily be verified.** This will undoubtedly be the

Last Auction Sale

the Land Company will ever have, as it will be able to sell the balance of its lots to better advantage and less expensively at private sale now that the property has been fully advertised.

No one will question the fairness of the last auction sale or say that the lots were not sold to the **highest bidder and without reserve.**

This auction sale will be conducted in the same fair manner.

Terms of sale will be the same as at the auction sale in July, and are most liberal.

Purchase price may be paid either in cash, or one-fourth cash and three-fourths mortgage, or monthly payments in sums not less than $5 each.

A deposit of $10 will be required on each lot at time and place of sale.

Terms will be more fully stated at time of sale.

For tickets and information inquire by letter or in person of:

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston;

LEWIS J. BIRD & CO., Auctioneers, 244 Washington Street, Boston:

BRYANT N. ADAMS, Auctioneer Quincy;

FLETCHER & SCOTT, Post Office Block, Brockton;

H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy and 83 Devonshire Street, Boston;

J. H. BURDAKIN, Dedham, and at the office of this paper.

Quincy, Aug. 15. d7t,p2w

LOST.

ON the road to Houghs Neck, a small Package of no value to anyone but A. D. S. Bell, 52 Commercial street, Boston. If the person who found the same will return it to me I will reward him for it.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Supt. Manet Street Railway.
Quincy, Aug. 18. tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—A tenement and stable on Hancock street, within three minutes' walk of Atlantic station. For particulars inquire of C. DREW, at Post Office, Atlantic. Aug. 19—5t Aug. 23—1w

TO LET.—Furnished house and stable at Germantown for balance of season. For terms, &c., apply to FRANK F. CRANE, No. 4 Chestnut street.
Aug. 14. 6t

TO LET.—In French's building. Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION

At 15 Penn St., South Quincy.

WILL be sold at public auction, at 15 Penn street, on **FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1890,** at 2 o'clock P. M., all the Furniture in the house, which has been used by Mr. Hart Mellow, consisting of:

One Chamber Set, 1 Range, 1 Carpet Lounge, Kitchen Tables, Extension Tables, Carpets, Rocking Chairs, Fancy Chairs, 1 Baby Carriage, 1 Cradle, Oil Cloth, Wash Tubs, Lamps, Saw and Axe, Mattresses and Spring, 1 Feather Bed, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale positive Friday, Aug. 22d, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 19—3t

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

TWO MORE.

Others in a Critical Condition.

Kind Treatment at the Hospital.

The Wreck All Cleared Away Wednesday Afternoon.

Regular Traffic Resumed on Both of the Tracks.

There are two more dead to add to the list of twenty published in the LEDGER yesterday, Mrs. Mattie Francis of Chelsea, who died in the City Hospital, Boston, and Mr. Edwin C. Bailey of Boston Highlands, at the Quincy Hospital.

Six or eight are now critically ill at the Quincy Hospital.

At the residence of Mrs. Cushing Lane on Goffe street are three who may not recover, Rev. F. M. Dimmick, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Chase.

At Mrs. Carr's on Adams street, little Elizabeth Fenneley and her colored nurse, two of the Louisville party, are both critical.

The list of the dead yesterday contained the name of Mrs. Lyman Merrill of Rumney, N. H. The gentleman who identified the bodies of Miss Tilton and Mr. Merrill included Mrs. Merrill. She was not on the train, and is at her home in Rumney, N. H.

Ever since the wreck, ladies and gentlemen have arrived in search of friends who were or might have been on the ill-fated train. Not a few were happy to learn that their friends were safe, and others found their relations much more comfortable than they anticipated.

It was and awful scene at Undertaker Hall when the different bodies were recognized. Most of the bodies have been embalmed and sent away.

Miss Kate Haney of Hyde Park who was in the wreck and whose name was not in the list of injured returned to her home in Hyde Park this morning. When the accident happened she had her head out of the window and when the car went over she clung to the sash until some person came to her rescue. She was then removed to the house of her friend Mrs. John Lyons on Quincy avenue, where she was nursed until she was able to go to her home.

Rev. William H. Sybrandt of Troy, N. Y., formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at South Boston, one of the injured is at the residence of Mr. Robert Gilchrist in Roxbury. His back is injured and face and hands burned. He jumped immediately out of a window at the time of the accident.

Mr. Silas H. Gardner of Highland street, Brockton was among the injured and is now at his home suffering acute pain in his back and is very nervous. The accident is all blank to him.

Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Warner of Canandaiga, N. Y., are among the injured. The doctor had one wrist broken and the other arm burned, and Mrs. Warner's hands were badly scalded, but they went directly home.

Travelling bags, bundles, etc., found in the wreck were taken to the City Hospital where they wait identification.

One Dies in Boston.

Mrs. Mattie Francis of Chelsea who was taken to the Boston city hospital died there at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. She was about 23 years of age. Her son Eddie at the same place was in a critical condition at last report.

The Wreck

Is all cleared away, not even a stick being left for the relic hunters.

The engine was put upon the track Wednesday afternoon and pulled to Atlantic, where it is side tracked with some of the wrecked cars.

The first train was run over the relaid inward track at 10.20 Wednesday night, and at midnight both tracks were in the same position as before the accident. To accomplish this a large gang of men worked constantly from the time of the accident.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

About Forty from the Wrecked Train Cared For—Many Generous Donations.

Fourteen patients remain at the Quincy City Hospital, a few in a critical condition. Everything possible is being done to alleviate their sufferings. So generous and kind have the Quincy ladies been that every little want has been promptly filled. Miss Blanche Thayer, the matron, has had a trying time and but little rest, but she has proved her eminent fitness for the responsible position.

The doctors on duty at the hospital this month are Dr. J. H. Gilbert, Dr. G. B. Rice and Dr. J. F. Welch. During the days since the accident they have given most all of their time to the hospital. They have been assisted by most, if not all, the other doctors of the city, and surgeons from the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston.

A great many Quincy ladies promptly offered their services as nurses. Among these were Mrs. W. T. Babcock, Mrs. W. E. Simmons, Mrs. W. B. White, Mrs. Wilson Tisdale, Mrs. F. E. Hall, Mrs. George Nash, Mrs. Carlson, Miss Mary Collagan, Mrs. Timothy Haley, Mrs. W. W. Ewell, Mrs. J. H. Slade, Mrs. E. H. Dewson, Mrs. George W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Faxon, Miss Marcella Souther, Miss Mary Newcomb, Mrs. Keyes.

Contributions of linen, bed clothes, medicines and food have been numerous.

A great many telegrams have been received and answered, and letters have also been written by ladies to friends of the injured.

The patients now at the Hospital are:

Mrs. George M. Snow of Adams street, Somerville, is critically ill; she is badly burned about the head and face. Her father is in the city.

Mrs. E. C. Bailey of Boston Highlands is badly scald, but her case is not critical.

Mrs. Henry Welch of Cleveland, O., is severely scalded and her condition is critical. Her son Henry is also badly scalded. Mr. Welch has arrived.

Mrs. J. S. Needham of Lawrence is severely burned on the arms, leg and body, but is not considered critical. Her son is here.

Mr. Joseph Brown of Lawrence, son-in-law of Mrs. Needham, is quite comfortable. His leg and hands were scald.

Mrs. Andrew Tower, of Winter Hill, Somerville, is suffering from an injury to her back and burns.

Mrs. T. D. Addison of the City hotel, Chelsea, fractured her leg.

Mrs. Andrew Tower, of Charlestown was trampled on by other passengers and suffers great pain from injuries to her spine.

Mrs. M. A. Hail of Fort Wayne, Ind., sustained a compound fracture of the nose, and one leg is fractured at the knee.

Miss Jessie McAllister of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was burned on the face and hands, is comfortable.

Miss Ruth Blackburn of Lowell, sustained injury to back and also bruises and burns, but is not seriously hurt. She is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Blackburn, who are now the guests of Mr. Theophilus King.

Capt. W. R. Abbott of Louisville, Ky., inhaled considerable steam and his hands are severely burned. His wife is among the dead.

Judge I. W. Edwards of Louisville, Ky., is quite weak from loss of blood. His only injuries were severe cuts on both hands.

Mrs. Mary F. Snow of Charlestown, who was at the hospital Tuesday night, was able to return to her home Wednesday. Her grandson who was on the train escaped unhurt.

There were seven inmates at the hospital at the time of the accident. They were immediately taken to the ward on the second floor. The injured are in the main ward on the first floor.

Friends of the injured at the city hospital are all much pleased that they are being cared for at so excellent an institution. They admire the healthy location, the delightful scenery and all.

At Mrs. Carr's.

At noon today little Elizabeth Fenneley is conscious, waiting impatiently the arrival of her father, who she knows is hourly expected. It is thought she cannot recover. Her arms, neck and face are severely burned. What nourishment she takes is forced into her.

There is a hope for the colored nurse, Lucy Johnson, who is at the same place. Although her burns are deeper, her chances of recovery are more hopeful, as she takes considerable nourishment. Her burns are on the face, hands and arms.

Dr. F. S. Davis has been constantly in attendance, and Dr. J. A. Gordon, Dr. W. L. Faxon and Dr. Galvin of Boston have been there considerable. They also have nurses.

At Mrs. Lane's.

Rev. F. M. Dimmick is failing rapidly, and the worse is feared.

Mrs. Dimmick's case is also considered critical.

Mrs. M. E. Chase is the most comfortable one of the three, but is severely burned and not out of danger.

Drs. Hunting and Galvin have been most constantly in attendance, and Dr. Gordon of this city and Dr. Waterman are frequent callers.

There are now four trained nurses in the house and patients require constant attendance. Kind neighbors are also helping in many ways.

Three of the six patients at Mrs. Lane's Tuesday, have been taken to the City Hospital.

What Councilman Bass Saw.

The Herald prints today the following interview:

"Mr. E. W. H. Bass of Quincy was one of the first on the scene of the accident. He took particular notice of the locality where the track jack was used. The plate on which the bed of the jack rested was bent upward, and the northern tie was ground down on the inner edge, while the inner side of the southern tie looked as though the jack had caught on the under side, and, pressing upward, torn out a portion of the sleeper. At that time Tuesday Mr. Bass was very careful to note that where the sleeper had been torn there was the customary bright color when the outside grime has been removed. A couple of hours later when he examined the places again, he found that the bright places had been smeared with what looked like axle grease, and was evidently some greasy compound from about the engine. While this gentleman was making his first examination, which was within a few minutes after the time of the disaster, one of the section hands approached the place, and, picking up the remaining piece of the jack, carried it up the embankment into a clump of bushes or tossed it over a fence. Mr. Bass was not sure which. At any rate, it was evident to him that one of the men endeavored to put out of sight something that would tend to implicate the section men in the cause of the disaster."

The Engineer's Story.

Engineer Babcock of the wrecked train is now at his boarding house, Buzzards Bay, badly scalded and otherwise seriously injured and bruised. His story as told by the Herald is:

"I passed the main station at Quincy at 12.58, and had twelve minutes to get into Boston, time amply sufficient under ordinary circumstances. When a few rods north of the station I saw on the track fifty feet ahead a working party. A gravel train was approaching me from above, and its engineer waved to me from his cab, indicating the party on the curve. The men of the party stepped off the track, and I then saw, left in the middle of the track, a jack, and I knew in an instant that we were gone. My fireman stepped across to my side of the cab, to look along the curve; and that was the last I ever saw of him. I did not jump from the engine then or at any other time. I whistled, we struck the jack, and for many feet passed over the sleepers. I lost all consciousness, and when I came to myself I was lying over the boiler near the sandbox, in a place that was decidedly warm. It was there that I got my legs scalded, though where the remainder of my hurts were got I have not the slightest idea. The cab of the engine was entirely gone, although the last I can remember before going over it was all there. Everything had come to a standstill. It was terrible and I have not the slightest idea how I escaped with my life."

Mr. Babcock declares that he had not the slighest difficulty in determining that the obstruction he saw before him on the track was a jack, having time enough and clearest light to see in. From the first he has not doubted or questioned as to the cause of the wrecking; nor does he believe it poesible to pass such an obstruction on a railroad without derailing. As to speed he says he was going at the rate of just about 25 miles an hour when he sighted the working party. There was no signal set for warning at any point before reaching the party; of this he speaks positively. It is doubtful if Mr. Babcock will be able to leave his bed for any purpose tomorrow, and hardly to go to Boston to attend any investigation or inquest. His nerves are shaken of course, and his back and chest are very lame. He has excellent nurses at his boarding place, and kind friends attend to all his wants.

Who Was Responsible.

The Globe which has done good work in sifting the cause of the accident, prints the following interviews:

"We have known all along that the jack was at the bottom of the accident," said Mr. French, "and I have no doubt that the whole thing will be ventilated at the examination at the railroad commissioners' today. I have placed the jack in the tool car and it is under lock and key, so that there will be no trouble in producing it at the hearing today."

Master of Transportation Sanborn was also seen, and after an examination of the casting and jack handle he repeated almost the identical words uttered by his associate, Mr. French.

E. H. Bryant, the roadmaster, who was standing near Mr. Sanborn, said:

"I knew from the start that the jack caused the accident, and told the men to put it away and take good care of it, so that it could be produced at the hearing."

When asked if he saw the jack, Mr. Bryant quickly stated that he did not, as he arrived at the scene on the first train to reach that point after the accident took place.

Section Boss Welch, who has charge of the Quincy district, stated yesterday that he was in no way responsible for the accident, as he was at the time subject to the orders of Foreman Bryant.

When Mr. Bryant was seen last evening he stated that it was his duty to do new work on the track, and also to assist when necessary, in doing a big job. He said:

"I finished my part of the work on the inward track Monday afternoon and was working on the outward track when the accident happened.

"I did not see the train when it left the track as my back was turned. I can't help it if Mr. Welch states that I was in charge of the job, but you can take my word for it, I had nothing to do with it."

Another section boss said:

"It is much more probable that Bryant had the jack, as you will find very few section gangs supplied with that tool. When gangs of construction men go out on new

[*Continued on third page.*]

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

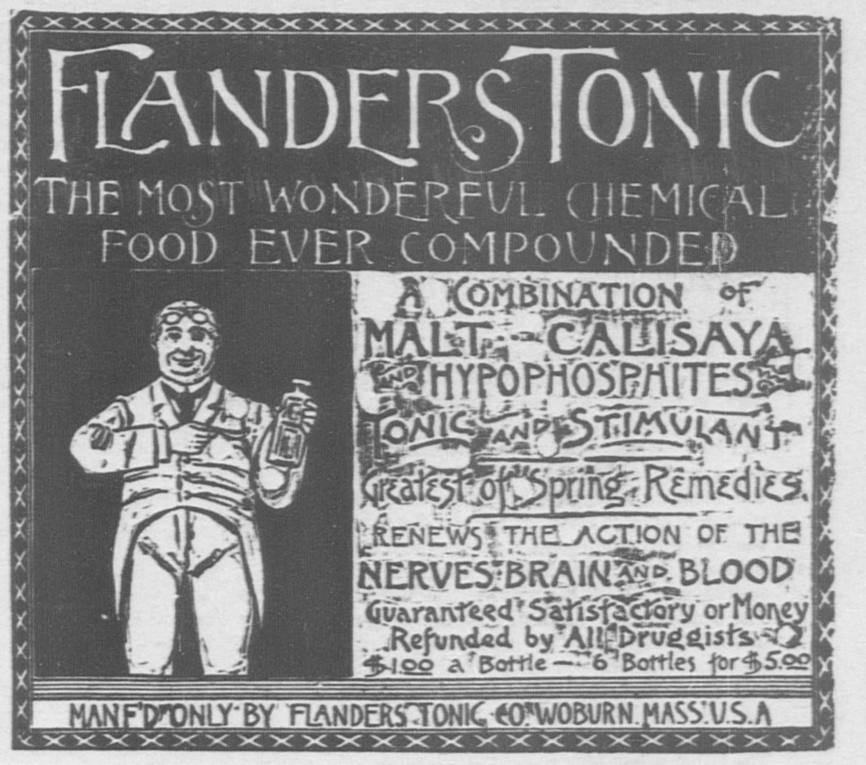
WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf



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JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Curious Tornado Effects.

One of the occupants of the Good cottage, near Lake Gervais, an elderly lady, was very fond of taking care of fowls, and had raised nearly a hundred chickens and ducks. These were all killed by the storm. The lady had also made a nice lot of soft soap, of which she was very proud. The soap had been left on a board by the side of the house, and of course was carried away by the wind. The occupants of the house took refuge in the cellar when the storm was seen coming. All were more or less injured and their clothing torn from their bodies. It was nearly half an hour before all were released, more dead than alive. The lady spoken of was half unconscious, and the moment she was taken from the cellar she took one glance at the work of the tornado, threw up her hands and exclaimed, "Oh! where are my ducks and my chickens, and where is my nice soft soap?"

Her soft soap has probably dissolved in Lake Gervais, but the remains of her ducks and chickens were found here and there within a radius of a mile or more from the house. The idea that a tornado could pluck the feathers from a fowl as clean as could the most accomplished chef has been laughed at, but some of the chickens and ducks belonging to the Good family were stripped of every feather. But that was not the only remarkable thing about them. Some of the chickens found nearly a mile from the house had their necks stretched to a remarkable length, the necks of some, it is said by those who saw them, being at least a foot long. Another incident of the storm is that one of the ladies who took refuge in the cellar was almost covered with oats, the sharp needles of which penetrated her clothing and stuck to the skin. The husband of the lady vouches for this occurrence, and says that it took nearly half an hour to remove the oats.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Solid Resin Train.

There has departed from this city a solid train, loaded with resin, for the far destination of Denver, Colo. The amount of resin carried by the train, which consisted of a number of cars. aggregated a round million pounds, and the whole amount was shipped by a firm in this city to a Colorado manufacturing establishment called the Colorado soap works, in the thriving city of Denver. We have more than once heard of solid cotton trains, and in the west it is quite the fashion to run solid grain trains, often carrying one consignment; but a solid resin train is something of a novelty. It speaks, moreover, of the opening up of new trade relations with a section of country a few years back all but an unknown land to New Orleans enterprise. Some months ago we were able to record the departure of a train loaded with machinery for a beet sugar refinery in Nebraska.—New Orleans Picayune.

Married His Nurse.

A marriage rare in the history of nations was recently celebrated in the "Dreifaltigkeitskirche" (Trinity church), Berlin. A young Russian of a wealthy and respectable family in the Baltic provinces named Geiger married his nurse. The bride was 17 at the time she nursed her future husband, who is now 20 years of age. It appears that the friends of the latter are not exactly pleased at his choice, but the young man declared that his affection for the present partner of his joys and sorrows dates a long way back. Finding it impossible to overcome the prejudices of his family and being under age he fled to Germany, where the civil and religious forms of the marriage celebration were duly observed without let or hindrance.—L'Intransigeant.

White Caps Must Pay Damages.

Marion Kendall, a married man who lived at Elizaville, Ind., four years ago, was taken out by White Caps one night, tied to a post and beaten into insensibility, his life being despaired of for several days. He became paralyzed from the effects, and brought suit for $10,000 damages against five of his assailants, who were well respected citizens of the county. Judgment was given for $5,000. The defendants spent money freely, and finally carried the case to the supreme court. A decision handed down from that body affirms the judgment of the lower court.—Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

WHITE MOUNTAIN COACHERS

Make a Grand Display in Their Parade at Bethlehem — Summer Visitors All Turn Out.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL, N. H., Aug. 21.—The fourth annual White Mountain coaching parade occurred at this place. For weeks extensive preparations have been under consideration and no pains have been spared to make the event the greatest gala day among the mountains. The summer sojourners for miles around in this vicinity awaited the coming of the day with great anticipation. Nearly every hotel, boarding house and cottage takes pride in assisting in making the carnival a success, and the result is that everybody who witnesses the pageant is satisfied with the display.

A heavy rain fell Tuesday night, accompanied by a severe wind, and to those who had come miles to witness the parade it was discouraging. The morning opened quite ominously, large, black clouds obscuring the sun, but by 9 o'clock they had passed of to the southeast, and the rest of the day was as cool and pleasant as could be desired. Every hotel and boarding house was crowded to completion for the past week, and many persons were obliged to seek apartments outside the limits of the town, on account of the lack of accommodations.

Early in the forenoon trains and vehicles of all descriptions, from the splendid equipages of the city visitors to those of the rural farmer, began to congregate on Bethlehem streets. When the time arrived for the procession to move there were at least 5000 people on the street, which would undoubtedly have been augmented by a larger number if the weather had not been threatening in the early morning.

The colors of the different hotels were conspicuously worn by both ladies and gentlemen who were partisans of their respective places. The decorations were extensive.

From 9 to 11 o'clock the Brattleboro brass band discoursed music on the park, and the Tilton Cornet band on the square. At a little before 12 the line was formed on the east side of the Maplewood, and the kaleidoscopic scene presented by the exquisitely decorated coaches, caparisoned and handsomely mounted horses, and the fairy dressed young ladies on the tally-ho's was brilliant and enchanting.

The procession moved to the Centennial house, about a mile and a half, and counter-marched to the Maplewood, where the prizes were distributed. The Twin Mountain Coach took the first prize. As the column paraded there was enthusiastic cheering and a continual waving of handkerchiefs. The committee on awards were selected from each hotel which took part in the parade, and selected Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore to present them.

Mr. Bonaparte on presenting the prizes spoke of the enjoyment it gave those who witnessed the parade, and also the satisfaction which is enjoyed by active participants. As each coach would receive its prize its occupants would shout their cry which would be responded to by cheers by the big crowds.

In the afternoon there were base ball games, and in the evening band concerts were given at the Maplewood and Sinclair houses, which were followed by fine displays of fireworks.

Settlement in Prospect.

LA LIBERTAD, Aug. 21.—Through the efforts of Costa Rico and Nicaragua, Senor Legarons and Gen. Alfaro, representing the Salvadorian and Guatemalan governments, respectively, are on the way toward effecting a treaty of peace.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Melbourne wharf laborers have struck.

The financial situation in Uruguay is very bad.

Continued reports of the potato blight come from Ireland.

The investigation of Pension Commissioner Raum has begun.

The Boston Papyrus club contemplates a memorial of John Boyle O'Reilly.

Interest on the national debt due Sept. 1 is to be paid at once without rebate.

Handsome cups are offered for the victors in the polo tournament at Newport.

R. B. Metcalf defeated Michael Herbert in the national court tennis tournament.

The Australian prime minister returns to private life at the end of the present session.

A new bridge is to be built over the Housatonic river, between Huntington and Derby.

A septuagenarian drove a pair of his own colts in 2 16 1-4 on the Poughkeepsie race track.

New officers have been appointed to replace the commanders of the garrison at Montevideo.

Counterfeit silver dollars have been found in the vaults of the sub-treasury at Philadelphia.

The lawyer of the latest Tichborne claimant has sailed for this country to make certain inquiries in behalf of his client.

Senator Edmunds has asked and obtained leave of absence from the senate for six days from to-day, on account of his health.

The fast steamers Teutonic and City of New York have left New York close together and another race across the Atlantic is looked for.

It appears that to the good offices of Minister Mizner are due, to a great extent, the present prospects of peace in Central America.

Dr. William Augustus Bronson, a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale in 1840, died in New York. He will be buried at New Haven.

Princess Louise has completed a statue of the queen, on which she has been at work for a very long time. It is said to be an excellent work of art.

The Figaro says that "the Count of Paris will probably abandon his proposed visit to the United States, owing to the feeling here against the McKinley bill."

The young German emperor declares that the next birthday of Count Von Moltke shall be kept as a national holiday. The famous strategist was born Oct. 26, 1800.

The French government has sent relief to the victims of the great storm in the department of Aube. The latest reports are that an immense amount of damage was done to property.

A dispatch from Erzeroum says the government is supplying the Kurds with Martini rifles. The Christians have cut the telegraph wires. Four Armenieus, who had made themselves objectionable to the authorities, were strangled in prison.

Frank Alvan Hosmer of Great Barrington, Mass., who has accepted the presidency of the leading college in Honolulu, was born in Woburn, Mass., and is 37 years of age. He was graduated from the Woburn high school in 1871, and from there went to Amherst college.

TO THE BITTER END.

Labor Leaders Will Fight the New York Central.

MR. WEBB WILL NOT GIVE IN,

And Ridicules the Idea of Arbitration—Knights Will Be Called Out on All the Vanderbilt Lines—Illinois Central Road Affected—A Possible Murder.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Mr. Powderly states that the strike has ceased to be one of a local assembly and has become one of the whole organization and it will use every means in its power to continue the fight. He intimates that the federation of railroad employes will support the movement. The situation is serious. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Powderly and Mr. Devlin had an interview with Mr. Webb and considered the question of arbitration.

The offer of Mr. Powderly to submit the matter to arbitration, Mr. Webb refused on grounds already presented. He said the company was not "jumping on" the Knights of Labor, and did not discharge men because they were Knights of Labor, but for good reasons. The work of the men dismissed was not satisfactory. Neither Mr. Depew nor Mr. Vanderbilt were opposed to the Knights of Labor as an organization. Mr. Powderly then suggested that as the matter had so much publicity, a meeting should be held in Mr. Webb's office, at which the men should be present. This Mr. Webb would not listen to, saying that it was ridiculous. Mr. Powderly once more urged that the matter be arbitrated, but Mr. Webb remained firm. Messrs. Powderly and Devlin then withdrew without making any threats, or intimating what they intended to do.

Mr. Webb gives this version of the interview and says that the whole conference was carried on in a most pleasing manner. Mr. Webb told Powderly that if the road acceded to the demands of the strikers, he (Webb) would rather be grand master workman of the Knights of Labor than vice president of this road, because he could manage the road much better in that position than in his present one.

Powderly's Appeal.

General Master Workman T. V. Powderly will issue an appeal to all true Knights of Labor in the employ of the New York Central and Hudson railroad and upon the Vanderbilt connecting lines. In the document he will state the causes for the strike and the efforts to obtain a peaceable settlement of the difficulties and notify each and every member of the intention of the executive board of the Knights of Labor to prosecute the fight against the Central Hudson Railroad company to the bitter end. At the same time it is made known that Grand Master Sargent has called a meeting of the supreme council of the Federation of Railway Employes for Saturday, Aug. 23, at 9 a. m., in the city of Terre Haute, Ind.

A reporter who called at the Grand Central depot at 11 o'clock last night, found that Messrs. Webb and Voorhis had retired to their cots. Mr. Webb soon appeared, however, rubbing his eyes to get the sleep out of them. When told that the strike over the whole road would be declared this morning, Mr. Webb said that in spite of all that the road would run all trains as usual. Neither he nor Mr. Voorhis appeared much depressed. He wished the public to know that he had no official notice from Powderly of the strike, and said that all this time the company had not been lying idle. When told the strike meant all employes but engineers he appeared somewhat startled. Neither he nor Voorhis made any comment thereon.

Mr. Lee Summoned.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Grand Master Workman Lee received a telegram from Grand Secretary and Treasurer Hayes telling him to call a session of the district board of assembly No. 246 at the St. Cloud hotel in New York to-day. Lee immediately wired Secretary Price at Albany to order the board to New York. Lee went to New York over the West Shore at 9:30 last night. Dwyer is left in charge.

Was It Murder?

Charles Oswald, a brakeman, who had taken the place of a striker, was found dead on his train when it reached Seventy-ninth street last evening. He was last seen alive at Spuyten Duyvil, when he was sitting on his brake. There was a mark on the head that may have been made by brick or other missile. Oswald was 25 years old.

Trouble Feared on the Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—There is a report abroad to the effect that committees representing the trainmen of the entire Illinois Central system will present petitions for an advance in wages and that they will strike if the advance is refused. There are reasons for believing the report to be true. At the general offices of the company the rumor was considered as relating to a possibility, but hardly to a probability. "The men have no grievances that we have heard of," said an official in General Manager Beck's office, "and if there is any general complaint it has been kept very quiet."

Importers Gain a Point.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The treasury department has sustained the appeal of certain Boston importers who were assessed at the rate of 23 per cent. ad valorem on a medicinal preparation, "malt extract," but which the importers claimed was a food product, and ask such dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The collector at Boston has been authorized to refund the excess of duty.

Vigilance at Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 21.—The troops in this city were kept under arms throughout last night, the government fearing that a fresh revolution would be attempted, owing to the dismissal of officers concerned in the recent rebellion. The governor of Cordoba has resigned and the provincial bank has closed.

Steamer Burned—Passengers Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The steamer Gregor was burned on the Volga river at Mishni-Novgorod. Many of the steamer's passengers lost their lives, some being burned to death and others drowned.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Fair; stationary temperature; southwesterly winds.

For Vermont: Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; slight change in temperature; southerly winds.

A NEW STOCK
—OF—
Scotch & Ball Yarns
ALL DESIRABLE COLORS,
—AT—
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - - Mass.

GEORGE H. BROWN & CO.

Have desirable house lots in all parts of the City for sale on easy terms, and money loaned to build.

Also large variety of estates for sale and to let.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

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Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

AN ORDER FOR A PANSY PICTURE.

What did you say little Pansies?
"We have come to make you a visit,
Dressed up as each of us fancies,
In purple, orange, and tints most exquisite;

"The style of our dresses make quaint us,
Our eyes have been bathed in the dew
And we've come to ask you to paint us,
Not many, but only a few.

"Put us all in a little old basket,
'Tis more picturesque than vases,
And please don't mind if we ask it,
Not to show quite all of our faces.

"We Purples and Dark Browns are modest,
And would like to be kept in the shade,
The Yellows and Blues and the Oddest
In the light would look well to be laid;

"And if you should wish for a beauty
For the most conspicuous place,
We should all consider it our duty
To give way to Blue Eyes and white face.

"If one should droop down, as we fancy
It might, don't think we should mind it,
For some one who dotes on a pansy
Would be very certain to find it."

There, sit still little dears, while I paint you,
A sweet picture you'll make when you're painted,
And if you, fallen pansy, feel faint, you
Must ask—alas! she has fainted.

But my brush has already caught her,
And she need not stay there any longer,
Rest your stem in this saucer of water
And you soon will revive and feel stronger.

There darlings, you cannot deny it
That I've painted each as she fancies,
And some one who loves you, will buy it,
My dear little "Picture of Pansies."
—Housewife.

The Mother's Heart.

In no relation does woman exercise so deep an influence, both immediately and prospectively, as in the maternal. Her smiles call into exercise the first affections that spring up in our heart. She cherishes and expands the earliest germs of our intellects. She breathes over us her deepest devotions. She lifts our little hands and teaches our little tongues to lisp in prayer. She watches over us like a guardian angel and protects us through all our helpless years, when we know not of her cares and her anxieties on our account.

She follows us into the world of men, and lives in us and blesses us when she lives not otherwise upon the earth. What constitutes the center of every home, whither our thoughts turn when our feet are weary with wandering and our hearts sick with disappointment? And if there be a tribunal where the sins and the follies of a froward child may hope for pardon and forgiveness this side of heaven that tribunal is the heart of a fond and devoted mother.—New York Ledger.

Hired Women Bathers.

I learned this week of a new device on the part of a hotel keeper to draw trade. Noticing a large crowd collected about a bathing place on which were situated the bath houses and pavilion of a very ordinary hotel, I journeyed thither to satisfy a not unreasonable curiosity. The crowd was engaged in looking at three young women who had just emerged from the water. The women were fairly handsome, and owned fine forms, which were somewhat fully exhibited. One had a full bathing costume of crimson, the second wore pale blue and the other wore white. They displayed no embarrassment as they walked along with a multitude of eyes resting upon them. The young women, I was told, were employed by the hotel keeper for the purpose of attracting a crowd to his bathing houses and pavilion. They serve their purpose successfully.—Long Branch Cor. Troy Press.

A Noble Woman's Entertainment.

The Countess Delawarr the other day kindly invited a large number of London children to Buckhurst park from the parishes of All Saints and Pentonville, a special train bringing them from Victoria to Withyham station, whence they were conveyed in vans to Buckhurst. The children (about 400) were provided with a substantial dinner, set out on long tables in front of the castle, various amusements being afterward provided for them, racing, swinging, boating on the lake and games of all kinds. Tea was provided later on in the afternoon, the children leaving about 7 o'clock in vans for the return journey. Gifts were given by Lord and Lady Delawarr, who accompanied them to the station, as did Ladies Edeline, Mary and Margaret Sackville.—New York Telegram.

Medical Aid in India.

Thirty English doctresses are at work in British India treating the poor in and around Bombay. The medical college, which cost the home government £218,000, contains 220 pupils, 200,000 women having received relief last year. Lady Dufferin, who is interested in the work, says in an appeal to the English for aid that millions of mothers and children remain without any medical help. The opinion prevails that the movement should be encouraged by support, as only a woman doctor could reach the native patients, who are not allowed to see a male doctor, and at most can only put their arms out of a screened window long enough to have the pulse counted.—London Letter.

The Time to Buy.

Country housekeepers would find it to their advantage to do some of their autumn shopping in summer, when there are few buyers and goods are marked down. A couple of days spent in careful investigation of the shops in New York city will often discover great bargains in household linens, in dress goods, in made up garments, and even in household wares. A little money will buy twice as much and twice as good as in the rush of the "season."—Housewife.

Mrs. Julia J. Irvine has been appointed junior professor of Greek at Wellesley college. At the intercollegiate contest she took the prize over sixty Greek students. Mrs. Irvine is a graduate of Cornell, and took a special course in Leipsic college.

If rumor can be credited Miss Grace McDonough is heiress to $3,000,000. This Pacific belle is the daughter of Mrs. Kate McDonough, who built the California theatre, and a cousin of Mrs. Henry Moss and Mrs. Fred May, of New York.

HUB MEN DEFEATED.

Jim Mutrie's Men Lower the Leaguers' Colors.

GIANTS BAT OUT A VICTORY

In Their Farewell Game with Boston Players—Brooklyn Takes Two Games from Philadelphia, and Buffalo Two from Chicago.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Bostons and New Yorks played off a postponed game to-day. and New York won by bunching hits in the fourth and sixth innigns. Welch was hit hard while he lasted, but Daily was very effective. Powers' decisions were not relished by the crowd. Attendance 1450.

NEW YORK	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, rf	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ewing, c	4	4	2	4	0	6	0	1
Connor, 1b	5	1	2	4	1	11	2	1
Richardson, 2b	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	0
Slattery, lf	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Johnson, cf	5	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Whitney, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
Hatfield, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	3
J. Ewing, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	6	6
Total	41	9	11	15	2	27	15	11
BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
T. Brown, cf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, c	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Murphy, c	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	1	2	3	1	11	0	1
H. Richardson, lf	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	4	1
Quinn, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	6	1
Irwin, ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	3
Gumbert, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	6	2
Totals	33	3	4	5	3	26	23	13

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	—8
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Ewing 2, Brouthers. Three-base hit—Connor. Stolen bases—New York 2, Boston 3. Base on balls—New York 1, Boston 7. Base on errors—New York 4, Boston 2. Struck out—New York 5, Boston 6. Double plays—Hatfield and Connor. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Brooklyn, 13; Philadelphia, 2.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 20.—The Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams played two games. Brooklyn played in fine form, winning both games easily. In the first game Clements was badly spiked by O'Brien in the fifth inning, and forced to retire. Umpire Lynch was struck on the head by a foul tip in the eighth and seriously injured. Bushong did the umpiring for the rest of the day. Caruthers pitched in splendid form and was well supported.

Brooklyn	1	5	0	0	6	0	1	0		—13
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Base hits—Brooklyn 17, Philadelphia 6. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Foutz, Carruthers, Terry and Daly; Gleason, Clements and Schriver.

Second Game.

Brooklyn	2	0	5	1	3	0	0	1		—12
Philadelphia	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Philadelphia 11. Errors—Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 6. Batteries—Terry and Clark, Smith and Schriver.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Boston Players' league team made its farewell appearance at Brotherhood park this afternoon, and the Giants celebrated the occasion by scoring a victory. The grounds were in a wretched condition, and looked more like a mud hole than a ball field. In the third inning Stovey prevented Hatfield from making a double play, and when Umpire Holbert declared both men out Kelly got mad and left the field, but he came back again. Attendance 2445.

NEW YORK	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tiernan, cf	5	1	3	5	0	1	1	0
Buckley, c	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Glasscock, ss	4	1	1	2	0	4	3	2
Whistler, 1b	4	0	2	2	0	7	0	0
Daily, rf, p	4	1	2	3	0	1	0	0
Bassett, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
McMillan, lf	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Denny, 3b	3	2	1	2	0	3	4	0
Welch, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkett, r.f.	3	0	2	3	0	2	0	0
Total	35	6	12	19	1	26	11	2
BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	0	2	2	0	2	3	0
Tucker, 1b	5	1	0	0	0	10	0	0
Sullivan, lf	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
Brodie, rf	3	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Lowe, cf	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ganzel, c	4	0	0	0	1	5	2	0
Smith, 2b	3	0	2	2	0	3	7	1
Clarkson, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	5	8	8	2	24	18	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1		—6
Boston	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New York 4, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Daily, Burkett. Three-base hits—Denny, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Boston 3. Base on balls—New York 2, Boston 2. Base on errors—New York 2, Boston 2. Struck out—New York 2, Boston 1. Double plays—Denny, Bassett and Whistler; McGarr, Smith and Tucker. Umpire—Powers

Buffalo, 6; Chicago, 2.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—The Bisons won two games from the Chicagos, and in the second shut them out. Cunningham pitched in both games, doing excellent service, and holding the visitors down to five hits in the second. Baldwin and Barston were both hit hard, and at the right time. The fielding on both sides was brilliant, the home team carrying off the honors.

Buffalo	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Buffalo 4. Base hits—Buffalo 13, Chicago 9. Errors—Buffalo 2, Chicago 1. Batteries—Cunningham and Mack, Baldwin, Boyle and Farrell.

Second Game.

Buffalo	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Buffalo 6. Base hits—Buffalo 11, Chicago 5. Errors—Buffalo 1, Chicago 3. Batteries—Cunningham and Mack, Barston and Farrell.

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The Brooklyns again defeated the Philadelphias without any great exertion. Husted was unsteady in the first two innings and gave three bases on balls, which, coupled with a little hitting, gave the visitors a lead which the home team could not overcome.

Brooklyn	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 11. Errors—Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 5. Batteries—Sowders and Daily, Husted and Hallman.

Cleveland, 12; Pittsburg, 8.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The Clevelands won to-day by heavy batting.

Cleveland	2	0	0	1	4	3	0	2		—12
Pittsburg	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	—8

Earned runs—Cleveland 4. Base hits—Cleveland 15, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Cleveland 6, Pittsburg 5. Batteries—Gruber and Sutcliffe, Maul and Carroll.

Other Games.

At Newark—Baltimore, 5; Newark, 1.

At New Haven—New Haven, 2; Harrisburg, 0.

Cardinal Newman's Work.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A requiem mass for the late Cardinal Newman was celebrated in the Brompton oratory. Cardinal Manning delivered an address. He said that although it was too soon to measure fully the work of Newman, it was certain that no living man had so changed the religious thought of England. It was the inspiring genius of the tractarian movement that was shaping the Church of England into its present life. But for him rationalism would now reign supreme in the national religion.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June [illegible] 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponse [illegible] 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.5 [illegible] 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, [illegible] 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.1 [illegible] 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) f [illegible] 6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, [illegible] A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.37, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 21.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

World Wide.

1561—Birth of James Crichton (the Admirable), celebrated author and scholar.
1607—Plymouth company began a settlement on the Kennebec river, Maine.
1762—Death of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, celebrated letter writer, aged 72.
1810—Bernadotte chosen crown prince of Sweden.
1820—Birth of Professor Tyndall, scientist.
1821—Birth of Rev. R. S. Storrs.
1860—Taku forts, China, captured by the French and English forces.
1863—Attack by Union forces on ruins of Fort Sumter repulsed.
1863—The city of Lawrence, Kan., burned.
1864—Battle of Summit Point, Va; Union loss 600, Confederate loss 400.
1878—Ex-Queen Maria Christina of Spain died near Havre, France, aged 72.
1878—Prince Milan formally proclaimed the independence of Servia.
1883—Tornado in Minnesota; 300 buildings destroyed and 80 lives lost.
1886—Fire in San Francisco destroys $2,000,000 worth of property.

The Boys Go Armed.

It is but a short time ago that a professor in one of the leading colleges of San Francisco slapped the face of a rich banker who had published a long and bitter attack upon his (the professor's) venerable father, a divine of great eminence and fame. The professor was at once shot down, although he was entirely unarmed, and had informed his adversary of the fact. Yet the jury declared that it was a case of justifiable homicide, and the accused left the court without a stain on his character.

Even the children, aping their elders, carry pistols and knives with the utmost nonchalance, and a few weeks ago, when the principal of one of the public schools had occasion to administer some much needed corporal punishment to a lad of 12, the young rascal drew a huge revolver on the head master, and the services of the chief of police had to be called in for the purpose of disarming him.

At the request of the terrified principal the police subjected all the pupils present to a personal search and examination, with the result that thirty-five revolvers of all sizes, from the "Colt navy revolver" to the "22 caliber popgun," besides a dozen knives of murderous appearance, were seized and confiscated.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

What Dudes Can Do.

Young John Jacob Astor, the greatest match in America, is down here, and is going around under the chaperonage of that social Wellington, Mrs. Paran Stevens. He is generally reported to be a nice boy, with that strong vein of good sense that characterizes most of his family. But these young gentlemen, brought up on Pinard's suppers and Klunder's flowers, have a good deal of American grit in them after all. One night last week a small sloop went ashore on the rocks at the foot of the cliff. Although the wind was blowing half a gale, and dinners were in progress at several of the cliff cottages, a flock of young fellows in evening dress appeared and worked like Trojans getting people ashore. That seems to be the way with the gilded youth everywhere. Under the varnish of affectation and imitation comes the real stuff—manliness and courage.—Newport Cor. Boston Transcript.

A Bit of Midsummer Madness.

It has been charged upon the sister republics south of us that they are unduly given to the bloody delights of civil and internal warfare. This seems to be the characteristic of all the American nationalities without exception, with the great republic at the head of the list. A passion for internecine war has become the common heritage of all the American republics. It was once thought that this vice was confined to the tropics, but the bloody infection has seized upon the people from the frozen promontory of Cape Horn to the white belt of the Canadian snows, and civil war will soon become as characteristic of the people of our north temperate zone as of those who live under the vertical sun of the equator. The United States is not likely to shine as an arbitrator and pacificator of the internal or international troubles of its weaker neighbor republics.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Modern Enoch Arden.

Thirty years ago William Henry Parker, a seaman, sailed for Quebec. On the return voyage he was lost overboard and reported as drowned. The other day he turned up at Greenwich searching for his wife. He had been picked up by a Portuguese vessel and carried to South America, where he had been forced to become a pirate. He was engaged in blockade running during the American civil war, and had since been to the gold fields, where he had made his fortune. His wife, who had married again and was the mother of a large family, recognized him instantly. Like his prototype, the laureate's Enoch Arden, he was desirous to cause as little trouble as possible.—London Tit Bits.

A Big Building for Masons.

The new masonic temple in Chicago is to have eighteen stories, and the roof will be 240 feet from the pavement. The ground dimensions will be 170 by 114 feet. The structure will be built principally of steel. What the exterior facing will be is not yet decided. It may be terra cotta, stone or special brick made for this particular building. In any case the exterior will be but a fire proofing, not bearing any part of the weight of the building.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE OLD FOLKS' LONGING.

Don't go the theatre, lecture or ball,
But stay in your room to-night;
Deny yourself to the friends that call,
And a good, long letter write—
Write to the sad old folks at home,
Who sit, when the day is done,
With folded hands and downcast eyes,
And think of the absent one.

Don't selfishly scribble, "Excuse my haste,
I've scarcely the time to write."
Lest their brooding thoughts go wandering back
To many a bygone night,
When they lost their needed sleep and rest,
And every breath was a prayer
That God would leave their little babe
To their tender love and care.

Don't let them feel that you've no more need,
Of their love and counsel wise,
For the heart grows strongly sensitive
When age has dimmed the eyes.
It might be well to let them believe
You never forget them quite—
That you deem it a pleasure when far away
Long letters home to write.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends,
Who make your pastime gay,
Have half the anxious thoughts for you
That the old folks have today,
The duty of writing do not put off;
Let sleep or pleasure wait,
Lest the letter for which they waited and longed
Be a day or an hour too late.

For the sad old folks at home,
With locks fast turning white,
Are longing to hear of the absent one,
So write them a letter to-night.
—Portland Oregonian.

LOVE IN A SIGNAL BOX.

Tony Smith had said his last good-by to the little knot of acquaintances he had made in the country during the two years he had been night operator in the "tower." It was with no small degree of pleasure he had received advice from the division operator that he would be transferred to a yard office, and that his successor would be sent on at once to relieve him. That same day the new man arrived. Smith met him at the station. The newcomer was a quiet, well built young fellow, rather handsome, Tony thought. He took him up to the tower, introduced him to the day men and in a general way explained the peculiarities of the blocks controlled by them, how the third track was used jointly by east bound and west bound trains, how, as the next tower east was a number of miles distant, the rule of allowing but one train in a block at a time was modified and so on, to all of which the stranger listened attentively.

Tony then offered to take him up to the farm where he had been boarding, saying that no doubt he could arrange to stay there if he liked, and as the neighbors had a prejudice against the night operators on account of their untimely hours it would be the best plan to go with him. It was but a short distance down the track and up the lane to the house. As the pair drew near a young woman who had been sitting on the porch rose, and with heightened color as she saw the stranger would have retreated had not Tony called her familiarly as Mollie and bade her await their coming. He introduced his companion, Will Kaye, as his successor, and after a few words had been spoken the maiden went in search of her father, while the two operators seated themselves on the edge of the porch.

Smith was one of that class of men who make confidants of every one, judging all from their own free hearted, generous standpoint. Kaye listened to his talk with a quiet smile, which grew more pronounced and kindly as his companion proceeded. The twain were the best of friends ere the farmer came up from the potato patch, hoe in hand, to welcome his new guest. Mollie accompanied him, and now, when Kaye got a good look at her, he was more than anxious to take the place of Smith at the farmer's table.

That night Tony and Kaye went together to the tower, and the day men leaving at 7 o'clock gave them undisputed possession for the next twelve hours. There was little time for conversation that night. What between the usual number of extra freights in both directions causing many train orders, and the necessary explanations of the working of the blocks, Tony was kept busy. He noticed, however, that the new man was a good operator, and although he said that he had never worked on train wires, quickly grasped the details, and before morning was working the semaphores and notifying the tower ahead of passing trains with the regularity of a veteran. Promptly at 7 o'clock the next morning they were relieved by the day men, there being two operators on duty in daylight, the work being heavier. Tired and sleepy the night men were soon in bed at the farm.

During the afternoon Smith left for the east in high spirits. When supper time came the gap made by his absence brought Mollie next to Kaye. Her fresh beauty and light spirits pleased the stranger, and as he started to work carrying the pail containing the lunch prepared by her plump hands he felt highly gratified at his good luck. Once in the tower, however, this elation vanished, for his new surroundings made him exceedingly nervous, and being compelled to "break" once or twice when he failed to understand a rapidly transmitted word he had the pleasure of hearing a sarcastic message flash over the wires about "the plug that took Tony's place at Long Hollow."

Time rolled away, and Kaye became accustomed to the position in which he had been placed. At first he found it lonely to an intense degree in the tower as the night crept on, and once or twice he was very uneasy when tramps had begged him through the open window to permit them to come up and have a smoke. The rules forbidding admittance to the tower were stringent, but apart from this Kaye would not have allowed the nomads to enter. Many and many a night as he sat in his glass cased apartment he had let his eyes wander to the farm house which sheltered Mollie, and his mind following his sight was filled with thoughts boding no peace to himself.

Long after the midnight hour had passed he used to tilt his chair back and smoke, his brain filled with teeming thoughts such as come only in the quiet of a summer evening. Anon his call would come from the instruments and instantly he was alert and active. "Thirty-one passed west" wires the operator in the tower above, and with his hand on the semaphore signal he awaits the coming of the train. Soon he hears a roar in the distance, and a moment later the headlight of the express flashes afar up the track. He pulls the lever to "clear," the train rushes by, and throwing open the key he notifies the office ahead and the one in the rear that the train has passed. So all night long the routine continnes.

His hours of work left him free only in the afternoon, and of all times that is the worst for an infatuated young man thrown constantly in company with a maiden whose household duties allowed her freedom at the same hours. Needless to say that love followed. Often as Kaye sat at night in his eyrie he caught a glimpse of a light waved to and fro in an upper window of the farm house, and knowing full well the good night signal of his sweetheart, he replied with a quick movement of the semaphore.

One night about half-past 12, just after a heavily laden freight had passed east and when all the country was wrapped in slumber, he sat leisurely smoking, his eye, as usual, resting on his beloved's home. Suddenly something caught his gaze, and straightening up he looked intently at the farm house. A tiny light was hovering at one end. Even as he looked it grew clearer and brighter. In an instant he realized that the old homestead was on fire. Oh, what a struggle followed in the bosom of the operator. To leave the tower might mean certain death to the scores of passengers on the express now due, for the freight had not yet passed off the block; to stay where he was would as surely cause the inmates of the dwelling to perish.

For a moment, but only a moment, he was undecided; then, throwing open the key, he called the towers above and below him. "For God's sake, send help," he nervously repeated; "a farm house is on fire and I am alone." He added his signature and closed the key. In an instant the receiver began to click. "Cannot help you; am all alone," came from the westward tower. A moment later the clicking began again: "Extra freight took middle siding here to clear No. 10; engineer and conductor just left tower; will run back light on west bound track with full crew to put out fire."

The news came from the office east. Kaye glanced at the house. The flame was becoming larger and the smoke was beginning to roll up in clouds. "No. 10 passed east" comes from the instrument. Kaye automatically put his hand to the semaphore and peered out along the track. It was five miles to the next tower and he knew that ten minutes would be required by the freight engine to cover the distance. The seconds seemed interminable. Would relief never come? A muffled roar, momentarily increasing, gladdened his heart for an instant, but hopes faded out, for the sound came from the west, not from the east. In another moment the express dashed by, the tower shivering as the heavy sleepers rattled over the track. No use to hold it, he thought. Even in the time of agony he did not forget to send notice of the train passing. The flames were increasing. Would the engine never come? Again he peered up the track. No light yet. Heavens! Had they refused to come after all?

A moment later the shrill tooting of a steam whistle not a hundred yards away broke forth, and before Kaye realized it the engine was standing at the tower, the whistle going like mad, while half a dozen men were climbing the fence and hastening to the fire. He had forgotten that the engine was running backward and would show no light.

The farmer's family were all saved and the grimy train hands were back at their posts inside of an hour. Never before or since did the operator undergo such suspense as he did in the quarter of an hour prior to the coming of the freight engine. Mollie has since become Mrs. Kaye.—Philadelphia Times.

The Tongue.

Taste is not equally distributed over the whole surface of the tongue. There are three distinct regions or tracts, each of which has to perform its own special office or function. The tip of the tongue is concerned mainly with pungent and acid tastes; the middle portion is sensitive chiefly to sweets or bitters, while the back or lower portion confines itself entirely to the flavors of rich, fatty substances. This subdivision of faculties in the tongue makes each piece of food undergo three separate examinations, which must be successively passed before it is admitted into full participation in the human economy.

The first examination gets rid of substances which would be actively and immediately destructive to the tissues of the mouth and body; the second discriminates between poisonous and chemically harmless food, and the third merely decides the minor question whether the particular food is likely to prove wholesome or indigestible. The sense of taste proceeds, in fact, upon the principle of gradual selection and elimination; it refuses first what is positively destructive, next what is more remotely deleterious, and, finally, what is only undesirable or over luscious.—Hall's Journal of Health.

For Tender Feet.

A remedy for tender feet is cold water, about two quarts, two tablespoonfuls of ammonia, one tablespoonful of bay rum. Sit with the feet immersed for ten minutes, gently throwing the water over the limbs upward to the knee. Then rub dry with a crash towel and all the tired feeling is gone. This is good for a sponge bath also.—Exchange.

Hirshkind's Business Reasoning.

Hirshkind—Und vat may be the price of this vatch?

Jeweler—Ten dollars.

Hirshkind (sotto voce)—He asks ten; he means eight; he'll dake six; it's vorth four; I'll offer two.—Jewelers' Circular.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the Ledger and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

—

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

—

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

—

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

—

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

—

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

—

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

—

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

—

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

—

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

—

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

—

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

—

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

—

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

ART WORK IN BUILDING.

CONVENTIONAL IDEAS DISREGARDED BY THE ARCHITECTS.

A Newark Church That Would Attract Attention Anywhere Because of Its External and Internal Novelties—A Short Sketch of the Donor.

The Peddie Memorial Baptist church in Newark is the most recent and most notable example of ecclesiastical architecture in the metropolis of New Jersey. It is situated on Broad street, in the very heart of the city, and the pleasing and impressive mass would attract attention anywhere, though it is doubtful whether an uninformed passer-by would guess that it was a building erected for religious worship. The architect, Mr. William Halsey Wood, has not been restrained by the conventional rules of ecclesiastical architecture, and the only suggestion in the exterior of the building of the purpose of the structure is in the pointed towers, one taller than the other, and with clustered spires.

The predominating idea of the whole is Romanesque, though the dome is Byzantine, and the short, thick columns of the loggia and the loggia itself are early Italian. The arches are Romanesque, as is also the belt of sculpture which enriches the upper story of the two principal fronts. On the apex of the dome is a figure representing an angel with a trumpet. This figure has excited a deal of local criticism. The loggia, through which are the main entrances to the church, opens upon a vestibule sheltered by swing doors of oak; the inner doors of the vestibule and the partition separating it from the auditorium are of heavy plate glass, through which those arriving have a complete view of the interior before entering.

THE INTERIOR.

The general effect of the interior of the building is as novel in a church as the exterior, and it is equally agreeable. Low galleries sweep around the greater part of a circle, and there is no chancel. The predominating tone of color is that of old gold, with deeper shades of reddish brown and amber. The woodwork, with the exception of the pews, which are of sycamore, is of North Carolina pine, somewhat darkened by oil. The wood of the inner dome is unplaned, with the intention of assisting the acoustic qualities of the auditorium.

The few wall spaces are of marble and stone in warm colors. The pulpit, which is rather low on the floor, is almost directly beneath the great skylight in the eye of the dome. Behind the pulpit is the baptistery, a somewhat narrow structure, the floor of which is higher than the platform of the pulpit. In the rear of this is a decorated screen of cherry wood and hard pine, which rises perpendicularly and cuts off the rear portion of the dome. Behind this screen are the Sunday school rooms, three stories in height and with an entrance from the street.

There are six stained glass windows in the front of the church, four of them being memorials of deceased members of the congregation. Four windows on the north front are occupied with one continuous composition representing the baptism of Christ. A landscape and river scene stretches through the four windows, and the figures of the composition occupy the two central windows.

NOVELTIES IN DECORATIONS.

In the semi-circular recess in the northwest angle of the church on the second floor are three memorial windows and two tablets fixed into the walls. These are commemorative of the life and services of the late Henry Clay Fish, for many years pastor of the church. This recess opens into the auditorium through a noble arch, and affords a retiring room or place for social greeting for the congregation. An impressive and beautiful effect of the interior is a vast arch that spans the perpendicular screen in the rear of the pulpit platform, springing from either side of the building and reaching into the dome above. This arch is enriched with tracery of a Moresque quality, and bears on its face in illuminated letters the words, "These stones shall be his memorial."

Opposite this and spanning the recessed bay of the second or gallery floor, in which are the windows on the front, is another fine arch; this is supported on either side by large, delicately carved stones, the work on which is of remarkable beauty. To the left of this arch, as one faces the pulpit, is a small balcony in the wall, the entrance to which is from the pastor's study in the north tower. From here is obtained the best view of the interior of the edifice, the details of the elaborate architecture being fused into harmony, while the mellow luster from the great yellow skylight above falls down in a flood of softened color. On either side of the church, at the bases of the memorial arch, rise the clustered pipes of the two organs.

This church was the gift of the late Mr. Peddie to the First Baptist congregation, of which he was long time a member. Mr. Peddie came from Scotland to Newark when a young man. He began his career in Newark as a journeyman trunkmaker. Beginning the manufacture of trunks and bags in a small way, his business grew with the years, and he became a very rich man. This church is the memorial he chose for himself.—Harper's Weekly.

Diamonds Increasing in Value.

"Diamonds are nearly a third dearer than they were a year ago," says a Boston dealer, "and if the indications can be relied upon they are going still higher. I have been in the trade for a good many years and have handled three or four bushels of the 'sparks,' but during all my experience I have never known a time when diamands were in greater favor than now. It seems as if everybody has a penchant for them. Why, I know a hundred young men in town whose salaries are not above $15 a week who wear stones averaging in cost all the way from $50 to $100. They buy them on the instalment plan."—Boston Herald.

"Out of the Foam."

We drew the boat up on the sandy shore and then walked across the peninsula, which was here about a quarter of a mile wide, to view the tremendous sea rolling in. There was a northeaster blowing, and the ocean as far out as one could see was boiling and foaming. The tide was on the flood, and as we stood there looking into the raging surf, with the gale almost flinging us down at times, a dark object appeared in the midst of the foam. It was whirled and tossed and buffeted for three or four minutes, and then a great wave brought it in and flung it upon the wet sands at our feet.

While the rest of us started back at the sight the bronzed face old fisherman dashed forward and gathered it up and retreated behind a sand hill. We followed, and as we gathered about him he knelt on the sands and removed his hat. It was the body of a child—a little girl not over 4 or 5 years old. No, not the body, but the bones—a skeleton wrapped in a dress and jacket. There was little more than bones. It had evidently been buried in the sands for a long time, and some change of the current had cut it out and brought it ashore.

"Somebody's heart aches!" whispered the old fisherman as he looked away from us.

Aye; but whose? When did it happen? And where? There was none to tell. This poor body had been searched for, wept over, prayed for, given up to God at last. A world of sorrow had crept into some mother's heart. A father's lips had quivered as he thought of her fate.

"Her soul is up there!" whispered the old man as he pointed heavenward, "but we will give the little body rest down here."

And with bits of board we scooped out a resting place high above the sweep of the tide and laid the bones away. Above them we placed a board as a guide should circumstance ever direct a searcher's feet that way. And then, as we stood with uncovered heads for a moment, the gale shrieking madly over that waste of sand, the old man said:

"Man may never find the spot, but God will know where the poor child lies buried."—New York Sun.

An Unkind Question.

"See that notch on my finger nail?" said one gentleman of leisure occupying a seat in the City Hall park to another equally tranquil person.

"Yep."

"Well, I made that when I borrowed the last V. It's the only way I kin remember. When I borrow a V I cut a notch close down at the bottom of my finger nail, and when the notch grows up to the top I pay up."

"Yep?"

"An' don't that allow me time to consider? Don't it show me about when it's a goin' to come due? An' ain't I always got it before me? It's better'n any memorandum book, ain't it?"

"Yep, only"——

"Only what?"

"When ther notch gits to the top, does yer allus pay up?"

There was a moment's silence and then, with a scathing look of indignation, the first gentleman of leisure arose, put his digital memorandum book in the remnant of a pocket, and with cold contempt spread upon his countenance, strolled away.—New York Times.

An Old Fashioned Belfry.

Since bells have been used to call congregations to worship a tower or bell gable has formed an important part in most churches. Sometimes this tower is quite separate from the rest of the church. This is often so in Italy, and also in the case of some English churches. In hilly countries the church was often placed in a sheltered valley, and the belfry perched on the top of some height near at hand. This was the case of St. Feve, in Cornwall, and at some places in Scotland. Instead of building a belfry it was not unusual in Scotland to hang the bell upon some convenient tree. Two hundred years ago this rude contrivance might often have been seen there.—Exchange.

Not So Dangerous as He Looks.

Because a man has heavy eyebrows, a hairy face, a burly frame and a strong voice do not thence infer that he is fearless and resolute. Pluck and determination do not depend upon physical conformation. Your man of mighty brawn, bull necked and bull chested, "bearded like a pard" and deep voiced as a bassoon, may be as arrant a cur as ever turned tail on danger. Who has not at some time or other seen a coarse, swaggering giant, with the bone and muscle of three ordinary men, cowed and silenced by an indomitable little fellow half his own size? As a rule the most formidable looking specimens of humanity are by no means the most terrible.—New York Ledger.

To Remedy the Noise of Engines.

Many suggestions have been made for remedying the vibration and noise attendant on the working of the big engines which are employed to run dynamos. A plan which has given great satisfaction is to build hair felt into the foundations of the engine. An electric company has just had one of its ninety horse power engines removed from its foundations, which were then taken up to the depth of four feet. A layer of felt five inches thick was then placed on the foundations and run up two feet on all sides, and on the top of this the brickwork was built up. The cost of the alterations was about $300.—New York Letter.

Routine Work.

New Reporter—Anything for me to do today?

City Editor (New York daily)—Nothing special. Just walk up and down Broadway, and write up the pavement explosions.—New York Weekly.

A Rare Sight.

"I tell you it was a musical treat."

"What? At the Dime museum?"

"Yep. The four handed man played a duet."—Harper's Bazar.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 21.

High water at 2.30 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.58; Sets at 6.37.
Moon sets 9.37.
First Quarter August 23.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

A new stock of Scotch yarn can be found at Miss Hubbard's.

Reporters have been thicker than flies since the accident.

Miss Emma Shaw of Quincy Point is visiting friends at Campello.

Mr. Calvin Dyer is receiving congratulations. It is a ten pound girl.

Mrs. Ebenezer Harmon, of Hancock street, has been quite seriously sick.

Mrs. R. L. Haskell of Deer Isle, Me., is making a short visit at Quincy Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Loring Phillips of Hanover are spending a few days at Quincy Point.

Mr. Richard Brooks is about to build a new house on the corner of Marsh and School street.

Reardon the pitcher of the St. Marys will play with the Actives of South Weymouth on Saturday.

Mr. C. G. T. Swanberg of Hyde Park is spending the month of August with the Dean brothers.

Some of the Boston dailies, particularly the Globe, has been very sensational in its reports of the accident.

Mrs. Helen M. Dean has gone to Deer Isle, Me., and will spend a week or more visiting relatives at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Pollard of Quincy Point will spend the latter part of the week in North Andover, Mass.

Mrs. M. E. Wight and two children, of Quincy Point, are spending a few days in Brockton at Mr. George Wight's.

Capt. Jonathan Pratt and wife left today for a visit among relatives in Farrington Falls, and other places in Maine.

A lot of good furniture will be sold at auction tomorrow, at Mr. Mellow's on Penn street, by Joseph W. Lombard.

Miss Lizzie M. Newcomb is at Squam Mountain House, Meredith, N. H., where she will spend a week very delightfully.

We congratulate the trustees of Quincy City Hospital on having so competent a matron during the trying scenes of Tuesday afternoon.

The toads must have called a meeting on Spear street last evening, for on walking about half its length over seventy-five were counted.

Mr. Parker Haskell's many Point friends will be pleased to learn that his sojourn at Bethlehem, N. H., is making a decided improvement in his health.

Mrs. John Curtis, 2d, with Mrs. E. M. Miller and her son Frank L. Miller of Providence, R. I., spent a part of last week at Newport and Narragansett.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Mabel, daughter of Hon. William A. Hodges, is not considered dangerously sick, but it is hoped will soon be on the mending hand.

Mrs. Charles H. Sherburne and two children, Carl and Helen, of Quincy Point, left today for Bournedale, Mass., where they will spend a week, the guests of Mrs. Burgess.

An owner is wanted for a nice silk umbrella, loaned at the railroad accident on Tuesday to a fireman for the protection of one of the injured. Driver Collins at the Steamer house has it, but does not know who the kind lady is, or he would promptly return it.

Mrs. Alfred Shaw of Coddington street built a lively wood fire just before 11 o'clock this morning and passers-by noticing dense smoke issuing from the house rang in an alarm from Box 26 at 11.06. There was, however, no fire outside of the stove and the fire department had its run for nothing. The "all out" signal was promptly given at 11.14. The house belongs to the estate of the late Lewis Cain.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Adams of Washington street, Quincy Point, entertained many of their relatives and friends on Tuesday afternoon and evening. Among those present were Mrs. C. E. C. Breck and Miss Breck of Milton, Mrs. T. F. Temple and the Misses Temple of Neponset, Mrs. Belle Fletcher, Mr. J. D. Williams and wife, Miss Mary Spear, Mr. Granville Spear, Mrs. Edward Adams, Miss Carrie Adams, Mr. E. A. Spear, 2d, Postmastmer W. W. Adams and Miss Lincoln.

Mr. Edward P. Johnson of Montpelier, Vt., who was one of the victims of the dreadful disaster of Tuesday, was a schoolmate at the Hathaway school, Medford, of Mr. H. B. Brown of this city. These gentlemen had not met for twenty years, but on a recent visit of Mr. Brown and wife to Vineyard Haven, he met, while out for a drive, and recognized his schoolmate. Both Mr. Brown and wife enjoyed a short time very pleasantly with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and their little son, and they promised to stop in Quincy and make Mr. Brown a visit, little thinking when making such a promise that they would be lying so soon in one of our undertaker's establishments awaiting burial. In the midst of life we are in death.

Miss Clara and Mr. Robert Graham gave a lawn party to several of their friends at their father's residence, "Edge Hill" Tuesday evening. The evening was spent in dancing and playing games, and a good time was enjoyed by all. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Miss Lena Elliot, Miss Lillian Taylor, Miss Rose Drake, Edith Gray, Miss Mabel Oxford, Miss Lizzie Sheppard, Miss Amanda Osgood, Miss Carrie Baker, Miss Louis Thomas, Miss Marcia Ray, Miss Lillian Rideout, Miss Edith Waldron, Miss Lillian Abbott, Misses Webb, Miss Mamie Drake, Miss Pearl Elliot, Miss Maud Curtis Miss Osburn, Miss Burns, Miss Hitchcock, Mr. Henry French, Mr. W. T. Isacs, Mr. Fred Jones, Mr. W. I. Arnold, Mr. Frank Benson, Mr. Chas. Redding, Mr. Jos. L. Whiton, Mr. W. I. Bailey, Mr. E. S. Sampson, Mr. Frank Souther, Mr. Frank Perkins, Mr. Chas. Tanner, Mr. Donovan.

A PIANO MANUFACTORY.

Will the Citizens Subscribe Stock for a New Industry in West Quincy?

The president of a piano manufacturing company was at West Quincy, Monday, for the purpose of selecting a site for a valuable plant. The concern has been in existence ten years, and has been very successful, in fact they now wish to double the capacity of their plant.

They do not like their present quarters, however, and will move. The president expressed himself as being well satisfied with West Quincy, it being so near Boston, and it happens that they get all their castings made at Wollaston, which will save them considerable in freight.

They want no favors of anyone. They are willing to pay a fair price for land and bear their share of taxes. All they ask is that the citizens of Quincy take stock in the concern, and thus become identified in the enterprise and its management. It will cost about $30,000 to build a new factory and make the change, and this amount is what they wish to raise.

They already have a paid up capital of more than $40,000. They invite the most complete investigation, and it being chartered in this state makes it an easy matter for any one to find out their exact standing in a short time. There is no possibility of fraud, and it presents a grand opportunity to West Quincy to obtain what she has long wanted—other manufacturing industries.

The stock will be offered in shares of $25, and we think there is scarcely any one who could not take one or more shares.

Mr. T. L. Williams, the jeweler, has been instrumental in bringing this place to the notice of the company, and he will be pleased to talk with any one on the subject. There is no time to lose, as there are several others anxious to have the company locate with them. Act quickly.

Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Granite Manufacturers' Association of this city, will take place at the new Pacific House, at Nantasket beach, on Saturday, the 23d. A special car from Boston will stop at the Quincy Station at 11.35 to take all of the association that are ready to go. A jolly and happy time is anticipated.

HOUGHS NECK.

The band concert and the dance at the Casino drew the customary large crowd Wednesday evening.

Miss Nellie Flaherty, Miss Nellie Murphy and Miss Mollie Moran are at the Loretto for two weeks.

The Idlewild is at present occupied by the following: Mr. and Mrs. William Agnew, Mr. Nelson Agnew, Mr. Arthur J. Agnew of Boston; Miss Minnie A. Kiley and Miss Margaret E. Kiley of Northampton; Miss Lena G. MacMahon of Holyoke; Miss Anna J. Shea, Miss Gertrude A. Shea and Mr. Frank H. Shea of Ware, Mass.

Mr. John Cavanagh moved the life saving station to the beach back of Great hill. Capt. Boyd having bought the lot of land where it has stood so many years.

Good Samaritan Division, S. of T., of Brockton, will picnic at Houghs Neck on Labor day.

The old house on Littlefield beach was bought by Mrs. F. A. Lapham, and is to be moved by Mr. Cavanagh to the lot near by, which that lady bought at the recent land sale. It is to be remodelled and will make a nice house.

WEYMOUTH.

The Society of Christian Endeavor connected with the Universalist church will give a "picnic outing" to thirty poor children from Boston next Tuesday. The little folks will be entertained at White's park in the forenoon; dinner will be served at the church vestry at noon, and then they will be conveyed in barges to Hayward's grove in East Braintree for the afternoon.

The Florida Central & Peninsula railroad now awards a premium of $10 to each of its engineers running schedule trains who get through the month without killing any cattle.

TWO MORE

Continued from first page.

work they have all the modern tools and I for one believe it was one of Bryant's tools."

One of the section men stated that the jack was in place, and one of the men, probably Welch or Bryant, was down on his hands and knees sighting on the rail when the train came along.

"It was," said the laborer, "just as the Globe said this morning. The noise made by the passing gravel train kept their attention from the Woods Holl express, and when the train came around the curve they had barely time to escape with their lives."

There are some who believe that the track hands were working on the outbound track when the gravel train came along, and that they moved their tools over to the inward track while the gravel train was passing; that while there the express came down on them so quickly that they had to jump for their lives and had no time to remove the tools.

For Identification.

An inventory of the valuables picked up at the wreck and which are now in the hands of Patrolman N. B. Furnald of Quincy, shows a lady's gold-faced gold watch, richly chased, made by J. C. Duchine, Geneva, No. 77,902, with a fine gold chain attached; the chain is doubled, and was evidently fastened to the bodice with a small steel hook; lady's hunting case gold watch, richly chased, No. 29,857, straight line, made by H. & O. Perret, Geneva, gold ball on gold chain; pocketbook containing a check on the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit company in favor of Lucy Ann Allen, for $30, drawn by Bessie L. Allen, Philadelphia; also cards of William E. Allen, 10 Wall street, New York, and Thomas Olcott Allen, office 302 Walnut street, Philadelphia; pocketbook containing money, keys and vault key 4849 in Security Safe Deposit Vaults, Boston; bundle marked "A. C. Hammond, Pocasset, Mass.;" pocketbook containing papers and a legislative pass for 1883 between Rumney and Concord, N. H., on the Boston, Concord, Montreal and White Mountain railroad, for Lyman Merrill; a bag, evidently the property of Miss E. Berry or Barry; a bag belonging to Miss E. C. Bailey; a pocketbook containing an Old Colony baggage check, 2974; bag, in which the only article marked is a handkerchief, on which the letter "W." is worked. Officer Furnald also has the watch and jewelry taken from the body of E. P. Johnson of Montpelier, Vt.

An Interesting Relic.

General Manager Kendrick says that he has ordered that the jack, which is supposed to have been the cause of the accident, shall be removed to the office of the railroad commissioners, as it will probably be needed there during the investigation. Mr. Kendrick is positive that the jack caused the accident, but he has done nothing in the way of finding out just what man of the section gang was to blame for leaving it on the track. The railroad commissioners investigation will probably show where the blames lies.

The actual loss to the Old Colony railroad corporation through damage to rolling stock is placed at about $20,000. The amount which may have to be paid in the way of damages cannot be even approximately estimated.

William B. Rice, the founder of the Quincy hospital, is now in Europe, and will not know for some time how timely was his gift to the city.

A Mean Business.

There were thieves at the wreck. During the excitement they stole considerable money and jewelry. The pockets of several of the dead, who presumably had some money when they got on board the train, were empty when their friends identified them. A young woman named Jewett, who belongs in St. Johnsbury, Vt., was on the train. She was assisted from the car by a well-dressed young man who offered to take care of her valuables. She gave him her pocketbook and earrings, and has not since seen the stranger. During the height of the excitement several of the injured persons gave their valuables to persons who offered to take care of them and in many instances the property has not been returned.

At The Undertakers.

The morgue at John Hall's had a very dismal look the night of the accident and Wednesday. Crowds had gathered in the evening and watched with great curiosity the leaving of the ambulance for the hospital and the coming back with the dead. It was raining and misting at the time which made it more dreary. Friends of persons who were on the train arrived one after the other, and if they could describe any of the clothing or jewelry on the bodies they were allowed to pass into the dead house and look them over. Some of them did not recognize any of them as their friends and then they would pass out with a relieved look on their faces.

One of the saddest of the many cases was the identification of the body of Miss Bessie Allen by her uncle. He had found her mother and as the cloth was removed from the face of the young lady he staggered across the room as if struck a tremendous blow.

All night long the telephone was being used by people in different parts of the country who were anxiously seeking information of their friends who were known to be on the train. Everybody was carefully taken care of in both Hall's and Brown's undertaking establishments and on the arrival of their friends were in perfect order to be removed at once.

The body which had not been identified up to this morning, proved to be Miss Estella Barry of Worcester, Mass. She was identified this morning by Mr. Justin A. Ware, secretary and treasurer of the Crompton Loom Works of that city, where she had been employed as a typewriter for two years. She had been spending her vacation at Nantucket, and was to arrive in Worcester on Wednesday. She had given Mr. Ware to understand that she would leave Nantucket on Wednesday. He was on the fated train coming from Falmouth Heights, and after helping to remove the injured took a train for Boston and from there to Worcester, never thinking that she was on the train. This morning he read an account of her in the Herald and immediately came to this city. It seems that she had changed her mind and started for home a day earlier than expected. She was an orphan, without a relation in the world with the exception of a brother in Washington territory. Mr. Ware spoke of her in the highest terms. He ordered the removal of her body to Worcester.

Mr. W. P. Bailey of Stowe, Vt., arrived this morning and made arrangements for the removal of his father E. C. Bailey, who died at the Hospital last night.

Mr. W. E. Brown has sent away the bodies which he had charge of. Mrs. E. P. Johnson was forwarded to Winchester, Mass.; Mrs. Mary E. Fenneley and Miss Sue Fenneley to the chapel, and Benj. F. Parker, Jr. to Boston.

THE LOUISVILLE PARTY.

Mr. Oscar Fenneley Louisville, Kentucky, is on the Way—Hourly Expected.

The greatest bereavement falls upon Mr. Oscar Fenneley, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Louisville, Ky. He was not with the excursionists, but has been summoned by telegraph and will probably reach this city before the paper reaches the reader. His loss is a wife, three children, his mother, his sister, and a neice. A little daughter and colored nurse are now at Mrs. Carr's, and both critical. Capt. Abbott and Judge Edwards of the party are at the hospital, the former severely burned.

The six dead were this morning placed in caskets and taken to the chapel of the Congregational church. Four caskets are black and those of the two children pure white.

Many friends of the family have arrived and have superintended the arrangements. Loving hands have strewn the caskets with flowers.

City Hospital.

Owing to the emergency caused by the serious railroad accident a special meeting of the Hospital Aid Association will be held Thursday, August 28th, at 2 P. M., in City Hall. It is earnestly desired that all members may be present and that the ladies who have not already joined the association will do so at this time.

Tennis Tournament.

The Quincy Tennis Club at a meeting last evening voted to open the tournament on Labor day to all players in Norfolk county. An entrance fee of $1 will be charged in the singles and fifty cents each in the doubles. All entries must be made to Mr. W. I. Dewson, 49 South street, Boston, on or before Aug. 30.

A Nuisance.

A steam whistle in a civilized community is, to some extent, a nuisance, and the one on Quincy avenue seems to be more so than usual. If little common sense or good judgment was used, we think much of the disagreeable noise might be avoided. If it is kept up to annoy one or two neighbors it should be stopped, as it is an injury to the whole neighborhood.

Beach Lots at Auction.

Do not forget the large sale of seashore lots tomorrow. They are the best to be found anywhere in this vicinity, and the prices they have been sold at are ridiculously low. If you do not want a beach house yourself, there never was a better chance for speculation; and also to get a good clam bake.

Catholic Picnic.

The picnic of the Catholic Parishes of Quincy is being held today at Lovell's Grove, North Weymouth. Large crowds of people are going and are being conveyed by Quincy and Boston Electric Railway. Cars are running half hourly from West Quincy and Atlantic, and as soon as they arrive in the square are forwarded to the grove. All kinds of sports will be held including a base ball game between the St. Johns and Atlantics for a purse of $25.

Fashionable entertainments have been enormously extravagant in London this season. Several have cost between $30,000 and $40,000. The flowers for bachelor party cost $5000.

Instead of increasing the weight of locomotives to secure better traction, efforts are being made to use the electric current, as experiment has demonstrated that the passage of a current through the driving-wheels increases the tractisn far beyond what additional weight accomplishes.

A pair of shoes for a Georgia negro weighed 4 pounds 5 ounces. They numbered 15.

BORN.

DYER—In Quincy Point, Aug. 20, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Dyer.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—NELSON—In Quincy, Aug 16, by George L. Gill, Esq., Mr. Charles Johnson to Miss Anna Nelson both of Quincy.

ABBOTT—DAVIS. In Weymouth, Aug. 20th, at the residence of E. F. Sterling, Esq., by Rev. B. F. Eaton, assisted by Rev. James Reed of Boston, Mr. Ora S. Abbott to Miss Harriet E. Davis, both of Londonderry, Vt.

DIED.

SAWYER—In West Quincy, Aug 20, G. Harvey, son of Mr. George M. and Mrs. Annie E. Sawyer aged 4 months and 25 days.

CAVEN—In South Quincy, Aug 20, Alexander son of Mrs. Jane and the late Alexander Caven aged 1 month.

WALLS—In South Quincy, Aug 20, James C. son of Mr. Michael J. and Mrs. Jesse Walls aged 2 months and 14 days.

THE WILKESBARRE CYCLONE.

Four Hundred Buildings Wrecked—Damage Over $1,000,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 21.—John Seibel, who was injured at Stegmaier's brewery during the storm, died last evening. The Record places the number of buildings wrecked at 400. They are damaged to amounts ranging from $100 to $20,000. The total loss is estimated at over $1,000,000.

When the storm swept up toward Scott street a party of boys were on that thoroughfare watching its approach. Among them were Eddy Schmidt, aged 7; George Frye, 13; and Frank and Alexander Macolowitz, aged 9 and 12 years. Terrified at the appearance of the approaching cyclone Frye shouted "Run, run!" All obeyed the warning but Schmidt. The others were tossed about and buffeted by flying debris, but managed to reach home. Young Schmidt did not return, and his father found the boy's body lying in a shallow pond of water, 500 feet from where the storm caught him. His skull was crushed by a heavy timber. Young Fry was seriously injured and is not expected to recover. The Macolowitz boys were less seriously hurt. Berlin E. Vandermark, one of the injured, died yesterday. The thirteen men who were injured at the Hazard works are all doing well. Edward Buell, aged 13 years, of Bunker Hill, above Luzerneborough, was struck by lightning during the storm and instantly killed. A son of Undertaker B. W. Brickell of Dallas, was crushed to death at Harveyville by the falling of a barn. Isiah Nowsbigel, a prominent builder here, who was injured by flying timbers, died yesterday.

WITHOUT LIGHT.

Trouble with Edison Incandescents Discommodes Bostonians.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Newspaper offices, hotels, drug stores and restaurants down town, supplied with the incandescent electric light by the Edison company, were seriously inconvenienced last night by the sudden extinguishment of their lamps about midnight. Investigation showed that a manhole cover of the conduit system had been blown off at the corner of Hanover and Court streets, and the insulation and connection of the wires centering at the manhole completely burned away. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but its destructive effect was apparent by the breaking of the inner cover into several pieces.

The outer cover was blown into the air a few feet, and landed on the crosswalk close by. No one was injured, though had the explosion occurred earlier in the evening some one must have been hurt. Blue flames followed the explosion, and people gave the place a wide berth for a few minutes. The burning of the connection at the manhole short circuited the current and necessitated the shutting of it off until repairs could be made. Men were at once set to work repairing the damaged wires, and the company expects that the lights will be running again to-day.

TRUE, DESPITE DENIALS.

The Dominion Cartridge Company Enjoined by Uncle Sam.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—In press dispatches of Monday it was stated that a Montreal correspondent had seen a letter from the treasury department at Washington recommending an American transportation company not to accept a consignment of cartridges from Canada for Mexico, as it was intended to discontinue to Canada those bonding privileges she had hitherto enjoyed and such as would be continued to other countries. The information not finding confirmation in other quarters, it was denied.

Thomas Brainerd, the president of the company in question, now admits the facts are as stated and says: "Some time ago the treasury department at Washington wrote to the transportation company to whom we had applied for rates that they could not grant the bonding privileges enjoyed by European goods over the route to goods coming from Canada. This decision was sent to us. It was recently shown to the minister of customs, and is the basis for the published statements."

STRUGGLING FOR LIFE.

Panic Among Passengers Aboard Chicago Grip Trains—One Fatality.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A panic occurred last night among the passengers on two grip trains in the tunnel under the river at La Salle street. The panic was the result of the sudden stoppage of the machinery, with a collision between trains on the grade apparently inevitable, owing to the failure of the brakes on one of the trains. The passengers began a struggle to escape from the tunnel. Every one fought for himself; women and children were trampled upon, and screams, groans and curses were heard on every side. Mrs. Julius Winter was fatally crushed.

The excitement was over in a few moments, no collision occurring, and the other passengers escaped with bruises and a hard shaking up.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrated by a Social Family Gathering at Cape May Point.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 21.—The president arrived here yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee and Baby McKee were waiting for him. The president affectionately embraced his wife and gave her a hearty kiss. The whole party then entered the presidential car, which was detached from the train and shunted to the tracks of the Cape May and Delaware Bay railroad and was soon speeding over the meadows toward Cape May Point. Here the party alighted and were driven to the presidential cottage. It being the anniversary of the president's 57th birthday, a quiet family celebration of the event took place at the cottage last evening.

A Brave Officer.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 21.—Officer Phil Harrington made his second rescue within ten days last night. An unknown woman attempted to cross the track in front of an approaching train, when Harrington jumped across the track, catching the woman as he went. The train hit Harrington as they landed on the opposite side. Last week he rescued a boy who was drowning at Oak Bluff, Cottage City.

Colored Odd Fellows Celebrate.

WORCESTER, Aug. 21.—The Grand United Order of Colored Odd Fellows of the east held their annual demonstration here. There was a procession, followed by a banquet at Horticultural hall. A convention was held, and it was voted to hold the next demonstration at New London. The day closed with a grand ball at Horticultural hall, this being preceded by an oration.

The Sultan's Revenge.

TANGIER, Aug. 21.—The Sultan of Morocco has secretly vanquished the rebels at Zemmour, beheading eighty of them.

MINERVA GETS THE CUP

In the Forty-Foot Sail-Off—Saladin Wins in the "Thirty" Class.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—It was 11:15 yesterday when the whistle blew for the start of the sail-off race of the midsummer series of the Corinthian Yacht club. The Minerva and Ventura were the "forties" which had each won a leg in the cup, and the Saladin and Shark of the thirty-footers were also tied. When the whistle blew, the Minerva, right on the line, bore away and started on what was supposed to be a run ten miles south-southeast to leeward. The Ventura followed her half a minute later, but was quicker in getting her spinnaker set, and began to gain on her black rival. She finally succeeded in getting her wind, and before they had run off two miles was alongside.

The thirties started five minutes after the larger boats. The Saladin got a fine start, while the Shark was handicapped about two minutes. Spinnakers were quickly set on these boats and all stood out to sea. About five miles off shore the boats ran out of the good northwesterly breeze they had started with, the wind fell flat, and as faint puffs began to come from the eastward the spinnakers were taken down and the boats headed southeast, close hauled on the port tack.

The Minerva succeeded in shaking off the Ventura, and the Saladin was outsailing the Shark all the time. As the wind hauled to the southward about 2 p. m. the boats were headed off from the mark, which was then about three miles to windward. The Minerva then had a fine windward position, and the Saladin had a long lead over the Shark. Several tacks were made out to the eastward as the breeze began to freshen.

It had been barely a breeze at all until about 3 p. m. Then the boats were nearing the mark, and at 3:39:30 the Minerva rounded, followed by the Ventura at 3:58:42. The Saladin was very near the Ventura, rounding at 4:01:13, and the Shark was some distance astern, being timed at 4:18:42. Again spinnakers were set, and the boats came home quite fast before the fair southeasterly breeze. The Minerva, during those twenty-five minutes before the Ventura rounded, was running home quite fast and lengthened out her lead considerable.

After the boats had run half way home the wind hauled more to the eastward and spinnakers were taken in and booms jibed over to port. The Minerva finished far ahead of Ventura, while Saladin also poked in just ahead. The latter held to her spinnaker until almost in to Marblehead Rock, but in order to keep it full ran off out of her course. Then, taking it in and jibing over, she ran for the line and finished, while the Shark was a mile and a half off shore. The Minerva wins the $300 Hemenway-Thayer cup for forty-footers and Saladin gets the $125 Corinthian cup for thirties.

POLITICAL NOMIMATIONS.

Platforms of Iowa Republicans and North Carolina Democrats.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21.—The state Democratic convention nominated a judicial ticket and adjourned. Chief Justice Merriman and Justice Clark were nominated by acclamation, and the nine superior court judges were unanimously indorsed for re-election. Senator Vance was cordially recommended to the legislature for re-election to the United States senate. The resolutions favor the free coinage of silver, increased currency, the repeal of the internal revenue system; the abolition of national banks, financial reform and relief from the existing agricultural depression, and denounce the McKinley and Lodge bills.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—The Republican state convention renominated Governor Hoard, and nominated Joseph B. Treat for lieutenant governor. The platform approves the course of the Republican senators and representatives in congress, favors protection, declares its confidence in the national administration, and protests against the violent and fraudulent schemes of the Democratic party to suppress the Republican votes in the southern states.

MR. QUAY'S RESOLUTION.

It is Laid Before the Senate—Mr. Hoar is Ready to Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Quay's resolution, fixing the time for voting on the tariff bill and designating the other legislative business to be taken up at this session was laid before the senate.

Mr. Hoar demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to the resolution, and then offered as a substitute for Mr. Quay's resolution his own proposition making it in order "when any bill or resolution shall have been under reconsideration for a reasonable time" for any senator to demand that debate thereon be closed. He also moved to amend Mr. Quays' resolution by adding to it a provision to include in the business to be taken up, the federal election bill, and to have the vote on it taken on Sept. 4.

Mr. Quay gave notice that at the proper time he would demand a division of the question, meaning that he would ask separate votes on his own resolution and on Mr. Hoar's amendment. Mr. Hoar then addressed the senate at great length in advocacy of his amendments.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 20.

The New York stock market opened well enough. First prices were considerably higher than closing quotations yesterday. Boston trading was dull and featureless. New York appeared to supply a good part of the buying orders, which is not saying much.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41½	Nor Pac. pref	80¾
Central Pacific	32	Oregon Navi	99½
Chi & Northwest	108½	Oregon Trans	45¾
Del Lack & West	144	Pacific Mail	49⅞
Del & Hudson	160	Reading	46⅞
Illinois Central	111	Texas Pacific	19⅞
Lake Shore	106⅞	Union Pacific	59⅞
Missouri Pacific	70⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	12
N. J. Central	121¼	do pref	28
N. Y. Central	106¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	36⅜
Northern Pacific	33⅛	Western Union	83⅜

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8	Fitchburg pref	148
Fremn's Bay Land	6	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28⅜	Mexican Central	22⅝
Atchison	41⅝	N Y & N E	47⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	175	Old Colony	167
Boston & Maine	206	Union Pacific	59⅜
Boston & Prov	255	Wisconsin Central	25
Chicago, B & Q	101⅛	American Bell Tel	....
Central Mass	20⅛	New England Tel	50½
do pref	42½	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	171	Mexican Tel	85

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—FLOUR—Stronger; city mills $5 10 to 5 35; city mills patents 5 65 to 5 80; winter wheat, low grades, 3 35 to 4 00; fair to fancy, 4 10 to 5 30; do patents $4 90 to 6 00; Minnesota clear 4 60 to 5 25; do straights 4 75 to 5 70.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red $1 08⅝ to 1 08¾ elevator; No 3 red $1 04.

CORN—Lower; No 2, 55⅝c elevator; steamer mixed 55½ to 55⅝c.

OATS—Dull; No 3, 43c; mixed western 43 to 46c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20¼c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined steady; granulated 6 3-16c, cubes 5⅞c.

BUTTER—Firmer; state dairy 12 to 18c.

Exhibition Bathers.

The number of exhibition bathers who hang their clothes on a hickory limb, but don't go near the water, is daily on the increase, and during a walk along the beach at Atlantic City one can readily pick out hundreds of young girls and even mature dames arrayed in the most attractive and costly bathing robes who don't even wet their dainty feet in the surf, but prefer to gayly trip in groups along the strand or gracefully recline on the warm sands.

They, as a rule, wear collars and cuffs, jaunty little caps, neat slippers, and are invariably tight laced. They are as careful of details in donning this beach costume as if they were dressing for a ball, and certainly appear far more captivating. These fair and frolicsome visitors are known as exhibition bathers, but they don't bathe.

A new fad among this particular class is to go carriage riding in their brief attire, and it is a familiar sight on the avenues daily to see a bevy of pretty girls clad in handsome surf costumes urging along a weary beach steed, and evidently enjoying the diversion.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Names That Overcame a Hotel Clerk.

Among the many thousands of proper names annually written, more or less legibly—usually less—upon the register of a hotel like the Grand Pacific, pretty much every known combination of letters is found. Hotel clerks become hardened, and greet Mr. Buck and Mr. Cluck and Mr. Duck with equal affability. But Paul Gores, of the Grand Pacific, ran up against a combination the other day that laid him out.

The two Japanese produce and sto exchange commissioners who are sto ping there walked up to the desk an asked if any one had called on the during their brief absence. They ha registered before Gores came on duty and he did not know them.

"Let's see; what's the name?" he asked briskly.

"Oh, go way," said one.

"Oh, no," remarked the other.

Gores was dazed until he discovered that the gentlemen's names were Ogowa and Ono.—Chicago Tribune.

Electric Cars in Brooklyn.

One of the features of Brooklyn life among people to whom the expenditure of small sums is a matter of jealous interest is a trip on the new electric car which has been put on a road that runs to Fort Hamilton. There is an odd mixture of heavy browed scientific men and picnic parties on the car during the morning runs. The scientific men talk electricity until the air is blue, and the excursionists eat peanuts and wonder what makes the car go. Not infrequently crowds of heavy financiers from New York are to be found swooping up and down on the car, observing its work with beetled brows. One of the engineers, in speaking of it the other day, said that he had been questioned so much about electricity that he had come to the conclusion that very few people knew anything about it.—New York Sun.

A Mastodon's Bone Found.

A big bone was unearthed by workmen in excavating for the east channel span of the new bridge being constructed by the Wheeling Bridge company. The bone was found thoroughly imbedded in blue clay at the bottom of the excavation fifteen feet deep and fully eight feet below the depth of the river. The excavation is but a short distance from the river, and is soil that had probably been undisturbed for ages. The piece of bone, which is apparently not complete by some two or three feet in length, is fully 25 inches in diameter at its greatest bulk, a foot through at the more narrow parts and about 2½ feet long.—Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.

Why Burmah Was Taken.

An extraordinary case is now pending at Mandalay. Two foresters seek to bring a pauper suit to revive, for their own benefit and that of other foresters, a judgment of the Hlootdaw or council of Burmese ministers, pronounced in 1885, fining the Bombay and Burmah Trading corporation nearly two million and a half of rupees for the benefit of the king. The government of India considered the action of the Hlootdaw such a gross violation of justice that it was the immediate cause of the invasion and annexation of upper Burmah.—Cor. London Times.

From the German.

Visitor (to mine host)—You seem to have the blues.

Host—Yes, and I've got good reason for it. You know the old ruin on the hill back of the hotel is haunted, and lots of tourists put up here at this hotel just to see the ghost. Now what does the specter do but strike me for an increase of wages, and I'm already giving more than he could earn anywhere else.—Texas Siftings.

A Freak of Nature.

A young lady walking along a mountain path near Altoona, Pa., observed a wild blackberry bush with a large bunch of cockle burrs growing upon one of its branches. The burrs were healthy and perfect in every particular, as was also the branch of the bush to which they were attached. Here is an opening for some scientific figuring.—St. Louis Republic.

Unkind.

Miss Summit—Did you have a good time at Long Branch?

Dashaway—Exceedingly. Indeed, I had a hard time to get away.

Miss Summit—No baggage, I presume?—Clothier and Furnisher.

Righteous Indignation.

First Mosquito—Why did you bite that fellow so wickedly a moment ago?

Second Mosquito—He just sprung that chestnut about blue blood in the mosquito's veins.—Munsey's Weekly.

It is reported that a telephone line is about to be constructed between Reikjavik and Hanefiord, Iceland. It will be the most northerly one in the world.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 112. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ANOTHER

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

SEASHORE LOTS

— AT —

Houghs Neck,

QUINCY, MASS.,

Friday AND Saturday,

AUG. 22d & 23d, 1890,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Free Clambake Each Day at 1 o'clock P. M.

Free Tickets on Electric Railroad from Quincy to Houghs Neck.

The Land Company has had so many urgent requests since the auction sale in July to have another sale this Summer, that it has finally consented to do so. There were more than

One Hundred Lots Sold

at the last auction sale, many of them at less than their actual cost to the Company, but subsequent events have justified the Land Company in taking the course it did in selling at auction a certain number of its lots at the best price they would bring, without reserve of any kind, as the Company has sold at private sale over

THIRTY LOTS

since the auction at prices greatly in advance of the auction sale prices, and as there are already over **half a dozen houses** in process of construction on the property.

The Land Company gets its return in this way for the sacrifices and expenses it incurs in having the auction sales.

Many lots bought by individuals at the last auction sale, less than one month ago, have been resold by them at an **anvance of from ten to fifty per cent. These are facts which can easily be verified.** This will undoubtedly be the

Last Auction Sale

the Land Company will ever have, as it will be able to sell the balance of its lots to better advantage and less expensively at private sale now that the property has been fully advertised.

No one will question the fairness of the last auction sale or say that the lots were not sold to the **highest bidder and without reserve.**

This auction sale will be conducted in the same fair manner.

Terms of sale will be the same as at the auction sale in July, and are most liberal.

Purchase price may be paid either in cash, or one-fourth cash and three-fourths mortgage, or monthly payments in sums not less than $5 each.

A deposit of $10 will be required on each lot at time and place of sale.

Terms will be more fully stated at time of sale.

For tickets and information inquire by letter or in person of:

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston;
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO., Auctioneers, 244 Washington Street, Boston:
BRYANT N. ADAMS, Auctioneer Quincy;
FLETCHER & SCOTT, Post Office Block, Brockton;
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy and 83 Devonshire Street, Boston;
J. H. BURDAKIN, Dedham, and at the office of this paper.

Quincy, Aug. 15. d7t,p2w

LOST.

ON the road to Houghs Neck, a small Package of no value to anyone but A. D. S. Bell, 52 Commercial street, Boston. If the person who found the same will return it to me I will reward him for it.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Supt. Manet Street Railway.
Quincy, Aug. 18. tf

FOUND.

FOUND.—A purse containing a small sum of money on the Manet Street Railway, on Sunday evening. The owner cun have the same by applying at the LEDGER Office. Aug. 22

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—A tenement and stable on Hancock street, within three minutes' walk of Atlantic station. For particulars inquire of C. DREW, at Post Office, Atlantic. Aug. 19—5t Aug. 23—1w

TO LET.—Furnished house and stable at Germantown for balance of season. For terms, &c., apply to FRANK F. CRANE, No. 4 Chestnut street. Aug. 14. 6t

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION

At 15 Penn St., South Quincy.

WILL be sold at public auction, at 15 Penn street, on **FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1890,** at 2 o'clock P. M., all the Furniture in the house, which has been used by Mr. Hart Mellow, consisting of:

One Chamber Set, 1 Range, 1 Carpet Lounge, Kitchen Tables, Extension Tables, Carpets, Rocking Chairs, Fancy Chairs, 1 Baby Carriage, 1 Cradle, Oil Cloth, Wash Tubs, Lamps, Saw and Axe, Mattresses and Spring, 1 Feather Bed, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale positive Friday, Aug. 22d, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 19—3t

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

SOCIETY STAKES NOS. 5, 6, 7 & 8 CLOSE AUG. 15

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

MR. FENLEY ARRIVES

"Papa, Papa! I Am So Glad You've Come."

BODIES SENT TO LOUISVILLE.

No More Deaths Reported Since Wednesday Night—Many of the Cases, However, Continue Critical and Some at Least Cannot Survive.

Mr. Oscar Fenley and his brother, Mr. William C. Fenley of Louisville, Ky., reached this city yesterday between four and five in the afternoon. The former is the largest loser by the recent disaster, and the sympathy of the whole city is with him in the loss of his wife, two of his three children, his mother, his sister, and his niece. Mr. William Fenley is the father of Miss Susan Fenley and brother of Mrs. Abbott, and the elderly Mrs Fenley was, of course, his mother.

Relatives of the family who arrived in the city Wednesday morning perfected the arrangements for the reception of the above gentlemen. In the chapel of the Congregational church the caskets containing the six bodies had been placed, and it was here that the Messrs. Fenley first went. They were permitted to gaze upon but one; the little two-year-old daughter, Alice, it being the only body of the six whose features remained in death as they were in life.

The bedside of little Elizabeth, six years old, at the residence of Mrs. Carr on Adams street was next visited. It was a touching scene when the little sufferer recognized the father and murmured: "Papa, papa! I am so glad you've come." He tenderly bent over the bedside and kissed her. In her now his whole hopes centre, and it is his intention to remain with her.

Mr. William Fenley is with his brother-in-law, Capt. Abbott, at the City Hospital. He was undecided last night whether to return to his wife with the body of his daughter Susan or remain, but finally decided on the latter course.

Between six and seven Thursday evening the six bodies were removed from the chapel to the depot and left by the 7.10 train for Boston, and from there they will be taken in charge of the Adams express company to Louisville, Ky.

The bodies of Mrs. Alcott Allen and Miss Bessie Allen were this morning sent to Hartford, Conn. The only body remaining in the city is that of Mr. E. C. Bailey.

THE INJURED.

No Deaths Since Wednesday Night—Most of the Patients Holding Their Own.

Taken collectively the condition of the injured who remain in this city is more encouraging today.

Miss Ruth Blackburn has been removed from the hospital to the residence of Mr. Theophilus King, where her father and mother are stopping. She has nearly recovered.

Judge I. W. Edwards was able Thursday to take a ride, and meet Mr. Fenley on his arrival, and today is up and about the hospital.

Capt. Abbott passed a very restless night, but is comfortable this morning.

Mrs. Snow is improving.

Mrs. Haile is comfortable.

Miss McAllister is no worse.

Mrs. Henry Welch passed a comfortable night, and is seemingly better.

Master Welch slept well, but ia restless today.

Mrs. Tower is doing very well.

Mrs. E. C. Bailey passed a very comfortable night. She was told this morning of the death of her husband, and she stood it bravely.

Mrs. T. D. Addison is quite comfortable and holding her own.

Mr. Joseph C. Brown suffers considerable, but his case is not critical.

Mrs. J. S. Needham of Lawrence is about the same, and is a great sufferer.

The Attending Doctors.

Each of the three attending doctors at the Quincy hospital now has four of the injured under his care, as follows:

Dr. Welch—Mrs. E. C. Bailey, Master Henry Welch, Mrs. Martha Hail, Judge I. W. Edwards.

Dr. Rice—Mrs. T. D. Addison, Mrs. George M. Snow, Mrs. Andrew Tower, Miss Jessie McAllister.

Dr. Gilbert—Captain W. R. Abbott, Mrs. J. S. Needham, Mrs. Henry Welch, Joseph C. Brown.

At Mrs. Lane's.

The three patients at Mrs. Lane's, on Goffe street, Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Dimmick and Mrs. M. E. Chase are all more comfortable, and there is some hope.

At Mrs. Carr's.

Little Elizabeth Fenley is brighter today, and the colored nurse continues to improve.

In Brockton.

Mr. Silas H. Gardner of Brockton is injured much more seriously than at first supposed. An examination shows his spinal column to be badly injured and he received other internal injuries.

CATHOLIC PICNIC.

About 1600 in Attendance—The result of the Sports.

The annual picnic of the Catholic churches was held at Lovell's grove Thursday. It was a beautiful day and about 1600 persons attended. Dancing was enjoyed all day in the hall.

In the ball game between the St. Johns and Atlantics for the purse of $25, the pitcher of the Atlantics injured his hand very badly and they offered to forfeit the game. The St Johns then gave them their pitcher king, and both sides agreed to play an exhibition game, which resulted in a score of 11 to 8 in favor of the Atlantics.

The sports were as follows:

Three standing jumps, W. Mullane first, J. Farrell second.

Standing jump, W. Mullaue first, J. Farrell second.

Hop, step and jump, J. Farrell first, W. Mullane second.

150 yards race, J. Farrell first, W. Mullane second.

The prize for the jig and reel dance was won by Patrick Barry.

Prompt Action.

Mr. John O. Holden was probably the first resident to reach the scene of the recent accident. Having a clear head and good judgment, he took decisive steps to aid the unfortunate ones.

At the time of the accident he was walking on Adams street, only a few rods from the scene when he heard the danger whistles from the locomotive of the express train. He hastened through the premises of Mr. Charles A. Howland (directly in the rear of which the accident took place), and on climbing the fence which bordered the track saw what had happened. He at once ran back to Mr. Howland's house and gave the most effective alarm possible under the circumstances by "ringing up" the central telephone office, and after briefly informing the operators there of what had happened, requesting them to call every physician in the city to the scene without delay. Directly after having done this, Mr. Holden chanced to see Dr. J. H. Gilbert driving by in his buggy. The latter quickly joined Mr. Holden, and together they started for the scene of suffering. A section of the fence separating Mr. Howland's estate from the railroad was quickly taken down, and when the first injured person was brought up from the ruins and laid under a tree, Dr. Gilbert was ready to give professional aid.

The Brockton Enterprise has the following: Relic hunters were numerous at Quincy Tuesday and immediatly after the dead bodies had been removed from the debris they swarmed around the worst fated car and tore off portions of wood and ironwork to treasure as mementoes. One of them did a most ghastly thing which brought upon his unmindful head much criticism on the part of the others. Stooping down he picked up a small piece of bone to which hung a few shreds of flesh torn from the arm of some hapless victim, and placing the same in his pocket he walked away.

A. O. H. Picnic Saturday.

Division 6, A. O. H., of Weymouth will hold a picnic at Lovell's grove on Saturday. They will come by train to Quincy and thence by electric cars. Sports with prizes have been arranged and will be as follows:

Tug of war,—Weymouth and Braintree; boys' tug of war; sack race; potato race; standing long jump; three standing jumps; fifty-yard dash for ladies; pair-oared Whitehall boat race for members only; pair-oared Whitehall boat race open to all; ball game, between Crescents and A. O. H.'s. There will be dancing.

Shipping at Quincy Point.

Arrived Aug. 13, sch. M. L. Crockett, Capt. Quinn from Bangor, Me., with 69,000 feet of lumber for Benj. Johnson.

Aug. 13, sch. F. G. Rich, Capt. Paine from New York with 147 tons coal for C. Patch & Son.

Aug. 14, sch. Eddie Davidson, Capt. Snow from New York with 117 tons coal for Patch & Son.

Aug. 18, sch. Willie Higgins, Capt. Higgins from New York with 125 tons coal for C. Patch & Son.

Aug. 20, sch. Charleston, Capt. Erskins from Bangor with 80,000 feet of lumber for Benj. Johnson.

Aug. 21, sch. F. C. Yarnall, Capt. Scott from Philadelphia with 800 tons of coal for C. Patch & Son.

The Point Bridge.

The bridge between North Weymouth and Quincy is in a bad condition. The whole surface is in a hilly and uneven state, and many of the planks are raised two inches above the rest. Some of these swing upon centres, and there is always danger of a horse stumbling and falling in consequence.

It seems that, as a bridge will always be needed in this place, a good one, that will stand the test of time and will not lay the town liable every time a crossing is affected, should be erected.—*Weymouth Citizen.*

In Bradford county, Florida, is a hollow stump from which comes a noise similar to that of a boiling kettle.

The City Hospital of Quincy.

Since the terrible disaster of Tuesday last, which brought suffering and death to so many human beings, there has been special cause to bless the public spirited citizen of Quincy whose forethought and generosity made it possible for the city to have within its limits the noble institution which has been of such invaluable service in this great time of need.

Notwithstanding the urgent demand for a hospital for the relief of our own unfortunates, and the good that has already been done in the short time it has been opened, it seems almost providential that in event of this great catastrophe there should be such a place thoroughly equipped and ready for the reception of the injured and maimed.

From the hour when the accident occurred to the present time, the skilful and kind hearted physicians of the city, without exception, have freely given their services, and rendered all the aid within human power to alleviate the distress of their suffering fellow creatures, and noble hearted women with a zeal and tenderness that can best be appreciated by those who have been the recipients of their loving care, have watched patiently and anxiously by the bedsides of the sufferers doing all that could be done and yet wishing they might do more.

Numbers of our citizens who were conscious that we had such an institution in our midst as the City Hospital but who otherwise have not given it much thought, have awakened to the fact that in this trying hour it has proved an incalculable blessing, and stands ready to assist in a substantial way. This is a good time to do it when the best impulses of the heart are aroused, and when the direct benefits can be so plainly seen.

The needs of the hospital for its successful maintenance are great; the appropriation made by the city government and the income from the fund already contributed, are insufficient to carry on the work in the manner in which it has commenced.

The citizens must help to bear the burden, and if all would assist, the amount required from each would be trifling.

The Hospital Aid Association, an organization connected with the hospital, and which is *not* limited to ladies, as has been erronously supposed by many, asks your assistance.

Its plan is to take into membership all who can be induced to join at an expense of $1.00 per year.

There are 5000 persons in Quincy, who could easily spare a dollar every year, and the income derived from that source would support the hospital with ample funds to work on.

Those who are already members and who have omitted to pay their dues for the present year, are reminded that the regular monthly meeting will be held at City hall, on the last Thursday of this month (the 28th) as per notice in this week's Patriot, and an opportunity will be given them to make their payments.

Let every member of the association form himself or herself into a committee of one, without waiting for official orders, and with no more formality than simply presenting the case in the best light possible, and induce their friends and neighbors to join with them and help the good cause along. W. E. S.

Manet Street Railway.

The Manet Street Railway Company have petitioned for authority to increase the capital stock $15,000,—150 shares at $100 each,—as will be seen by an advertisement in the PATRIOT.

The travel on this street line from the start has been immense, and the company have found itself unable to attend to its patrons as it would have liked to. They have been short of cars and other conveniences that were much needed to carry, in a first rate style, the crowds that were anxious to enjoy a ride to the beach.

Ths directors do not intend to he found napping another season, and therefore have started early to secure the right to increase their capital stock, so that they can have built a lot of new cars, turnouts, and in fact to put the road in a first class condition; so that the public can enjoy a ride to the beach in a safe, comfortable and pleasant condition—without being packed in like sardines.

It will be undoubtedly, the best paying road in the city, and the cars will be obliged to be run every fifteen minutes during a portion of the day at least, to give the convenience our citizens will demand. The price charged—ten cents—is high, and in return our people will want and expect good accommodations, and should and must have it. The company sees this plainly, and are accordingly making a move already to meet the demand.

As the cars are to be run to the beach only a few months in each season, there is not time now to make the necessary changes this year, but we have every confidence that great satisfaction will be given next summer. So great will be the returns, that it would not be a surprise if the company could afford to reduce the price to five cents a trip. But it will matter but little, whether they do or not, if they will see that their patrons have first class accommodations. That the people will insist upon, or there will be growling.

A Frenchman has invented portable tablets, by nibbling at which one may sustain life indefinitely without the use of any other food. They ought to be useful to African travellers.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

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TELEPHONE 54-3.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

It is not surprising that there are attempts to shirk the responsibility of the railroad disaster of Tuesday. The investigations establishes beyond a doubt that it was a track jack in position between the rails which caused the derailment.

Michael Hartney of this city was handling the jack. He admits putting it in before the express came along, to standing by it on the look out for trains, and says he attempted to get it out when he saw the ill fated train approach, but could not and jumped for his life. He was not warned he says as he should have been that a train was due.

Joseph F. Welch, the section foreman, says he was at the place assisting Mr. Bryant to surface the track. It was not customary to send out flagmen but to keep a sharp lookout. The jack was placed between the cross over and it was under the main track rail, with handle across the track, and could have been taken out easily. He knew the express was overdue but did not warn the men and the first thing he knew it was upon them, and all jumped for their lives. Thinks the tamping was completed a minute before train came, and he had said "all right" and the jack should have been taken out.

George M. Bryant of Crescent avenue, foreman of the "floating gang," says he and his gang were working on the outward track and had nothing to do with Mr. Welch on the inward. He testified to the use of the jacks.

The important parts of the investigation are given in our news columns.

The accident at Quincy Tuesday, called for the quick application of remedies for the injured people, and the necessity of having stimulants at once occurred to everybody. Men at once rushed to Quincy and sought for liquors at various drug stores, and it is claimed that at some of the stores it was difficult or impossible to obtain the needed stimulants. Whether the druggists refused to sell liquor when they had it or not, the fact remains that the necessity at such time of compelling men to break the law from philanthropic motives ought not to exist. It would be quite on a par with the misguided zeal of some people to use the occasion as one of the pegs upon which to hang a case at some future time against some unlicensed druggist who sold liquors to alleviate the sufferings of the boiled and broken beings so strongly in need of the strong liquids.—Brockton Enterprise.

An interview published in the Brockton Enterprise says: "Too much praise cannot be given to the women of Quincy, who seemed to grasp the situation at once upon their arrival upon the scene and with rare presence of mind hurried back up town and returned in a few moments with medicines and bandages for the wounded. Finely dressed ladies, with their handsome dress skirts pinned up, ministered to the wants of the sufferers, and one girl I shall never forget. Just as we arrived a young lady driving a spirited horse in a phaeton carriage came down the road at a break-neck speed; she wheeled suddenly upon reaching the scene, and grasping the situation at once laid the whip on the horse and was soon back again with a carriage full of liniment and bandages, and this she repeated a number of times, and under the doctor's direction did most valuable service. The majority of the through passengers on that train seemed to be of the better class."

FUNNY DOINGS AT BOSTON.

Procedure for the Naturalization of Aliens Claimed to Be a Fraud Upon the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The sub-committee of the house judiciary committee, which recently visited Boston to investigate the methods and offices of the clerks of the United States courts, has returned. Speaking of their work in Boston, Thompson of Ohio, the Republican member of the sub-committee, said:

In our investigation at Boston we found about the same condition of affairs that prevails in Alabama and elsewhere. The only new thing developed was the peculiar methods of naturalizing aliens. All applications for naturalization substantially are made to the United States courts. In one year, it was in 1888 I think, some 6000 aliens were naturalized in the United States courts in Boston, and only seven were naturalized in the courts of Suffolk county.

The applications for naturalization are heard and decided by the clerks, acting under what they call "general authority from the judge." Judge Nelson of the district court was on the stand, and admitted this to be the practice. He also admitted that it was possible for any dishonest alien to impose on either the clerk or the judge, and that there was practically no protection against fraud; that any alien could come in, and by making the usual affidavit be admitted to citizenship whether entitled thereto or not. No rules have been adopted by the United States courts at Boston to prevent fraud in these applications.

Judge Nelson seemed to think that the hearing of these applications would be a great burden to the court, and therefore delegated his powers to the clerk and his deputies, with whom it is merely a matter of fees. The clerk of the circuit court admitted an increase of $3000 a year from these fees, and it is asserted by outsiders that the fees amounted to a far larger sum. He does not account to the government for these fees, but charges the government for the blanks he uses.

The government does not derive 1 cent from the blanks he uses, but is compelled to furnish them free of charge. Judge Nelson, when pressed to give his authority for the delegation of his powers to the clerk and his deputies, refused to answer. He said it was a question of law, and that he was not there to answer questions of law.

The procedure for the naturalization of aliens at Boston is fraud upon the government, and is a mere farce, except as it is a money-making business for the clerks. In that respect it is a real and substantial thing.

BIG CALL FOR BONDS.

An Important Notice Issued from the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Assistant Secretary Nettleton was in telegraphic communication with Secretary Windom, who is at Williamstown, Mass., in regard to the best method of relieving the present financial stringency, and as a result issued the following circular last evening:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1890.

In pursuance of the authority contained in sections 3694 and 3699 of the revised statutes of the United States, public notice is hereby given that at any time before Sept. 1, 1890, the secretary of the treasury will receive at the treasury department in the city of Washington, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and will redeem at par at 4 1-2 percent, bonds of the acts of July 14, and 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, to an amount not exceeding $20,000,000; and on or immediately after Sept. 1, 1890, will prepay to the owners of the bonds so received all the interest on said bonds to and including Aug. 21, 1891, without rebate of interest. The circular of Aug. 19, 1890, is hereby rescinded.

WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

It is explained at the treasury department that the slight delay in making prepayment of interest on the twenty millions of bonds is made necessary by the fact that the law does not permit the anticipation of more than one year's interest.

UNTIL NEXT SESSION.

Election Bill Laid Over by the Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Every Republican senator now in the city was represented at the conference held last evening at the residence of Senator McMillan on Vermont avenue, either in person or by proxy. After two hours spent in the presentation of various views, the duty of arranging an order of business to be substituted for the Quay resolution and the other pending proposition was assigned to a committee with Senator Hoar as chairman and comprising in its membership Senators Allison, Spooner and Hale. This committee, it is understood, will prepare a resolution to be offered in place of the Quay resolution. The order, it is said, is to include a vote on the tariff bill and upon certain other measures named in the Quay resolution. The election bill will go over until the next session and be the first measure considered when congress reassembles in December.

TERMS OF PEACE REJECTED.

Action of Salvador May Lead to a Renewal of Hostilities.

LA LIBERTAD, Aug. 22.—It is reported that the terms of peace presented by the diplomatic corps from Guatemala have been rejected by the Salvador goverement as not advantageous in the least to the latter country. This will complicate matters still further, and a renew of hostillties is expected.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 21.

Tight money was the cause of enforced liquidation and of sharp depression in prices throughout the list in the New York stock market. In the Boston market prices dropped in pure sympathy with Wall street.

The New York Market.

Atchison	40¾	Nor Pac. pref	79½
Central Pacific	31	Oregon Navi	99
Chi & Northwest	107⅝	Oregon Trans	48¼
Del Lack & West	142	Pacific Mail	40⅞
Del & Hudson	158	Reading	41
Illinois Central	110	Texas Pacific	18¼
Lake Shore	104½	Union Pacific	56⅝
Missouri Pacific	69	Wabash St. L. & P.	12
N. J. Central	117⅝	do pref	25
N. Y. Central	106⅜	Wheel & Lake Erie	36¼
Northern Pacific	81½	Western Union	81⅜

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	87¾
Fremn's Bay Land	6¼	Flint & Pere Mar	94
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	155
West End Land	28½	Mexican Central	25½
Atchison	41	N Y & N E	45⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	119½
Boston & Lowell	177	Old Colony	167½
Boston & Maine	206	Union Pacific	58½
Boston & Prov	260	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	100½	American Bell Tel	224
Central Mass	....	New England Tel	52
do pref	42	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	....

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21. — FLOUR — Dull; city mills $5 15 to 5 35; city mills patents 5 75 to 6 50; winter wheat, low grades, 3 35 to 4 00; do fair to fancy, 4 10 to 5 50; do patents $4 90 to 6 00; Minnesota clear 4 60 to 5 25; do straights 4 75 to 5 70.

WHEAT—Weak; No 2 red $1 07½ to 1 07⅞ elevator; No 3 red $1 03 to 1 03¼.

CORN — Dull; No 2, 54⅛ to 54⅝c elevator; steamer mixed 55¼ to 55⅛c.

OATS—Lower; No 3, 42c; mixed western 40 to 45c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined quiet; granulated 6 3-16c, cubes 5⅝c.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Powderly Issues an Address to the Public.

KNIGHTS IN NEED OF FUNDS.

Friends are Asked to Contribute to the Liberty Fund—The Road Clearing the Freight Tracks at Albany.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor reported last night that everything was very encouraging and that they were in constant communication with the strikers along the line. At Buffalo fifty new men had come out, and J. J. Holland had gone there to take charge. They had also heard that the firemen at Albany, or at least many of them, had gone out. They had instructed the district executive board to call a meeting of the district assembly at Albany next Monday. The executive board's headquarters will hereafter be in New York.

No strike has yet been ordered outside of district assembly 246. Of the future orders, Mr. Powderly could not tell. They will be very glad if the federation joins them, if not, they will go on anybow. This is the first time, said Mr. Wright, that Mr. Powderly had ever come into a strike himself. but he was flat-footed and was going to stay.

A long manifesto to the public was given out last night by Mr. Powderly. It recites the events leading and following the strike—the discharge by the railroad company without stated cause of men who had been prominent in Knights of Labor circles, the unsuccessful attempts to obtain arbitration, a just adjudication of the difficulties and the rebuff received by Mr. Powderly and his associates from the railroad officials.

The general executive board of the Knights of Labor have now decided to stand by the strikers, whether the strike was opportune or not, because the railroad management have evidently determined to destroy the organization of labor along the line of their railway. To surrender now would be unmanly and cowardly, and in the fight which has been thrust upon them the executive committee ask all Knights of Labor to come to their assistance. Aid is also asked of all members of organized labor.

Continuing, the manifesto says: The real animus of this trouble lies in the fact that our order has been struggling with the questions which concern the control of trusts, corporations and syndicates by the government of the people. The allied forces of the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance are marching on to Washington to secure legislation favorable to the whole people. They are going to secure the repeal of certain unjust laws which stand in the way of progress and which antagonize justice.

It is the hope of turning our attention away from those matters that this warfare is made on the part of the allied forces. It is to weaken us when we can do the most harm, and the country the greatest amount of good, that these annoyances are visited upon us. We are not the disorderly mob that their papers print us. The orderly and law-abiding conduct of the men on strike has won the admiration of the public, and yet the best feelings of the community have been outraged by the introduction of an armed force under command of Robert Pinkerton, a man who holds no commission from the state or nation to recruit or arm men for military duty.

In conclusion the appeal says: I would here ask that the men who are still in the the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River company whether it be not their duty as true men to stand by and support those who are striking to vindicate the common right to organize.

The general executive board will conduct this contest with all of their ability within the law and without violence. To do this we will require funds, and that at once. Public-spirited citizens who believe in fair play are asked to contribute to the "liberty fund" in aid of the striking employes of the New York Central and Hudson River railway. Send all contributions to John M. Hayes, 814 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. V. POWDERLY,

RUNNING SHORT-HANDED.

Trains Going Slow, Owing to Inefficiency of Green Switchmen.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The New York Central railroad, for the first time, yesterday ran the work train to West Albany, taking up about fifty men. At 6 o'clock it came back again with about the same number. The train usually carries 600 men. The road has succeeded in clearing up five of the West Albany freight tracks and sent three long trains of general freight and oil to New York and four west. Green switchmen at the bridge approaches have narrowly escaped causing serious injury and bad collisions. The trains run very slow on the grades near these switches. The knights have issued the following bulletin.

The outlook is extremely encouraging. The new men that the company are importing from Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other large cities under a misrepresentation of facts, are deserting in large numbers. They refuse to be made a party to our defeat. From information just received it is learned that there is a general desertion of men who have been induced by the company to come here from other states. Yesterday at Green Island yards, thirteen yardmen, one yardmaster and assistant left the service of the company after having learned the situation.

Not Expected in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Master Workman Mellen of the Massachusetts Knights of Labor, said that he had received no communication from Mr. Powderly or Mr. Lee, who have charge of the railroad strike in New York. He does not expect a strike of the railroad men in Massachusetts.

Not Afraid.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The leading officials of the Vanderbilt lines in this city say that they are not making any preparations for a strike and do not expect one.

Dr. Lorimer's Case.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Concerning Dr. Lorimer's sickness, Mrs. Lorimer says: "The reports have been somewhat exaggerated. It is true that he is very ill, but the case is not a very hopeless one in the least. His brain is simply exhausted from overwork, and he will be compelled to stop work entirely and give his mind absolute rest for a year or so. We shall start for Europe some time between Sept. 1 and Sept. 10, or possibly before, if Dr. Lorimer's health will permit."

A NEW STOCK

— OF —

Scotch & Ball Yarns

ALL DESIRABLE COLORS,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

GEORGE H. BROWN & CO.

Have desirable house lots in all parts of the City for sale on easy terms, and money loaned to build.

Also large variety of estates for sale and to let.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

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Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

JOHNSON'S

ANODYNE

LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Hints to Fishermen.

The most symmetrical pole doesn't always catch the most fish.

Always fish in muddy water. Turtles and small "catties" are sure to bite at such a time.

When fly fishing carry in your hat no less than one dozen flies. This is always an indication of being an experienced angler.

Never use a net when using a fly pole. When a bass is hooked attempt to haul him out as though he were a small sunfish. If you use a net you might possibly catch him and destroy the tale of "the big one you hooked, but which escaped."

Fish with a pole as thick as a man's arm, use a mason's cord, the largest hook manufactured and tie a ten pound weight to the end of the line. The weight makes a big "splash" when cast into the water and may attract the attention of the bass.

For good fishing always select a "slough" away from the creek, and anchor your line firmly. Fish might bite at the bait and destroy it if it were submerged in the Brandywine.

Never go "fishin'."—West Chester News.

A New Occupation.

The latest occupation open to women is that of lamp carer. I don't know if that's what the ladies who take care of lamps call themselves, but that's what they really are. There are two in the city now, or there will be two during the winter. They are "reduced gentlewomen," and each morning they visit a number of houses and clean, fill and "fix" the various fine lamps set before them. The average servant can do nothing with a lamp but spoil it; but these ladies don their aprons and rubber gloves, clean the outside and inside of the lamps, see that the wicks are in good order, fill the lamps and leave them so that even the stupidest servant cannot prevent them from burning well.

They have studied lamps, know the right kinds and sizes of wicks, know whether colza oil is needed in one kind of lamps and "starlight" in another, and altogether they take away from the owners a great deal of the care which the management of the rediscovered and much multiplied lamps brings upon them.—Chatter.

Dutch Training at Sea.

When the Prinz Frederik collided with the English ship Marpessa on June 25 the commander of a detachment of Dutch colonial forces which happened to be on board immediately ordered the assembly sounded, and the men fell in on the deck like clockwork in the face of certain loss to the ship. Their conduct was an invaluable example to the passengers and crew, for, although the entire company were then transferred to the boats with perfect quiet and dispatch, the Prinz Frederik went down as the last boat left her side. She carried with her six Dutch privates and an officer, who doubtless had been overwhelmed by the waters rushing in at the point of collision.—Chicago Herald.

The Red Cross Society.

Senator Sherman has introduced in the senate a bill to incorporate the Red Cross society, with Clara Barton, George Kennan and other well known persons as incorporators. The purpose of this society, briefly stated, is to mitigate distress in the emergencies of war and peace. This mission of humanity and charity has been amply justified on many occasions, and nowhere more notably than in the appalling calamity at Johnstown, in this state. Valuable as the Red Cross society has proven in the past as a volunteer auxiliary of the governmental departments its future in an incorporated form should show an increased measure of usefulness.—Philadelphia Record.

Killed by a Performing Leopard.

At the palace of Bangkok the other day a performing leopard was brought in for the amusement of one of the young Siamese princes. In one prince's retinue was a young girl of about 14 years of age. The leopard jumped on her breast. It was merely in play, said the animal's care taker, who begged her not to be frightened, but in another moment the leopard had seized the girl by the throat, and she died in sight of the horrified spectators, who fled in panic.—London News.

The mayor of Newport, Mont., declared some new baths open. He then withdrew, and throwing aside his robes of office reappeared before the large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in a bathing suit. Plunging into the water he swam the full length of the bath, and his example was followed by several town councilors and policemen.

A family by the name of Moore, living six miles west of Columbus, Ind., has a peculiar and distinguishing family mark running through three generations. At a reunion held recently it was learned that out of twenty-seven persons, who represented the three generations, nineteen had six toes on each foot.

Charles Fisher, the veteran actor, has retired from the stage, and has gone down to his birthplace in Suffolk, England, to end his days. He is 75 years of age. He played in "As You Like It" for the last time in London, his part being that of the aged Adam.

Do not wear a white lawn full dress tie with every day apparel unless you are a professional man, as, for instance, a college professor or clergyman, and do not mind being thought pedantic. If you do you take the chance of being thought "out" of ordinary neckwear.

One reason of Senator Plumb's great popularity in his state is that he answers every letter he receives. His mail is larger than that of any other senator, and he employs three typewriters to attend to it.

The largest catch of codfish received at Gloucester, Mass., this season has just been brought in by the schooner Mystery. It weighs 320,000 pounds.

TWO EASY VICTORIES

Spiders Whitewashed in the Game with Boston.

THE BISONS GET ONE RUN

While the Bostons Amuse Themselves by Piling up Ten—Chicago Nationals Whitewashed by Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—It was an easy victory for Boston to-day. The Spiders could do nothing with Nichols, while Beatin was hit hard enough to earn all the runs, and his wildness accounted for the rest. Zimmer played his 100th consecutive game behind the bat. Attendance 1075. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	0	0	0	3	6	1
Tucker, 1b	6	2	3	3	0	9	1	1
Sullivan, lf	3	2	3	3	0	2	0	1
Brodie, rf	5	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
Lowe, cf	5	1	1	1	1	3	0	0
McGarr, 3b	6	1	1	1	1	2	3	0
Bennett, c	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Smith, 2b	5	0	1	2	1	0	2	0
Nichols, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	8	12	13	5	26	13	3
CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Gilks, lf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
McKean, ss	4	0	1	1	0	3	5	1
Smalley, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	6	3
Davis, cf	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
Virtue, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	12	0	0
West, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Zimmer, c	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	2
Delaney, 2b	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Beatin, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	6	6	0	27	17	7

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston 2 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 —8

Earned runs—Boston 4. Two-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Boston 3. Base on balls—Boston 11, Cleveland 2. Base on errors—Boston 3, Cleveland 1. Struck out—Boston 2, Cleveland 5. Double plays—Long, McGarr and Bennett. Umpire—Powers.

Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The Philadelphia club practically defeated Pittsburg in the first inning, scoring four runs on a base on balls, a single, a fumble by Berger, a triple and passed balls. Vickery was very effective except in the fourth inning, when he was hit safely three times.

Philadelphia 4 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 *—7
Pittsburg 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1—4

Earned run—Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 8, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Vickery and Schriver, Heard and Decker.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 3.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The home team was beatnn by Cincinnati through poor fielding and rather wild pitching by Rusie.

Cincinnati 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 —5
New York 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—New York 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 6, New York 7. Errors—Cincinnati 1, New York 6. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Rusie and Buckley.

Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 0.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 21.—The Chicago and Brookly pitchers were on their mettle, but Lovett got the best of Hutchinson.

Brooklyn 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 —4
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2 Base hits—Brooklyn 5, Chicago 3. Errors—Chicago 3. Batteries—Lovett and Daly, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Bases on balls, sandwiched in with a dozen timely hits, gave Boston an easy victory. Buffalo could not bunch hits off Daily. Twitchell scored their only run on his home run hit over the fence. Attendance 1411.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Stovey, rf	3	2	2	3	0	1	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	2	0	0	0	9	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	5	2	3	4	1	1	3	0
Quinn, 2b	4	1	2	5	0	4	0	0
Irwin, ss	5	0	1	1	0	4	2	0
Murphy, c	5	0	1	1	0	6	0	0
Daley, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	36	10	12	18	2	27	13	0
BUFFALO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mack, c	5	0	0	0	0	5	3	0
Twitchell, p	4	1	1	4	0	0	5	0
Wise, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	2	5	0
Beecher, lf	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Rowe, ss	3	0	0	0	2	1	6	0
White, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Foutz, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Clark, rf	3	0	2	3	0	1	0	1
Total	32	1	7	11	3	27	21	1

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston 4 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 2—10
Buffalo 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Boston 4, Buffalo 1. Home runs Quinn, Twitchell. Two-base hits—Richardson, Nash, Stovey, Clark. Stolen bases—Boston 4, Buffalo 1. Base on balls—Boston 7, Buffalo 6, Base on error—Boston 1. Struck out—Boston 2, Buffalo 2. Double plays—Irwin, Quinn and Brouthers. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 21.—The game between Brooklyn and Pittsburg was largely a pitcher's battle, Hemming coming out best. Ward was sick and Hayes filled his position. The fielding was sharp and brilliant.

Brooklyn 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4
Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Hemming and Cook, Staley and Quinn.

Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The Philadelphia club won an exciting game from Chicago. Pfeffer and Comiskey between them were responsible for the visitors defeat.

Philadelphia 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 0—8
Chicago 2 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia 3, Chicago 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 10, Chicago 9. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Chicago 4. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, King and Farrell.

New York, 13; Cleveland, 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The New Yorks defeated Cleveland easily. Crane pitched in greatly improved form, and was superbly supported.

New York 4 3 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—13
Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—New York 2, Cleveland 1. Base hits—New York 13, Cleveland 6. Errors—Cleveland 7. Batteries—Crane and Ewing; Bakely, Sutcliffe and Brennan.

Other Games.

At Wilmington—Lebanon, 3; Wilmington, 1.

At New Haven—New Haven, 10; Harrisburg, 6.

At Newark—Baltimore, 1; Newark, 0.

At Columbus—Columbus, 12; Brooklyn, 4

At Louisville—Louisville, 2; Athletics, 1.

At St. Louis—Rochester, 13; St. Louis, 7. Second game. Rochester, 8; St. Louis, 3.

A Surprise.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The 2:20 trotting race, postponed from Wednesday, ended with a surprise, Owen Cusick's "Stevie" winning the eighth, ninth and tenth heats. A rain storm interfered with the finishing of the 2:18 and 2:24 contests.

Charitable Bequests.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—The will of Margaret H. Lombard was filed for probate. Bequests are made which will ultimately give about $40,000 to the Springfield hospital and $20,000 for the Home for Aged Women. A part of the amount is given at once, and the rest is to revert to the institutions at the death of certain relations.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	*9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.

†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.53, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

REET RAILWAY.

ECTRIC.]

URSDAY, July 24, Cars
follows between

HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Houghs Neck
M. 7.00 A.M. 1.00 P.M.
8.00 " 2.00 "
9.00 " 3.00 "
10.00 " 4.00 "
11.00 " 5.00 "
12.00 M. 6.00 "
7.00 "
8.00 "
9.00 "
10.00 "

AY TIME.

Leave Houghs Nec
M. 8.30 A.M. 1.00 P.M
9.30 " 2.00 "
10.30 " 3.00 "
11.30 " 4.00 "
5.00 "
6.00 "
7.00 "
8.00 "
9.00 "
10.00 "

without notice.
ments can be made fo
ate parties or hops.

Children, 5 Cents.

GE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

ston Street Railway.

ECTRIC.)

Monday, June 23,
Cars Leave

or Neponset.—6.40, 7.25,
11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45,
3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30,
7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40,

Hall) for Neponset.–
9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38
.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55,
6.33, 7.13. 7.53, 8.38, 9.00,
.42, †11.02 P. M.

uincy Point and West
, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35,
12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15,
6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20,
5, †10.35 P. M.

est Quincy.—6.15, 6.58,
10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15,
2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09,
7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15,

incy Point.—6.25, 6.55,
9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.;
2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56,
9.33, 10.26 P. M.

for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10,
10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.;
3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15,
9.45, 10.38 P. M.

NDAY.

for Neponset.—7.50
.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30,
3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15,
9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Hall) for Neponset.-
10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07,
2, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37,
7, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32,
11.05 P. M.

Quincy and West
, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50,
.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00,
7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30,
M.

est Quincy.—7.3, 8.10,
7 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37,
4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47,
9.47, 10.30 P. M.

incy Point.—8.10, 8.56,
.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12,
4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42,
10.30 P. M.

for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20,
M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25,
5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00,
10.45 P. M.

y.
connection is made with
rs to and from Boston.
close connection is made
and from Quincy Point.
Beale street, Wollaston,
leaving Neponset and
leaving Quincy.
GAN, *Superintendent.*

Colony.

June 16, 1890.
s Leave

BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11,
.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18,
.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42,
, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20,
0.19, 10.33 P. M. SUN-
M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15,
11.01 P. M.

6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35,
M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15,
.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33,
7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00,
SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30,
5, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05,

EIGHTS FOR BOS-
59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46,
; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53,
.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M.
M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20,

7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40,
5, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18,
7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00,
SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.,
P. M.

BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19
9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.;
.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17,
SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.;
P. M.

6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40,
.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12,
.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55,
5 P. M. SUNDAY.–
, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

S FOR BOSTON.–
34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54,
46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07,
M. SUNDAY.—9.27
10.57 P. M.

7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.,
.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.32,
0, 10.00, 11.00, 11.1
8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00,

FOR BOSTON.–
11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45,

8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30,
55, 11.10 P. M.

FOR BOSTON.–
11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55,

8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.
55, 11.10 P. M.

R EAST MILTON
NCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00
, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.
. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

K,
ager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 22.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1840—House at Germantown struck by lightning.

World Wide.

1485—Richard III defeated and slain at Bosworth field.

1553—Duke of Northumberland, father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey, executed.

1776—British landed on Long Island.

1795—French directory established.

1817—Birth of John B. Gough, temperance advocate.

1818—Death of Warren Hastings; born 1733.

1828—Death of Dr. Franz Josef Gall, first phrenologist, aged 70.

1831—Serious insurrection of slaves in Virginia.

1851—Yacht America, in a race around the Isle of Wight, won the Queen's cup by eight miles.

1885—SS. Etruria made the passage from Liverpool to New York in 6 days, 5 hours and 44 minutes, then the fastest time on record; average speed during the voyage 21½ miles per hour.

1889—Legitime having accepted Hyppolite's terms left Hayti.

1889—Mrs. Maybrick's death sentence for poisoning her husband commuted to life imprisonment.

Captured Sword to Be Returned.

Col. Samuel A. Moore, of New Britain, to whom the Confederate officer Col. John Fite surrendered his sword at the battle of Gettysburg, wishes now to return the sword to its former owner as a token of good will and brotherhood. He has authorized Mr. J. W. Parson, "his drummer boy" (as the colonel calls him), to ascertain if such an ex-officer of a Tennessee regiment is still living and can be communicated with. Mr. Parson has written a letter of inquiry to The Nashville American, asking them to publish it, and to request the same of other Tennessee papers. The Nashville American, commenting upon Mr. Parson's letter, says: "Neither Judge Fite nor his friends have any doubt that he is the person sought in the letter and will write Col. Moore." This is certainly an exceedingly graceful act on the part of Col. Moore, and is worthy of the highest commendation.—Hartford Courant.

Street Car Manners in France.

The hog claims even the historically polite France for his own. At a discussion by the town council of Havre upon the regulations for city car lines one member complained that in these days men sitting in a car never thought of giving their places to women, even though the latter might have to stand outside on the platforms in the rain. He moved the adoption of a bylaw empowering conductors to compel men seated in the interior to surrender their places to women outside. Several other councillors gallantly supported the motion, but the majority concluded that the temper of the age would not permit any such social revolution. The episode has excited considerable attention in Paris, where there is general mourning over the decadence of French manners. — Exchange.

Lost Caste.

Some of the high caste Hindus of Bombay have got themselves into trouble by dining at a social gathering with two ladies, one of whom was Dr. Emma Ryder, the other the well known reformer, Pundita Ramabai, who will be remembered as a recent visitor to this country. The priests have brought the offending gentlemen to trial and pronounced sentence against them. For eating a simple meal with ladies in the open day these polluted Hindus must "change their sacred thread," go through a process of purgation, "bathe in some sacred tank or river," and do other ridiculous and inconvenient things.—Chicago Times.

An Author Who Prefers Trousers.

Mme. Dieulafoy, the well known Persian archæologist, who has just brought out a novel of the time of Darius II, has become so accustomed to the greater convenience of masculine attire in her journeyings and excavations with her husband that she seldom abandons it, and even in Paris rides her horse like a man. Her ability is so great that she is pardoned her eccentricities with commendable graciousness.—Harper's Bazar.

A Fair Sympathizer.

Miss Brownebeane (of Boston)—Dreadfully warm, Mr. Phortpitte! Is it so in your city?

Mr. Phortpitte—It is. Very hot and fearfully dry. Vegetation simply burning up.

Miss B. (earnestly)—So very sorry! That will be very bad for the steel and glass plants that grow in Pittsburg.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The schooner Mary Anderson has sailed from San Francisco in the hope of finding the $2,000,000 lost years ago when the Brother Jonathan went down with all on board. Nobody knows where the vessel sunk, but a skipper of the Pacific thinks the good luck which follows the name of Mary Anderson may locate the lost treasure.

The historian Bancroft is often seen in a carriage on Bellevue avenue at Newport. He looks old and broken, and though his mind is reasonably clear his bodily vigor is gone. His niece usually accompanies him when he drives out.

Mr. Paul Gifford has discovered a terrific explosive which makes no report. Any explosive which promises a noiseless Fourth of July should be encouraged.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE LAW SCHOOL FOR WOMEN ESTABLISHED BY MME. KEMPIN.

She Can Take Care of Herself—Women at Camp Meetings—How Baby Sleeps—First Woman Bicyclist—Well Paid Literary Women—Search for Pretty Wives.

Two societies having for their object the instruction of women in the law have been organized in this city during the past year. The first of these, under the name of the Women's Law School association, was formed by Mme. Emily Kempin, LL. D., a graduate of the Zurich university. Previous to her arrival on these shores women in this part of the country manifested no inclination toward law. The opportunities afforded by colleges making no distinction of sex for the study of law were seldom improved. Cornell university and the Buffalo Law school show no feminine names on their lists. Neither have any women applied for admission to the bar in this state since that privilege was accorded by an act of the legislature passed four years ago.

The first woman's law school grew out of Mme. Kempin's own experience at Columbia college. On her arrival in New York ten years ago she applied for admission into that law school. This raised the question of admitting women. It had never before been presented, and created a great stir among the authorities. Pending their decision, which, after three months' deliberation, was adverse, the lady was permitted to attend lectures and managed to learn a great deal of law in that institution.

The second association, which, by the way, will probably combine with or absorb the first, is called the Legal Education society. Its object is to maintain a woman's law class at the University of the City of New York, beginning its first course this autumn.

Mme. Kempin, who is named for the professorship, was tendered the same honor by the University of Zurich, where she received her degree after graduating with exceptional honors. She is said to be thoroughly versed in international law, and an earnest of her qualifications is given by the fact that she is the counsel of the Swiss legation in Washington and has much foreign litigation intrusted to her. She is also superintendent of the New York Arbitration society.

Mme. Kempin is the wife of a Presbyterian minister and the mother of several children. Apparently her age is somewhere in the early thirties.—New York World.

She Can Take Care of Herself.

One of the amusing and perennial summer topics in the newspapers is "the sweet girl graduate." And the burden of the comment is summed up in the question, What are we to do with her? What folly! Better ask the question what she will do with us. It must be remembered that it is the man who proposes and the girl who disposes. And the American girl graduate knows how to take care of herself. She is as self dependent a creature as is to be found in the universe. We can well worry about the boys—the boys whom we train to all kinds of impractical things—but for the girls there need be no anxiety. They can adapt themselves to anything. One girl goes from Vassar to be the mistress of a cattle ranch, where she must do everything, and yet where she is at once a center of light and brightness.

Her classmate crosses the water to be the lady of some massive castle, where are traditions of centuries of noble blood and breeding, and she acquits herself as one to the manner born. Her versatility knows no limits. She can economize, if it is necessary, and appear like a princess on finery that she has made over, or she can help her husband scatter his riches with Oriental prodigality. In every station of life the American girl can do her duty and can fill all positions with credit and grace. It is not the men's part to trouble themselves about the girl graduates. The years will expand their capabilities. It is the flood of boy graduates coming upon a world where there is only room for those who know how to "hustle" that demand our attention. The girls can take care of themselves, but what can we do for the boys?—Cincinnati Times-Star.

First Feminine Bicyclist.

Miss Carlotta Cole, of Prospect place, has the distinction of being the first lady in Brooklyn to have ridden the ladies' tandem bicycle, and she is an enthusiastic admirer of the sport. "It shows 'go' in a girl," she says, "to ride a bicycle instead of a heavy, slow tricycle, and it requires pluck, too. I remember well the attention I attracted when I first rode the ladies' tandem bicycle with my brother, but the sport is now becoming very general. Hanson place was the scene of my first lesson, and I found the riding much more difficult than on the tricycle.

"It is a difficult thing to learn how to ride a bicycle with people looking at you, and so my most profitable lessons were taken at night. But it is worth all the falls and all the trials when you become master (or mistress) of the wheel. To look graceful a girl must sit erect, and sail along as if she were a part of the machine and were enjoying the ride, instead of leaning first right, then left, with questionable bodily jerks, grasping the handles with death like grip, and putting a scared, wearied expression on her face. Nerve is all a girl needs to make wheeling enjoyable, and I am glad to see so many plucky young women using the tandem bicycle."—New York World.

Women at Camp Meetings.

A unique feature of the season is the "Women's Camp of Holiness," which pitched its tents at Mount Tabor, N. J., on the [illegible] of August, for a seven days' sojourn in a very pretty wilderness, indeed. It is at the camp meeting that woman comes out strongest in defense of the faith that is in her. In the inspiring shadows her bonds are loosened, and she has freer speech and finer eloquence than at any other time. At the Silver Lake meeting, near New Albany, Ind., lately closed, Isabella Leonard was one of the most impassioned leaders in the exercises, and helped to bring many to the anxious seat.

At the Des Moines state camp meeting Mesdames Pippett, Boyd and Leonard, with other ladies, were the right wing of the arm which, under the Rev. Isaiah Reed, swept the hardened sinners into line. Mrs. Osborn, who has been selected by the National Holiness association to go to Old Orchard beach and take a leading part in the services there, is one of the bright phalanx of Methodist women who make the great camps a success annually. She is an enthusiastic worker and a very impressive speaker.

Mrs. Osborn is the head of the missionary training school and was the first lady in America to establish unaided, in her home at Niagara Falls, an institute which has in a few years sent out missionaries to many countries. The school is a great establishment in Brooklyn now, with many pupils, but the principal still has time to devote to her annual outing with the worshipers in the woods. Another lady who is a popular figure at camp meetings is Miss Jennie F. Willing, one of the cultured leaders at Chautauqua. Miss Willing, who is related to one of the leading families at the national capital, is an enthusiast on camp meetings.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

How Baby Sleeps.

About the loveliest sight the reporter—who, by the way, is himself a father—ever saw was this little nude baby asleep on her face, with legs drawn up snugly under her, meeting the little elbows at her side.

"Baby always sleeps with her back up," said the doctor. "That is the natural position for babies to sleep in. She cuddles her head down on her little hand, and without a stitch of clothing on sleeps through these hot nights as well as you do who have cottages on the seashore. If the night is cool we throw over her a light linen sheet and perhaps a light blanket, but in such days as we are having now she needs nothing.

"She has, of course, had not a sign of the 'snuffles,' so inevitable with most babies. 'Snuffles' is simply an indication of inflammation of the mucous membrane or internal skin, due to the outer skin being so sweltered that it can't do its work, which is thrown on the mucous membrane, resulting in snuffles that may very easily develop into a serious trouble. A baby treated as I would have it treated simply can't catch cold unless subjected to unusual exposure.

"Hundreds of women in speaking to me of their older children have said: 'Oh, yes, they are very healthy. They have had most of the 'children's diseases' of course, such as measles, croup, etc., but they are all right now.'

"They shouldn't have had those diseases. A child brought up under proper treatment ought to be no more subject to disease than an adult, or even as much."—Boston Globe.

Well Paid Literary Women.

Somebody said the other day, "It would be interesting to call a convention of 'the best paid literary women of New York.'" A good sized hall would be required to hold them. Within a month I have been told that Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, of St. Nicholas, was the best paid literary woman in this city, and quite as positively was I assured that Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, of Harper's Bazar, was that lucky person. Again she is said to be Mrs. Mary Kyle Dallas, and in another paragraph Mrs. Amelia E. Barr is announced as the one.

Out of town letter writers swear she is Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, of whom her native south is so justly proud. One or two syndicate men declare that she is Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and several persons who ought to know aver that she is Mrs. Frank Leslie. About the latest claimant is "Bab." In private life Bab is Mrs. Mallon, the widow of a British officer, but born and bred down south. She is a tallish woman, slender but round, one of those paradoxical creatures who, without a single good feature, yet manage as wholes to be adorably handsome. "Bab" has faultless taste, and dresses exquisitely. Her screeds are readily salable, even in the deadly dullness of midsummer.—Epoch.

The Search for Pretty Wives.

Girls to be successful today must have something more than pretty features. The men who are worth marrying are looking for something else than pretty faces, coy manners or fetching gowns. They are recognizing full well that women are progressing at a pace which will quicken rather than slacken. They realize that the woman of to-morrow will be brighter in mind than her predecessor of today. Hence they are looking for wives who will be the equals of their neighbors. Beauty is being considered an adjunct to common sense. "I want a wife who knows something, who is worth having for what she knows; not one of these social butterflies," said one of the greatest "catches" of the New York season to me at the winter's close. And he expressed the sentiments of thousands of the young men of today. The scent for pretty wives is over, and the look out for bright young women has begun. And the girl who today trains her mind to knowledge will be the woman of to-morrow.—Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal.

Winter House Decorations.

A method of making white fluffy balls from milkweed pods and thistle blossoms is:

Open the milkweed pod carefully, remove the silken filaments, and shaking off the seeds which are attached, dip the little bunches of filaments that are abstracted in water to prevent their flying away, and when all from a pod are abstracted gather them up as charily as possible, tie in small bunches, and then tie closely to a wire stem. The result is a fluffy ball, softer than down and more lustrous than silk floss.

Thistle balls are made by stripping the stem of the tough green bark, and with a penknife removing the sepals of scales of the calyx, leaving the filament attached to the cup of the calyx; the purple, thread like petals are then pulled out, and the limp stem, to which adheres a white tassel, hung where it can be dried by the wind—the white tassel hardening in drying and becoming a soft, white, fluffy ball. These balls of thistle and milkweed, intermingled with dried grasses and cat tails, serve to make very beautiful bouquets for winter decoration.—Decorator and Furnisher.

No Screens in the House.

I haven't had a screen in my house for fifteen years. Housewifely patients who call upon me summers express great surprise when they see every window in my house open, and exclaim, "Why, you must be just overrun with flies."

"Well," I say, "look around and see if you can find them."

The fact is that my servant has less paint and picture frames to clean because of flies than any housemaid I know of. Sun and light make cleanliness, and as the fly is a natural scavenger he soon finds that he has no business in a clean room, and he leaves it. There are very few flies in our house, but there would be more if I had screens to keep them in, for they will get in, screens or no screens.—Cor. Boston Globe.

Nurses for Sick Travelers.

A Danish lady, Froken Nielsen, has recently founded an institution in Paris which will no doubt be welcomed by those who should be unfortunate enough to fall ill while traveling. Its name is "Institut Pour Gardes Malades Anglaises et Scandinaves," and it is situated 28 rue des Acacias. The work Froken Nielsen has set herself is not exactly confined to what the name of her establishment expresses, but she means to supply nurses who speak almost any language. Nor is the area limited to Paris, but nurses can be sent to all parts of France, and even as far as America. It is also intended to train French nurses at the institute.—New York Telegram.

Mrs. Davis and Her Dresses.

The wife of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is able to make this extraordinary statement: "When I was 10 years of age my aunt bought me a pattern, some navy blue cloth and some black velvet, and told me I must make myself a gown, which I did, greatly to her satisfaction and my own and the envy of my little playmates. From that time to the present day I have never paid one cent to a dressmaker or a milliner, nor has any one else done so for me. Every dress, hat and bonnet I wear is made and trimmed by my own hands."—Washington Letter.

One of the bright young women of Chicago has the patriotic name of America. Miss Sadie America received her training in the South Division high school, and was a special pupil of Mrs. Helen Compton, from whom she received instructions in rhetoric and English literature. Later she studied under Rabbi Hirsch, who directed her reading and gave her lessons in political economy, German, French and Hebrew.

Miss Elizabeth Cotesworth is about organizing a co-operative company of working English gentlewomen for the raising of choice fruits and vegetables, to be delivered directly to such consumers as will take a small amount of stock in the enterprise. It is believed that in England, where these products are luxuries, unemployed women may find in this undertaking a wide field and a good profit.

Dr. Razie Koutloiaroff-Hanum, a Mohammedan woman born in the Crimea, has passed a brilliant examination as physician and surgeon before the college authorities at Odessa, and is admitted to practice. Dr. Koutloiaroff-Hanum is the first Mohammedan female physician regularly graduated, and fame and fortune beckon her.

Miss Jennie Dumphey, of San Francisco, is sole heiress to a fortune of $2,000,000, left by a married sister. Her father owns 200,000 acres of Nevada land and extensive ranches in Texas and southern California. The pretty heiress is a horsewoman, something of a musician and can throw a lariat like a cowboy.

Finely cracked ice, administered in a teaspoonful of champagne or brandy, has been the rallying point for many a sinking patient. Or the ice alone, finely crushed, so that it simply melts away in the mouth, trickling down the throat rather than being swallowed as a draught, is a most useful stimulant.

The little town of Kniazeff, in Russia, has elected a woman, Madam Alexandra Elyne, to the post of starosta, or mayor, on the logical and sufficient plea that she was the one person in the community best fitted to defend the rights and maintain the interests of the citizens.

By her will Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, the well known English poet who died recently, bequeaths, with the exception of a few legacies, the whole of her personal estate of £63,000 to charitable and educational establishments for women.

Mrs. James Robert McKee has taught her small son to refer to her in the sweetest and most endearing terms. Ask Baby McKee where he got a certain dress or hat and he will tell you, "My booful mamma."

The reigning belle of Madrid is the Countess of Villa Gonzalo. She is a woman of tall and graceful figure, with large, lustrous black eyes and a beautiful complexion. She is married and has one child.

Mrs. Dorothy Tennant Stanley did not have a green gown, hat, wrap or garment in her entire trousseau. For some unknown reason Sir Henry has a dislike for that color which amounts to aversion.

Chicago has a protective agency for women and children. In the last three years the agency has collected nearly $5,000 of wages due shop girls, seamstresses, domestics and clerks.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

---

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professonal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

UNCANNY IMMIGRANTS.

FOREIGNERS WHO COME HERE LONG AFTER THEY ARE DEAD.

The Ghastly Industry of Importing Men's Bones for Use in Secret Societies—Skeletons Are Strung Together Cheaper Abroad.

Very few men would care to die in the knowledge that their skeletons, instead of decently crumbling into dust, would eventually be parading about in a world which their owners had quitted forever. Occasionally a man gives up the ghost, and at the same time gives up his bones, for professional or commercial uses; but such a man is invariably an abnormal creature, whom no one loved while living or mourned when dead.

Through poverty and crime many skeletons are available, but it is seldom that one is articulated in this country except by a clever surgeon, and then only for his own use. It is a fact not generally known that all skeletons used by secret societies and in other ways in the United States are imported from Europe.

This uncanny traffic over the sea is not due to any scarcity of skeletons here, but to an absence of the peculiar skilled labor necessary to the proper stringing of the bones together. No doubt the industry could be successfully introduced here were it protected by the tariff, but skeletons being on the free list there is no encouragement to enter into competition with the cheaper labor of Europe.

A mistaken impression prevails in the popular mind that nearly all strictly secret societies use human skeletons in their ceremonies, the fact being that only a limited number among such organizations use them. For this reason no stock of this sort is kept on hand, and articulated skeletons are imported on the receipt of orders.

COST OF A SKELETON.

The number of firms who import human skeletons in New York is small—probably not more than three—and such importation forms but an insignificant branch of a general business either in surgical supplies or society paraphernalia. It is seldom, too, that the members of a lodge or council, aside from its officers, know by what firm its skeleton is supplied.

This fact is to be accounted for by the reluctance of the importers to figure openly in such transactions. They prefer to conduct them quietly and unostentatiously. A layman, unless an intimate friend, can seldom get a merchant to acknowledge plainly that he deals in skeletons. He will evade the question, and may compromise on the statement that he once dealt in them, but no longer does so.

The average cost of the skeleton of a foreigner, properly articulated and mounted for use, is about $50, although they may run as high as $75, where more elaborate material is used. The same work, if turned out on this side of the water, would probably cost double the amount.

Imported skeletons are always good specimens, and most of them come from France and Germany, where skilled labor of this sort is most readily found and cultivated. They come as a rule in ordinary black caskets, to one end of which the skull is hung, so that the bones may swing freely, and they pass the customs inspectors without exciting comment.

TREATED WITH REVERENCE.

A curious case of mistaken public excitement will be recalled, where a skeleton imported to order for a secret society of Waltham, Mass., was duly shipped to its destination, but owing to some error in the directions on the box was refused by the person to whom the express company delivered it. The box was thereupon opened at the express office, and the discovery of its contents created a positive sensation until the shipper came forward and explained.

While there is something ghastly at first sight in a man's bones thus being withheld from the earth and traveling about the globe, it is certain that, having started on their travels, they could not fall into better hands than those of a secret order. Instead of meeting with levity or neglect, they are here treated with all the reverence and care that would be accorded the dead body in any assemblage.

Their office, in conveying a sense of the littleness of human existence and the awfulness of death, is too serious to admit of any other treatment; and a case is known to the writer where, some years ago, a member of a lodge was suspended in disgrace for displaying such a skeleton to a party of friends in the lodge room during a facetious mood.

If one must remain a skeleton, better be reverently bestowed in a secret lodge than on a surgeon's table.

In some cases, however, where a lodge does not care to import a skeleton, a domestic imitation, poorly and imperfectly articulated, can be obtained, and is easily manufactured. Being symbolic it, of course, serves the purpose in a measure, but with a majority of men can scarcely be expected to carry the same impression as the genuine article.—New York News.

Tired of Shining.

"Don't you want to go to the better world, Tommy?" asked a Sunday school teacher of the new scholar. "No, mum," promptly replied the frank little fellow. "And why not, Tommy?" "Oh, when I die I want to go where a feller can rest." "Well, my boy, you can rest there." "Well, in that song we sung it said we'd all shine there." "Certainly; don't you want to shine there?" "No, mum, I don't want to shine there. I get enough of that here. I'm a shoeblack, mum."—Toronto Empire.

Cross Counter Repartee.

Smartleigh—Will you guarantee that the color of this polka dot necktie will hold on a wet day?

Buddleigh—Yes. The color will not run, but the rain will knock the spots out of it.—Clothier and Furnisher.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 22.

High water at 3.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.59; Sets at 6.35.
Moon sets 10.06.
First Quarter August 23.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Quincy Yacht race today.

Memorial church will be closed for repairs until Sept. 4.

Miss Minnie Donovan is rusticating at Portsmouth, N. H.

Work on the new Engine house at Atlantic is being rushed.

Mrs. Julia Moynihan, of Trafford street is visiting in Springfield.

Mrs. Noble and family, of Atlantic, moved to Pope's hill, Thursday.

Lester M. Pratt of the firm of Pratt & Curtis is on the sick list.

Miss Annie B. Gibson we are sorry to learn, is still very seriously sick.

Mr. Robert Finlayson of South Quincy, left Wednesday for Niantic, Conn.

Engineer Newcomb of Ward Two has had a fire alarm tapper put in his house.

Miss Mabel Porter of Malden is at the Elms visiting her friend, Miss May Redding.

Mr. Charles Hammond of Atlantic has gone to Bar Harbor, where he will spend his vacation.

Rev. J. H. Yeoman and wife were in Atlantic this week but are off for another week or two.

Mrs. P. P. Coombs, who has been ill for some time, is improving and is now able to move about.

Moses, Sarah and Alice Dunn, of Boston Highlands, are visiting Mr. Patrick Donlan, of Tabor street.

A very large crowd from Atlantic, attended the Sunday school picnic at Lovell's grove, Thursday.

Mr. E. A. Alden's family of Atlantic has returned from Maine where they have been rusticating.

The two ladies from Chicago, who have been visiting at Mrs. Charles Hersey's, left Friday for home.

The Melzard children of Atlantic have returned from the various places where they have been summering.

Miss Annie Bent of Milton and Miss Edith Barnes of Peabody are visiting Mr. Frank Barnes, Edwards street.

Mrs. A. Gould and daughters, Misses Fannie and May, of Cambridgeport are the guests of Mrs. Lizzie Thomas, Quincy Point.

The first four-masted schooner that ever passed through the Point bridge arrived on Thursday and is unloading a freight of coal at Patch's wharf.

Mrs. M. J. Carey and two children and Miss Mary Kilmartin of Weat Quincy, are enjoying the sea breezes at Hotel Nantasket, Nantasket beach.

Mr. Charles H. Broderick and Miss Kate Broderick of Denver, Colorado, are visiting Mrs. D. H. Fitzgerald of West Quincy.

The house of Messrs. H. F. and J. C. Spear on Hancock street, near Mr. Jacob Flint's, is raised and boarded and begins to make a decided improvement on the old spot where the fire was several years ago.

The mails were weighed at the Quincy post office for the month ending Aug. 18, and it will surprise many to hear that the grand total was about six and one-half tonss.

At the Methodist Episcopal church, Wollaston, the pastor will preach at 10.45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Miss Lucy Jones will sing a solo in the praise service before the evening sermon. Morning subject,—Judge not; evening,—The Derailed Train.

The immense egg business done by Pratt & Curtis is shown by the guessing contest just closed. In a month the number sold was 16,512. Five pounds of tea were offered for the nearest guess and was won by J. Ford, who put the number at 16,700. Otto Miller was second with 16,800 and was awarded three pounds of tea.

Messrs. H. P. Kittredge, W. H. Dean and Fred E. Drake leave on Saturday for Bradford, N. H. They will stop at Gillis Hotel and form one of a large party of young people at that popular summer resort. A hop will be given in their honor at the house on the evening of their arrival. They will be absent a week.

Mr. George Willis, commander of Waud Post G. A. R., of Hoosick Falls, New York, and family have been for the past two weeks stopping at Mrs. John Ramsdell's, also Mrs. S. F. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Sneider, Mrs. Francis Snow and Mr. Frank Snow, all from the same place.

—Albert J., son of Letter Carrier Williams is laid up with poison.

Mrs. A. M. Jameson and Miss Jameson, of Wollaston, are at Franklin, Mass.

The old barn on Centre street which has twice been set on fire, has been pulled down.

The Faxon Loyal Legion of Wollaston, will not meet again until September. The date will be announced later in the LEDGER.

Two hundred copies of "Black Beauty" have been distributed from the Patriot office. They were the gift of Mr. W. G. Corthell of Wollaston, and those who have enjoyed reading this interesting book should appreciate this gentleman's generosity.

The opening tournament of the Wollaston Tournament Association will be held on the grass courts in Merrymount Park, Labor Day, September 1st. Present indications point to a very successful affair, and from the entries already received some fine tennis may be expected. A list of entries wili be published in the PATRIOT of next week.

Accidents.

Andrew, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney W. Odown of Coddington street, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon while bathing at Brackett's wharf. In diving his head came in contact with a stone submerged in the water from view, and when he arose he was bleeding from an ugly gash over the temple. He was carried into a house near by and care for, after which he was sent home. Dr. Welch took five stitches in the wound.

Mrs. Litchfield and another lady from Wollaston while riding along Hancock street, Quincy, on Thursday evening, met with a serious accident. They were in a covered buggy, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Frank E. Hall, and in attempting to pass between two express teams, their wheels struck, throwing them violently to the ground. The buggy was a perfect wreck, but the ladies escaped without any bones being broken, but were considerably bruised.

A STORM'S AWFUL WORK.

Railway Buildings Blown Down—Four Men Killed and Many Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—During a heavy storm last evening the southern wall of the stable and car sheds occupying the square bounded by Twelfth and Thirteenth streets and Susquehanna avenue and Dauphin streets, used jointly by the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railway companies, was blown down, carrying a portion of the roof with it and smashing a number of cars. Four persons were killed outright, three are so badly injured that they are not expected to recover, three others were less seriously injured and one is missing, and probably dead. Twenty or more horses were killed. Following is a list of the killed:

August Paul, driver; Mrs. August Paul, his wife; Charles Severn, conductor; Charles Fisher, driver.

Of the injured, three are so badly hurt that their recovery is considered very doubtful. John Christy, aged 18, a horse changer, was leading a horse which became frightened by a crash of thunder and dashed into the building just as the roof fell. Christy followed after the animal and as he has not since been seen, he is believed to have been killed.

RESCUED BY THE VICTORIA.

Steamer Dania, with 363 Passengers, Goes Ashore at Long Beach.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The steamer Augusta Victoria, which left this port yesterday morning for Hamburg, returned at 6:35 p. m., and anchored at quarantine. She has on board 363 steerage passengers of the steamer Dania, from Hamburg, which went ashore at Long Beach, about midnight of the 20th, during a dense fog. The Augusta Victoria at noon steamed as close as possible to the stranded ship and laid at anchor awaiting the transfer of the passengers. This difficult task was successfully accomplished by the tug boat Indian and four of the Augusta Victoria's lifeboats. Although a heavy sea was running, the passengers were transferred without a single accident.

CARTRIDGE FACTORY BLOWN UP.

Three Men Killed and Thirteen Others Seriously Injured.

BLUE ISLAND, Ills., Aug. 22.—There was a terrific explosion in the Standard Cartridge factory in which three laborers were killed and thirteen others seriously wounded, three of whom will die. The explosion occurred in the packing room, but what caused it no one seems to know. All the machinery in the factory was destroyed and the windows of the houses for blocks around the building were broken.

A Bold Theft.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—A colored young man entered the jewelry store of William H. Maynard, 16 Brattle square, and asked the proprietor to show him some cheap watches. Mr. Maynard complied, and while the negro was looking at them he suddenly seized one and ran out of the store. Mr. Maynard rushed from the counter to the door and saw the thief turn into Elm street, but then he lost sight of him.

Agriculturists in Council.

WORTHINGTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—The summer meeting of the Hillside Agricultural society attracted many Hampshire county people here. Ex-Senator Alvan Barrus presided, and among the speakers were E. A. Pillsbury, ex-president of the state senate, Secretary Sessions and T. C. Spaulding, candidate for congress.

Electric Company Sued.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 22.—Suit was entered against the New Haven Electric Light company by Dr. Sanford and Mrs. Margaret Mansfield, who claim $30,000 damages, alleged to have been caused by the jar from the machinery and distribution of soot.

Mr. O'Reilly's Will.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The will of John Boyle O'Reilly, executed in 1876, gives all his property, real and personal, to his wife, Mary A. S. O'Reilly, and her heirs, and appoints her executrix of the will, with full power and without bonds or sureties.

QUINCY'S DISASTER.

Investigation Begun by the Railroad Commissioners.

THE JACK WAS ON THE TRACK.

Important Testimony of the Man Who Tried to Remove It—Engineer Saw the Obstruction, but Couldn't Stop the Train—More Deaths are Expected.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—There was begun at the office of the railroad commissioners the investigation which everybody hopes will show exactly what caused the disaster at Quincy. Apparently it will not occupy so much time as did that which followed the fall of Bussey bridge.

President Choate, General Manager J. R. Kendrick, Division Superintendent J. H. French, together with the members of the railroad section gang who were at the point where the accident occurred, were all present at the hearing. The only railroad employe supposed to have important knowledge in regard to the accident who was not present was Engineer Babcock, whose injuries would not admit of his leaving his house. The railroad was not formally represented by counsel.

All the witnesses present were examined, and all the laborers testified that, in their opinion, the jack caused the accident. The most important witness was Michael Hartney, who was working at the jack just before the accident. He testified:

Have been employed by the Old Colony railroad as a section hand since May last; had had no previous railroad experience; had used the jack under another boss, Robert Cushman: Cushman carried a time table and a book showing when trains would be on our section; he always told us when a train was due on a curve and to take the jack out.

Mr. Hartney continued: The heavier it is, the harder it is to get it out; it sometimes takes two or more men to get it out; on the day of the accident, in the morning when we were lifting on the frog where there were heavy timbers, it took two men beside myself to remove the jack; I was working at the jack at the time of the accident, and had placed it under the joint, near the Dimock street bridge, just before this express train came along, about two minutes before the train came along; did not know a train was due at the time that I put the jack in, and between that time and the time it came along nobody told me a train was due or to take the jack out; I left the handle of the jack in when I placed the jack, and was standing between the rails with both my hands on the handle ready to release the jack and get out if a train came; I stood facing toward the inbound train; there were men between me and the bridge who obstructed my vision somewhat; I saw the gravel train coming and men passing from the outward track to the inward; when I saw the express train coming I tried to remove the jack, but was unable to do so; in order to release it I had to raise the handle; I had made one attempt to release it and failed; then I got excited and jumped for my life; couldn't succeed in raising the jack at all; the engine was about seven or eight yards from me at the time I jumped, just about under Dimock street bridge; I jumped on the left hand side of the track as you face Boston; I saw the jack struck by the cowcatcher and tipped in toward me; couldn't see where the jack was thrown; I afterward found it lying in the ditch about three feet from the rail, and carried it up and laid it down on the embankment near the fence; I did so by orders from my boss; before dark that day I reported to the section foreman that the jack was on the track and that I had been unable to get it off; I stayed around there all that day and night until 6 o'clock the next morning at work on the road.

Witness was asked if he could identify the jack exhibited as the one he was using, and answered: "As far as I can identify it, it is the one."

At the afternoon session "Section Boss" Welch admitted that he ordered Hartney to hide the jack. Welch received instructions to give the order; they came from Roadmaster Bryant, through a workman named Shea.

Shea was called and said that Roadmaster Bryant gave the instructions because he wanted the jack saved, so that it might be used in the investigation which he knew would follow.

Mr. E. Bryant, division roadmaster, said that it was the rule of the road that the man who placed a jack in position should have nothing else to do, but should stand by it all the time, ready to remove it at a moment's warning; he had never known of any accident before resulting from the use of a jack.

Chairman Crocker asked Mr. Kendrick if he had any testimony as to whether the engineer succeeded in setting the brakes. Mr. Kendrick called James N. Lander, superintendent of rolling stock of the Old Colony railroad, who said that Master Mechanic Willis had told him that he found the brake lever in the position where it would be if the brakes were set; while it might have been knocked into that position by a blow, the chances were ninety-nine out of a hundred that it was done by the setting of the brakes.

Mr. Lande said that the steam came from the blow-off valve under the footboard; didn't look for any other cause, as that alone was sufficient, for the hole, which was about two inches in diameter, was directly in line to let the steam into the car; it would take five, six or seven minutes for all the steam to escape from the boiler.

Chairman Crocker then declared the public hearing closed, with the exception that the board would hear Engineer Babcock's testimony as soon as he was able to give it.

In conversation with a reporter Mr. Crocker said the board would privately pursue its investigations in regard to different styles of jacks in use over the country before rendering its decision.

Positive Statements.

Conductor Stedman says that when the train arrived at Quincy his labors in ticket lifting were ended, and he was in the baggage car with his coat and cap off taking it easy and counting up his tickets. The train had then made up about two minutes of the lost time, and when he heard the warning whistle from the locomotive, followed by the sudden setting of the air brakes, he looked out of the side door of the car to see what was ahead. He saw the track jack ahead and knew that something was sure to happen. He turned from the door and threw himself face downward upon the floor.

Engineer Babcock, who is lying badly scalded at Buzzard's Bay, says: "I passed the main station at Quincy at 12:58 and had twelve minutes to get into Boston, time amply sufficient under any circumstances. When a few rods north of the station I saw on the track fifty feet ahead a working party. A gravel train was approaching above, and its engineer waved to me from his cab, indicating the party on the curve. The men of the party stepped off the track, and then I saw, left in the middle of the track, a jack, and I knew in an instant that we were gone. My fireman stepped across to my side of the cab to look along the curve; and that was the last I ever saw of him. I did not jump from the engine then, or at any other time. I whistled, we struck the jack, left the track, and for many feet passed over sleepers."

Mr. Babcock declares that he had not the slightest difficulty in determining that the obstruction he saw before him on the track was a jack, having time enough and clearest light to see in. From the first he has not doubted or questioned as to the cause of the wreck; nor does he believe it possible to pass such an obstruction on a railroad without derailing. As to speed, he says that he was going at the rate of just about twenty-five miles an hour when he sighted the working party. There was no signal set for warning at any point before reaching the party; of this he speaks positively.

Auction Sale.

The large sale of house lots at Houghs Neck opened today and will be continued through tomorrow. The lots are very desirable, and many new streets and avenues are in process of construction, which will make the lots easy of access and pleasant. The electric railroad is now in fair condition, and by another season will no doubt offer excellent facilities for reaching the place and add greatly to the value of the property. Free ride to all desirous of attending the sale.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3;&w—tf

One Dozen Fine Cabinet
PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR $3.00
Bussell's Studio,
ADAMS BUILDING,
Hancock Street,
QUINCY.
June 3. 13t—Thu

500 MILES OF WIRE.

The two special telegraph wires running from the
BOSTON HERALD
Office to its New York correspondent used up five hundred miles of wire.

SEE Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

HOUGHS NECK.

Tonight at eight o'clock at Mears' Pavilion there is to be a meeting of the residents of this place, to take action and perfect plans for a grand illumination for the season of 1890. Everybody is invited and it is hoped a large number will attend. Let every one take hold of the matter and make the illumination of this year superior to any ever held here. Come one, come all.

That was a jolly crowd which the Erin conveyed from the picnic at Lovell's Grove to this place yesterday. The party spent the forenoon at the picnic, took a short sail in Capt. Cavanagh's pride, and spent the afternoon and evening at this place. Houghs Neck had more charms for them than the grove. The party included Miss Julia T. Moynihan, Miss Lena J. Moynihan, Miss Eleanor Murphy, Miss Annie Friguletti, Miss Josie Kelley, Miss Agnes Deasy, Miss May Gavin, Miss Mary E. Moynihan, Mrs. Francis Cavanagh, Mr. P. H. Gavin, Mr. Henry Moynihan, Mr. J. J. Crowley, Mr. William Parker, Mr. William Deasy, Mr. McLeod, Mr. McGuire, Mr. Frank Hart, and last but not least Master John E. Moynihan.

H. Roland of Waltham, spent Tuesday in clover at the Idlewild.

Miss Rose M. Griffith and Miss Mollie E. Griffith of Roxbury and Miss Rose H. Meyers of Boston Highlands, are at the Loretto for two weeks.

Mr. Frank W. Munroe and family, of the Boston Branch store, are at the Mascot for a week.

MILTON.

About forty trains passed through here the day of the accident. James Kenney and Capt. Sprague were kept very busy.

The Congregational church will be open August 7.

The Salvation Army meet in the depot square every Sunday.

Otis Skinner who is a night watchman in a government building in Boston is unable to work on account of sickness.

Gridley Beals and family, and Fred Nourse and family, are summering at Houghs Neck.

Pipes are being laid for the water works which are being put in the town.

F. S. Wright, the shoemaker near the depot, is to dispose of his furniture at public auction on Saturday afternoon.

Joe Pearce is taking his vacation, and is visiting all the points of interest in this part of the country.

WEYMOUTH.

Some time ago a law was placed upon the statute books with regard to ventilation and modes of exit for schoolhouses.

Acting under this statute, the State district police visited Weymouth last February, for the purpose of inspecting the schoolhouses and of determining the changes to be made under the law. It was not their intention to place upon the town a large expense at one time, and therefore directed that only two schoolhouses be arranged after the prescribed plan.

The school committee deferred the matter from time to time and finally received a notice that if the work was not immediately begun steps would be taken to enforce it.

The school committee again deferred it, and were notified that a writ of prosecution upon the chairman had been taken out. This accomplished its purpose and the Middle street and Athens schoolhouses were selected as the scene of operations. The ventilation system decided upon was the one known as the "McClintock & Woodfall."—*Citizen.*

The Weymouth Citizen announces that its issue of Aug. 21 as very likely the last. Fifteen numbers were printed and it was quite an enterprising paper.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

In Quincy.

The house of Mr. Bouchard, on Water street, was sold at auction, by Joseph W. Lombard, on Saturday last, to Mr. Alexander Souden, for $2,000.

In Weymouth.

Mrs. S. W. Harmon, to F. T. Blanchard, $40.

Mrs. S. W. Harmon, to F. T. Blanchard, $40.

Mrs. Martin Dolan, to J. H. Mullane, $1200.

Jeremiah H. Mullane, to J. H. Flint, $1.
James H. Flint, to C. E. Mullane, $1.

TODAY'S COURT.

Michael McCarthy, a vagrant, arrested in Weymouth, was given six months at the town farm.

A monstrous brass casting was successfully run at a foundry in Pittston, Pa., the other day. It is a pump chamber weighing 6000 pounds. It took three men nearly a month to build the mold, and the material cost $1500.

—The figures given out by the Framingham assessors show a valuation of $7,861,630, and that the gain in real estate the past year has been $365,380. The number of polls assessed is 2746. The tax levy is $134,047, and the rate $16, the highest ever known there, due to some exceptionally large appropriations. The tax rate for the past ten years averages $11.65.

DIED.

DONAHUE—In Quincy, Aug. 21, James, son of Mr. James and Mrs. Bridget Donahue, aged 2 months and 9 days.

DONAHER—In West Quincy, Aug. 19, Ambrose, son of Mr. Bernard and Mrs. Norah Donaher, aged 1 month and 11 days.

PREACHER AND AUTHOR.

Death of Frederic Henry Hodge, D.D., Harvard's Senior Officer.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Professor Frederic Henry Hodge, D. D., LL. D., whose name for a number of years headed the list of officers of Harvard university by reason of college seniority, died yesterday. Dr. Hedge was born in Cambridge, Dec. 13, 1805, being the son of Levi Hedge, for many years a tutor and afterward a professor of logic at Harvard. Frederic H. Hedge, previous to entering the college, enjoyed the then exceptional opportunity of study and residence abroad, accompanying in 1818 the now illustrious historian of the United States, George Bancroft, on a trip to Europe and remaining on the continent several years.

He studied at the gymnasia of Ilfeld, in Hanover, and Schulpforte, in Saxony, there gaining that intimate knowledge of the German language which was soon to give him eminence among American scholars.

He was professor of German language and literature at Harvard. His various published works include a number relating to Germany and he has been a constant contributor to periodical literature.

As a preacher he ranked foremost in the Unitarian denomination. He had a vigorous, clear and logical style, together with independent thought, that held the attention of his hearers, while his forcible delivery and sonorous voice gave full expression to the ideas. In 1876 he resigned his professorship at Harvard, after a service of nineteen years.

AN INHUMAN OFFICER

Marches His Soldiers Until 400 Drop Exhausted—Fifty Dying.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—There is intense excitement here over the conduct of Col. Schoeller, commanding the Ninth regiment of infantry, who compelled his men to march from Wurzburg to Marketbreit, when the mercury marked 91 degrees Fahrenheit. The men were marshalled in the Murzburg barracks in heavy marching order at 3.30 in the morning with a full field equipment and winter overcoats, tents, etc. After waiting two hours the march began at a quick step.

The result was soon apparent, fifty of the men being stricken down, and before Marketbriet was reached, a distance of thirty kilometers (18 1-2 miles), 400 had been compelled to leave the ranks. Notwithstanding, the inhuman colonel kept up the march, and the sight presented by the sufferings of the poor fellows was most pitiful.

The peasants along the road traversed, having been attracted by the spectacle, rendered what aid they could, caring for the disabled soldiers and begging their own physicians to take the place of those attached to the regiment, who were riding in front of the column. They also brought up wagons and carried the patients to the nearest hospitals.

Of those now undergoing treatment fifty are thought to be in a dying condition, having received the last sacraments. Col. Schoeller is a new man and was formerly in command at Metz.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

London is threatened with an incursion of cholera.

The Balch stallion race for $10,000 is declared off.

A Burgess steamer of 1200 tons is to be built at Belfast, Me.

A steamer is ashore at Jones Inlet on the Long Island coast.

Reclare beat fast fillies in the Pocahontas stakes at Saratoga.

The steamer New Orleans was towed to Tybee by the Gate City.

A French syndicate is said to have offered a loan to Uruguay.

Doubt is cast on Dalton's feat of swimming the English channel.

The Sultan of Morocco is making little headway in subduing the rebels.

Fire in a customs warehouse at Copenhagen caused a loss of 2,000,000 kroners.

A big summer hotel and several cottages at Thousand Island park were destroyed by fire.

A schoolhouse at Pittsfield, Me., fell, injuring several workmen engaged in repairing it.

Mayor E. B. Pond of San Francisoo was nominated for governor by the Democrats of California.

The Maha rajah Dhuleep Singh has abjectly apologized to Queen Victoria for his recent hostile course.

Martin Conley was sentenced to two years in the house of correction at Boston for killing John J. McDonough.

M. de Giers, the Russian premier, says says that no edict expelling the Jews has been laid before the imperial council.

The various railroads comprising the southwest system of the Pennsylvania, have been consolidated into one corporation.

Curtailment of production has not helped the print cloth market at Fall River, and there is some talk of a cut in wages.

It is reported that Mr. Heaton, M. P., is to interview Postmaster General Wanamaker on the subject of reducing ocean postage.

Black cholera is spreading, with the most fearful results, throughout Japan, the people of which were already on the verge of starvation.

A mass meeting has been called by the mayor of Boston for Sept. 2, to give expression to the loss sustained by the city in the death of John Boyle O'Reilly.

At Indianapolis the American Association for the Advancement of Science listened to numerous papers in the various sections and attended a general reception at the state house.

The little town of Walldorf, near Heidelberg, where John Jacob Astor, the first, was born, has received, according to German papers, 50,000 marks from William Walldorf Astor.

The new bishop of St. Albans has reduced the size of his lawn-sleeves by several inches, an innovation which stirs up the English church more than the introduction of a new article of faith could do.

The present pope is in many ways far more in touch with the age than is generally supposed. Among recent innovations introduced by him is the opening of the Borgia galleries, hitherto known to Europe by reputation only.

Charles C. Kurtz has been designated by the secretary of the treasury as one of the notaries public at Boston to receive declarations and certify to the identity of the persons making the same, under section 5 of the acts of June 10, 1890.

The rumors of ex-King Milan's approaching marriage with an American lady well known in Paris continue to circulate. The lady will have a heavy load of debts to pay, for the rapid young monarch owes, it is said, money in every capital in Europe.

The Aspiring Girl of Today.

She is bright and ambitious; she looks out at the workers in the world and thinks that if she were among them she would make a great success, and that reward of fame—money—would come to her in plenty.

But ought you to go? May not the life work for you be in the home? May not the reward of industry be a sense of duty done, and the love of those around you? We are all too prone to accept these rewards as commonplace, and only what should come to us, whereas they are, my dear girls, the brightest jewels that shine in the crown of woman. Look at home. On the work that is waiting for you there. Do not underestimate its value. Whatever it is, do it with a willing heart and a quick hand. Think it your pleasure to do it well. Make it your delight to be so successful that the home people will praise you.

And if sometimes you give a thought to the big gay world, where each is for herself and only God for all, be ashamed of the sigh that you give, remembering that you are working where God thinks it best for you to do so, and that you only merit displeasure when you scorn your work or do it as do those who think eye service of value. Don't, don't, dear girl, rush away from your home. Think it all out first, and see where mother needs you. Then after all you get a better reward than any other worker, for you receive the blessing of God and the loving thanks of a mother.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Pretty Home Game.

A new game is of Japanese origin, as I believe very many of our cleverest games are. Upon a large sheet of paper a human face is traced. Lots are then drawn in order to decide who is to be blindfolded first. If one of the little maidens of the party is chosen she hides her pretty orbs behind a big handkerchief and tries her luck. The children hand her a leaf of a bright hued peony. This she tries to place on the mouth of the picture. Of course it is only once in a dozen times that she hits the mark. All sorts of ludicrous mistakes occur, sending the little ones off in wild bursts of childish glee.

Delicately tinted rose leaves are supposed to supply the two nostrils, the pink petals of the azalea for the cheeks, the blue petals of the gloxinia for the eyes, and for the hair a number of the yellow leaves of the gourd plant. As you may imagine, a wonderful picture is the result of these efforts, and one calculated to furnish an immense amount of fun. Whoever comes nearest to a really artistic picture gets a pretty prize. Sometimes it takes the form of a little straw basket filled with delicious bonbons, again a dainty flower vase or some Japanese trifle.—Exchange.

One Way to Tell a Happy Pair.

There is nothing that the average bridegroom so much desires to avoid as a disclosure of the fact of his recent marriage. Not that he is at all ashamed of it. Oh, no! But there is a shyness about him which induces him to conceal the fact. This is shown especially at the bridegroom's first visit to the hotel on his bridal tour.

The other evening a young man walked briskly up to the desk in one of the hotels in this city, and with a very badly assumed air of nonchalance registered "Mr. and Mrs. ——." A room was assigned him, and when he was out of hearing the clerk leaned over the desk and, confidentially speaking to several acquaintances standing there, said:

"Just married."

"How do you know?" was asked.

"Oh, you never see an old married man register 'Mr. and Mrs.' It's alway so-and-so and wife. You just notice now if it isn't so."—Washington Post.

Her Bonnet in a Blaze.

A wildly excited lady who was threatened with cremation from a blazing bonnet was one of the features of travel on the Sixteenth street cable. Before entering the car the lady stood near a small steam engine used in hoisting rock to the top of one of the large buildings on the thoroughfare. A spark from the engine alighted on the lady's bonnet, and the rapid motion of the car soon fanned the smouldering embers into a flame. The lady screamed and would have jumped headlong to the pavement had it not been for the timely interference of Dr. J. P. Cullom, who seized her in his arms and snatched the burning bonnet from her head. The lady's hair was badly singed, but she was not otherwise injured.—Denver News.

Style in Stationery.

Mauve letter paper embellished with a silver monogram has made a reappearance in fashionable circles. It is many years since lavender note paper was considered chic, but an attempt is being made to revive it. Another pretty style is known as grain de poudre, which has no more gloss than a cambric handkerchief and is excellent for the large English handwriting. The envelopes bear the monogram stamped on the front left hand lower corner, while the crest decorates the flap. The most elegant, however, is the cafe au lait tinted paper, with the monogram done in blue and gold or dark brown and gold.

Full of Hope.

"A sprightly maiden of something over sixty summers had an interview with the census enumerator in Milton a few weeks ago, and among other questions he asked her: 'Are you married, or have you ever been?' To which she replied in the negative; but observing how mournfully and pityingly he looked over the dismal fact she briskly added: 'But I am expecting every day that I shall be.'"—St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.

Seamless corsages—which, however, are made to fit like a glove by some fine, subtle magic of the modiste—are in high fashion. Many of these veritable cuirasses, devoid often of trimming, fasten—heaven and the wearer only know where or how. The mystery to the uninitiated is how the fair wearers get into or out of them, as openings, fastenings or slashes are wholly invisible.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 113. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ANOTHER

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

SEASHORE LOTS

— AT —

Houghs Neck,

QUINCY, MASS.,

Friday AND Saturday,

AUG. 22d & 23d, 1890,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Free Clambake Each Day at 1 o'clock P. M.

Free Tickets on Electric Railroad from Quincy to Houghs Neck.

The Land Company has had so many urgent requests since the auction sale in July to have another sale this Summer, that it has finally consented to do so. There were more than

One Hundred Lots Sold

at the last auction sale, many of them at less than their actual cost to the Company, but subsequent events have justified the Land Company in taking the course it did in selling at auction a certain number of its lots at the best price they would bring, without reserve of any kind, as the Company has sold at private sale over

THIRTY LOTS

since the auction at prices greatly in advance of the auction sale prices, and as there are already over **half a dozen houses** in process of construction on the property.

The Land Company gets its return in this way for the sacrifices and expenses it incurs in having the auction sales.

Many lots bought by individuals at the last auction sale, less than one month ago, have been resold by them at an **advance of from ten to fifty per cent. These are facts which can easily be verified.** This will undoubtedly be the

Last Auction Sale

the Land Company will ever have, as it will be able to sell the balance of its lots to better advantage and less expensively at private sale now that the property has been fully advertised.

No one will question the fairness of the last auction sale or say that the lots were not sold to the **highest bidder and without reserve.**

This auction sale will be conducted in the same fair manner.

Terms of sale will be the same as at the auction sale in July, and are most liberal.

Purchase price may be paid either in cash, or one-fourth cash and three-fourths mortgage, or monthly payments in sums not less than $5 each.

A deposit of $10 will be required on each lot at time and place of sale.

Terms will be more fully stated at time of sale.

For tickets and information inquire by letter or in person of:

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston;
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO., Auctioneers, 244 Washington Street, Boston:
BRYANT N. ADAMS, Auctioneer Quincy;
FLETCHER & SCOTT, Post Office Block, Brockton;
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy and 83 Devonshire Street, Boston;
J. H. BURDAKIN, Dedham, and at the office of this paper.

Quincy, Aug. 15. d7t,p2w

LOST.

On the road to Houghs Neck, a small Package of no value to anyone but A. D. S. Bell, 52 Commercial street, Boston. If the person who found the same will return it to me I will reward him for it.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Supt. Manet Street Railway.
Quincy, Aug. 18. tf

FOUND.

FOUND.—A purse containing a small sum of money on the Manet Street Railway, on Sunday evening. The owner can have the same by applying at the LEDGER Office. Aug. 22

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.
April 23. tf

TO LET.—A tenement and stable on Hancock street, within three minutes' walk of Atlantic station. For particulars inquire of C. DREW, at Post Office, Atlantic. Aug. 19—5t Aug. 23—1w

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

OCT. 1
OCT. 2
OCT. 3
OCT. 4
BROCKTON FAIR
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS G. C. HOLMES, PRESS AGENT, BROCKTON, MASS.
BEST AND BIGGEST IN NEW ENGLAND

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3t&w—tf

WORK APPRECIATED.

The Old Colony Grateful to the City and the People.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

He Thanks the Mayor, City Authorities, Firemen, Police, and the Citizens Who Opened Their Houses, and Does Not Propose to Let It Rest There.

The following communications are self explanatory.

CITY OF QUINCY, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
QUINCY, Aug. 23, 1890.

To the Editors of the DAILY LEDGER:

The enclosed correspondence is sent to you for publication.

I am sure that too much praise cannot be bestowed upon those who aided at this great calamity. Respectfully,

CHARLES H. PORTER,
Mayor.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD COMPANY,
President's Office,
BOSTON, Aug. 22, 1890.

Hon. Charles H. Porter, Mayor of Quincy.

Dear Sir: I am unwilling to have any further delay in expressing to you personally, and through you to the men and women of Quincy, my deep sense of obligation for the aid and assistance you and they have given in the recent calamity on the Old Colony railroad.

To you personally, to the City authorities, to the firemen who were most prompt and efficient, to the police and to those citizens who have so kindly opened their houses, and given their personal attendance to comfort the sufferers, I beg you to extend my hearty thanks in behalf of the company.

The establishment of the new hospital seems almost providential. Of course I do not intend to end with mere words of thanks, and would ask you at an early day to confer with me as to our further action.

Truly and respectfully yours,
CHARLES F. CHOATE, president.

THE INJURED IN QUINCY.

A General Improvement in All the Patients This Morning.

Miss Thayer, the matron at the city hospital, reports the condition of the patients at the institution improving. A few cases are still critical.

Little Elizabeth Fenley at Mrs. Carr's on Adams street continues to improve. She expressed a desire this morning for something to eat, while heretofore she has not taken anything voluntarily. Her father, Mr. Oscar Fenley, is constantly with her and bears up bravely under his great affliction. The faithful colored nurse continues to improve.

The condition of the patients at Mrs. Lane's on Goffe street is much improved. Miss Martha Chase was strong enough this morning to walk about her room. Mrs. Dimmick is very comfortable, and the condition of Mr. Dimmick is more encouraging than any day since the accident.

The number of injured is constantly on the increase, many not reported at first having reached their homes. The Herald says: The condition of Miss Nellie Weston of No. 172½ M street, South Boston, who was among those injured in the recent accident at Quincy, remains about the same. The attending physician says that she is now out of danger, though it is impossible to state what complications may arise in the near future. Her injuries are concussion of the spine and a severe shock to the nervous system. She is very restless, and since Wednesday has not slept over an hour at a time. The two children who were with her at the time of the accident, have, to all appearances, recovered from the shock.

TODAY'S COURT.

Elizabeth Brown of the Pine Point Hotel, for sale of liquor paid $50 and costs.

Daniel Tripp of Squantum whose case was continued for sale of liquor, paid his fine of $50 and costs.

Redford S. Watson of Houghs Neck did the same.

Michael McCarthy of Weymouth unable to gain a living was given six months at the Town farm in that town.

Thomas Dee of Randolph for an assault on Thomas McManus, discharged.

Thomas McManus of Randolph for an assault on Thomas Dee, fined $5 and costs.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised August 23:

Burns, Frank
Burges, S. J.
Brown, A. D.
Cummings, Allan
Connors, Helen
Connell, Patrick
Donahue, Dave
Daly, Mary
Dalhin, William
Felese, Monsieur
Flanigan, Mary
Granes, Jennie
Harrington, Nellie
Harriman, Mr. O.
Henry, Alex.
Hewiston, A. J.
Hawley, Belle A.
Houlston, Charles F.
Kelser, Fred C.
Kinna, Frank
Louis, Ellen
Lynch, E.
Larson, L. J.
McDonald, James
Mallette, Mary D.
Matheson, Mary Ann
Morrison, Richard
Merrill, W. F.
Nilson, Hilda
Parker, Henry
Petterson, P.
Simmons, John
Wallace, R. H.
Watson, Wilber E.

—The tax rate of Abington this year is $19.30.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

There seems to be at the present time but little doubt that the terrible railroad accident in this city on Tuesday last was the result of gross carelessness; as much so, if not more, than the one which occurred at Wollaston in October, 1878.

From the evidence given before the Railroad Commissioners on Thursday, it appears that the men working on the road placed the jack which caused the sad disaster between the rails, for the purpose of lifting the same, at or about the moment an express train was due, which usually travels at the rate of thirty to forty miles an hour; and still more careless, on a curve, where the engineer had no chance to see the obstruction until he had got nearly upon it. What more wilful negligence could there be? Not the slightest signal placed out to warn the faithful engineer that a deadly trap was before him.

It seems to us more heedless than the one at Wollaston; as that was an excursion train, liable to be ten or twenty minutes behind time. This train was about due, and might be upon them the next moment without any warning, as it was, and the workmen had scarcely time to get out of the way themselves.

Now, if this is not carelessness, what is it? And who is to blame? Is it the poor workman who placed the jack in the dangerous position, and who had barely time to get out of the way? Is it the boss who ordered the jack to be put on the track when he knew, or ought to have known, that a lightning express train was approaching? Or, is it the officials in Boston, who allow a dangerous instrument to be placed between the rails, without a signal, and then attempt to run express trains over them?

BRAINTREE SCHOOLS.

Schools to Open Sept. 2—The Roll of Teachers—Office Hours of Superintendent.

The public schools will open on Tuesday, Sept. 2d.

It is particularly desirable that all new pupils should procure admission cards from the superintendent before that date, in order to avoid misunderstandings and delays. The superintendent will observe his office hours as follows, beginning next week:

Monday,—8.30 to 9.30 A. M., at Town hall. Tuesday,—4 to 5 P. M., at Union schoolhouse. Wednesday,—3.30 to 4.30 P. M., at Iron Works schoolhouse. Thursday, —4 to 5 P. M., at Town hall.

No pupil will be admitted who is under five years of age, and a reasonable evidence of vaccination will be required.

The following is the roll of teachers for the ensuing year:

HIGH SCHOOL,—Principal, Charles E. Stetson; assistant, Carrie M. Bassett.

POND SCHOOL,—Principal, Fred H. Saunders; intermediate, Helen C. Bacon; first primary, Carrie L. Whiting; second primary, Sarah L. Arnold.

UNION SCHOOL,—Principal, Herbert E. Walker; intermediate, Abbie A. Mills; first primary, Erminnie A. French; second year, Sarah L. Hadley; first year, Julia A. Williams.

IRON WORKS SCHOOL,—Principal, Victoria P. Wilde; intermediate, Mary L. Crowe; first primary, Nellie E. Bowles; second primary, Avis A. Thayer.

EAST SCHOOL,—Theresa M. Jenkins.

MIDDLE STREET SCHOOL,—Mabel L. Bates.

SOUTH SCHOOL,—Margaret E. C. Bannon.

WEST SCHOOL,—Hannah C. Whelan.

Owing to the small number of pupils, the Southwest school will be closed this year, and the pupils will be transferred to the Pond school.

A room has been fitted up in the building next, south of Hollis block, for the second year class of the Union school, Miss Hadley, teacher.

The attention of parents is specially called to the new law, which provides that pupils must attend school *thirty weeks* during the school year, instead of twenty as heretofore.

LAST NIGHT'S FIRE

Dwelling House in West Quincy Damaged to Extent of $400.

The alarm from Box 46 at 3.40 this morning was for a fire in house owned and occupied by John Brown on Larry place off Willard street. The fire department responded promptly and the Steamer was set at hydrant corner of Cross and Willard streets. When they arrived the upper part of the building was a mass of flames. Two streams were played on the fire and after twenty minutes work the firemen had it under control. The upper part was all burned and the lower part damaged by water. Loss about $400. Insured. It is supposed that a lamp was upset which starded the fire. The recall was sounded at 5.10.

Last night's fire showed the disadvantages of not having more fire alarm boxes and hydrants throughout this city. The man who pulled in the alarm was obliged to run nearly half a mile before he reached Box 46, before the alarm was sounded and by the time the steamer arrived the fire gained considerable headway. They were then obliged to take water from a hydrant nearly a quarter of a mile from the scene. Of course when they did begin to work, they did good service which could be plainly seen. The building was in the midst of a number of other houses and barns and if it had been a windy night, the chances are that the conflagration would have been serious before help arrived.

The people in that neighborhood who own property, and there is a large number, have urged the advisability of putting a box in their neighborhood, but as yet it has not been done. It is hoped that before long such a thing will be done, in order that they will receive the same protection as in other parts of the city.

THE ROCKET.

Dissatisfaction Among Dorchester Yachts Because She Won the Championship.

The Herald says: "The members of the Dorchester Yacht Club are confident that they have boats enrolled in their club that can beat the Rocket on time allowance. Several of the boats have beaten her this season, boat for boat, and two of the boats beat her Thursday. The most formidable rival the Rocket has is the Flora Lee. It is probable that a series of sweepstake races will be arranged between the Flora Lee and Faxon's boat.

The story of the race of Thursday: There were five starters in the second class—the Rocket, Mirage, Scamp, Tantrum and Jackdaw. The course was seven miles. The Mirage was first across the line, closely followed by the Scamp second, Tantrum third, Jackdaw fourth and Rocket fifth. After the boats were off a mile the Mirage took the lead and held it all the way around. The Rocket and Jackdaw alternated for second place, having a great race. The Scamp and Tantrum were strung out with a small space between them. The Mirage carried a single reef for two-thirds of the cruise, but shook it out for her leeward work. The Jackdaw had a single reef all the way around, as had also the Scamp. The Rocket and the Tantrum carried double reefs all over the course.

The Flora Lee, owned by C. D. Lanning, was entered in this race, and left her moorings for a run into the club float to pick up her crew. Mr. Lanning was the only one on board, and when jibing her around his boom caught on a rowboat and she capsized. Her owner was not long in the water. He tried hard to get the boat in shape, but when he found he could not, rather than lose a chance to race in such a breeze volunteered to sail with the Mirage. He had the pleasure of seeing the Mirage win on actual time.

The Rocket takes the championship cup for the second class, the summary being as follows:

Name and Owner.	Length. ft. in.	Actual time. h. m. s.	Corr'd time. h. m. s.
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	16 03	1 22 00	0 50 40
Mirage, G. K. Dearborn	17 05	1 21 20	0 51 31
Jackdaw, G. Lewis	18 02	1 21 45	0 52 50
Tantrum, J. F. Small	14 08	1 29 00	0 55 22
Scamp, H. M. Nute	18 04	1 25 02	0 56 19

In yesterday's race of the Quincy club the Flora Lee beat the Rocket. Mr. Lanning said that he knew nothing about the authorship of the above story, and was sorry it appeared.

The Rocket won the championship of her class in the Monatiquot race last Saturday, and is having a very successful season.

The Rocket has entered fifteen races thus far this season and captured thirteen prizes, being first eight times.

THE POWER OF SLEEP.

A Remarkuble Story Which is Told of a Braintree Man by the Local Paper.

The following story is told illustrative of the power of Morpheus, the god of sleep, has over we mortals. A party, once on a day, belonging in Braintree, all of them being of the sterner sex and hailing from Middle street, were returning in a carriage from Nantasket. It is natural enough to suppose, in the absence of any positive statement to the contrary, that the day had been warm, the sight-seeing fatiguing, necessitating the generous use of refreshments. But however this might have been, one of the party feeling drowsy asked to be let out of the carriage to walk, in order by this means to shake off the strong inclination he felt to go to sleep. This was done and the carriage moved along, the occupants keeping up conversation among themselves and thinking that the other fellow was trudging along behind. After awhile, in a lull in the conversation, it occurred to one of them to look out of the carriage to see how their pedestrian companion was getting along. They were immediately apprised of the fact that he was no where to be seen. It was dusk by this time. The party were alarmed.

The carriage was put about and back over the road they went as fast as an old horse will go that feels he has important business to *masticate* at home. More than that, it was no business of the horse to find the missing man. It would only add to his burden. Men try to get from under their burdens; why not an old horse? Moreover it was a question of going back and not forward, a question that the horse was perfectly justified in disposing of with an *neigh* had he chose. But he did not choose and so after awhile, through dint of use of the whip and twitching of the reins, they finally came up to the man standing in the middle of the road fast asleep *a la* Lot's wife.—*Braintree Obseruer.*

—Fitchburg's valuation is $15,480,524, a gain of $666,156 over 1889. There was a loss in personal property.

—The valuation of the city of Gloucester for 1890 is $13,945,439, of which $9,925,475 is real estate.

A pill manufacturer advertises on the label "You take the pills, we do the rest."

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

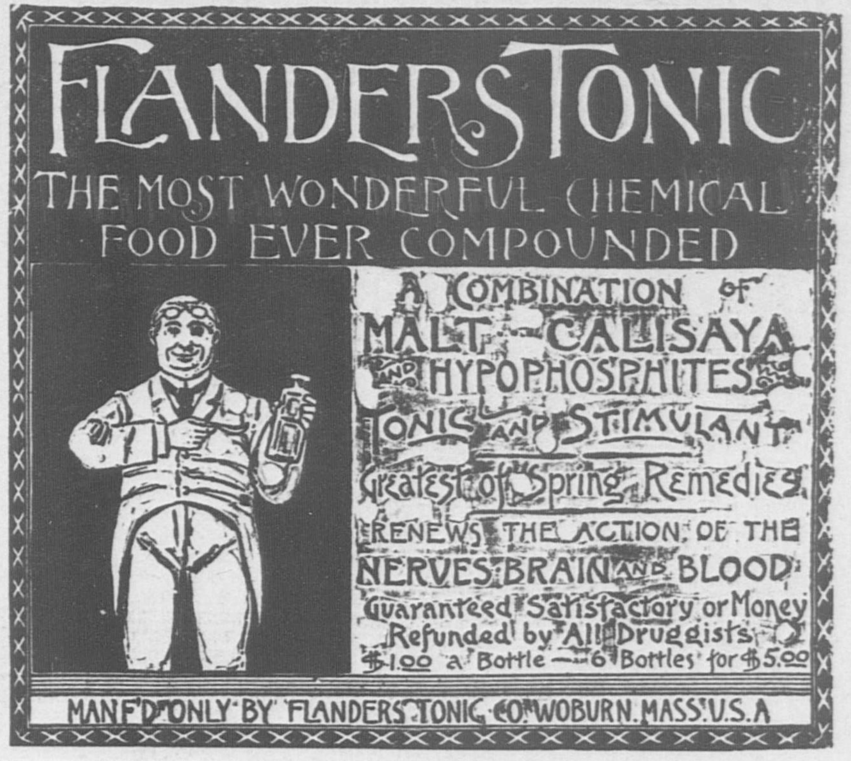
WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf


FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF
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AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
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Circulars.
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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The old question as to which is the safest car on a railroad train is further complicated by the latest accident at Quincy. The dangers to be apprehended in the forward cars have been dwelt upon, as have also the perils of the end cars, and now the latest experience seems to show that the middle of the train is not free from the perils of the track, this having been the position of the car where about all the fatalities occurred on the ill-fated Old Colony train. The fact seems to be that one car is about as safe as another in such emergencies.—Herald.

The Lynn Bee says: "The terrible accident on the Old Colony railroad emphasizes the need of greater care and watchfulness on the part of railroad employes. We realize that accidents must happen on railroads, and that no system will guarantee absolute safety to travellers, but still accidents of this kind are altogether too frequent.

The accident on the Old Colony seems to have been caused by carelessness on the part of the men who were repairing the track, in leaving between the rails a heavy piece of iron that was used in raising the tracks. Railroads have rules governing the repairing of tracks framed to prevent accidents, and there is no doubt that had these rules been followed the frightful accident of Tuesday would have been averted."

The New Bedford Standard says: "The terrible accident which occurred on the Old Colony railroad, near Quincy, seems to be the climax of a long chapter of railroad accidents which have occurred recently, daily accounts of which have appeared in the press of the country. The frequency with which these disasters occur is ample cause, it seems to us, for careful investigation, with a view to preventing them, or at least lessening their number. Many of these accidents are found to be the direct result of carelessness on the part of railroad employes and often the most unpardonable negligence. For such there is no excuse, and it would seem that such precautions, such stringency of regulations on the part of railroad companies, might be adopted and carried out, as to prevent this class of accidents at least. But men grow careless with long immunity from accident, despite the seeming stringency of the rules under which they act, and regardless of the possible consequences of their negligence, when suddenly the public is shocked by the occurrence of some terrible disaster, similar to that just taken place."

It isn't every railroad in this section of the country that could meet with such a disaster as has fallen to the lot of the Old Colony this week and suffer so little depreciation in the value of stock, as shown by dealings in the stock exchange. At the beginning of the week, Old Colony was quoted at $172 per share. Wednesday it sold down a couple of points to $167, or a decline of five points since the wreck. As showing the stability of this stock, it is to be borne in mind that the damage to life and limb and property will without doubt pass the $300,000 point, and it may reach upon half a million dollars by the time accounts are all settled and the whole thing cleared up. Each fatality means a payment of $5000 from the company's treasury, but some of the survivors, maimed and shattered, may secure nearly three times this sum. There is a long list of injured victims to deal with, but we have it upon the authority of one of the road officials that the corporation will not undertake any cheese-paring policy in disposing of claims for damages. This is alike creditable to the company and pleasant for injured survivors of the ill-fated train.—Salem News.

ARBITRATION TALK.

Knights Welcome It, but Mr. Webb Remains Obdurate,

GIVING AN EMPHATIC "NO!"

Fitchburg and Boston and Albany May Be Affected—New Men Say They Were Decoyed by False Promises—Mr. Sargent Speaks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—State Commissioner Donovan sent the following letter to Vice-President Webb:

MURRAY HILL HOTEL, Aug. 22, 1890.

DEAR SIR—It having come to the knowledge of the state board of mediation and arbitration that another strike is seriously threatened on the lines of your company, I am instructed by the board to again communicate with you and invite a joint conference in the office of your company between you and representatives of your employes, with a view of devising some means, either by arbitration or such other method as may be mutually agreed upon, whereby the threatened strike may be averted and abrupt interruption of travel and transportation of freight be prevented.

I remain, respectfully yours,
FLORENCE E. DONOVAN.

The Replies.

A similar letter was sent to Mr. Powderly, and his reply is as follows:

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1890.

F. E. Donovan, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter in which the general executive board of the Knights of Labor is invited to a joint conference with the officials of the New York Central railroad. Our board is willing to comply with your request at a moment's notice. We hold ourselves in readiness to do any honorable thing to terminate the strike or avert another one, and sincerely hope that either "arbitration or such other method" as may be agreed upon will have the desired effect. Recognizing in you an officer of the state, and assuring you that we have from the beginning been willing and anxious to submit the matter to you for adjustment, I am, very sincerely yours,

T. V. POWDERLY.

Mr. Webb's reply to Commissioner Donovan was as follows:

Hon. F. E. Donovan:

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of this date. As is well known to you and to the public, a large number of persons recently and suddenly quit the service of this company, and with but few exceptions have not applied for re-employment, but are engaged in holding meetings, conferring with the officials of the order known as the Knights of Labor and other labor organizations, and seeking to prevent by persuasion, threats, intimidation and in other ways, the continuance in lawful employment of the persons who did not leave the company's service, and of others who have been employed in the place of those who did.

This constitutes the existing "strike," and the further strike referred to by you will or will not take place, as the efforts of the persons who have left our service may or may not meet with success. I believe that such efforts will fail.

The operating force of this company is full; the passenger service of the company is regularly performed, and there is no obstruction in the freight service except lawless interference and the apprehension thereof.

I am not aware of any interference or grievance existing between the company and its employes; and I must assume that the conference suggested by you as between the officers of the company and the representatives of our employes is a conference suggested between the officers of the company and the officials of the Knights of Labor. These officials represent not our employes, but persons who have left our service and have not asked to be re-employed; but who, through the same officials of the Knights of Labor, have asked that the discharge by the company of certain members prior to the eighth of August be submitted to their investigation and to arbitration by some tribunal to be selected in some way, a request which I have felt it my duty to decline.

Of course, we deprecate any interruption to travel or delay in the transportation of freight upon the lines of this or any other company. I shall take every means in my power to prevent such an occurrence; and if the constituted authorities prevent lawless interference with our operatives, I do not anticipate any interruption of passenger or freight traffic. For the above reason, it seems to me inappropriate and unnecessary to have the conference suggested by you. Yours respectfully,

H. WALTER WEBB.

Mr. Webb was also interviewed at some length on the situation. "No man has been discharged by this company because he was a Knight of Labor or a member of any other labor organization. This company has discharged men, irrespective of their membership in the order of the Knights of Labor, for drunkenness, incapacity, breach of duty, insubordination and for lack of sufficient work to employ them, and it will continue to do so whenever proper occasion arises. The people of this state granted to this company its franchise and made it obligatory upon it to render certain services to the public, and provided that all its duties, including the employment and discharge of all classes of agents, should be performed by certain officers; and its officers do not propose to surrender, abandon or transfer the discharge of these duties, or any part of them, to any one except their duly appointed successors."

Mr. Webb then goes on to say that some sixty men were dismissed for the above causes, and he has been asked by Mr. Powderly to arbitrate in order to avoid the threatened strike. He concludes by saying as long as he holds his position in the railroad company he will decline to submit the question of dismissal of employes to arbitration.

Mr. Webb said that the New York Central has now 5000 men under pay and ready to take the strikers' places, and that he has the names of as many more whom he can call on if wanted.

To Protest Against "Pinkerton's Army."

The latest development of the New York Central strike is a mass meeting to express the sentiment of the people of New York against the existence of "Pinkerton's private army" and in behalf of the right of citizens to organize. A meeting was held last night at which arrangements were made for the demonstration to take place next Tuesday evening. The meeting was instigated by the Radical club. Among the speakers invited are T. V. Powderly, Samuel Gompers, Robert G. Ingersoll, J. J. Holland and Gen. Roger A. Prior. A personal canvass of every labor organization in the city was arranged for to insure the success of the demonstration.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

Boston and Albany and Fitchburg Employes May Be Ordered Out—Trouble on the Delaware and Hudson.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—C. H. Trenholm, grand president of the Steam Railroad Men's Protective Association of Boston, arrived in this city, and with the executive board of assembly No. 246 proceeded to Troy to confer with leaders there. It is said that the men of the Boston and Albany and Fitchburg roads, which have been assisting the Central road to move freight, will be ordered to go out when the general strike order comes over the route from the Federation of Railroad Employes at Terre Haute.

There promises to be trouble, too, for the Delaware and Hudson railroad again. The Central has been sending freight to West Troy and Green Island and from there having it transferred to the Delaware and Hudson. Yesterday the employes of that road at Green Island came down in a body and told Mr. Hammond that if he persisted in moving that freight they would strike. Mr. Hammond says in defense that he does not understand that he is doing any more than receiving freight originally consigned to his road. At West Albany and Karner yesterday great progress was made in cleaning up the yards. Over 200 men are now at work there, and 100 more from Chicago and other points west are expected to-day.

An Unprovoked Assault.

As James Gray, a plumber, was making his way over the railroad crossing at the East Albany end of the upper bridge, George Wahl, a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight conductor, who was on a freight train at the end of the bridge, fired three shots at him without any provocation. None of the shots took effect, but the strikers chased Wahl across the bridge to the Albany side, where he was taken in charge by the Albany police and held for assault in the first degree.

About 250 men were at work in the West Albany shops yesterday. A few Knights of Labor who went out at first have returned to work. These men attend to daily repairs required by the road. The usual number of men daily employed in these shops is 1500.

Interview with Mr. Sargent.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 23.—F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and other members of the executive committee of the supreme council of the United Order of Railway Employes, have arrived here, Mr. Sargent will report to the meeting the result of his investigations at New York. In an interview he said that he was individually in sympathy with Mr. Powderly.

Mr. Sargent went on to say that there was no disposition on the part of the employes to force matters. All they wanted was a chance to present their grievances to the officials of the Vandrbilt system and have a just arbitration of the existing difficulties. As to the final result of the session of the supreme council, Mr. Sargent declared that the public need have no apprehensions. The council realized the responsibilities which had been placed on its shoulders. It was a burden which had to be borne. The public might rest assured that each member of the council was a man who had been through crises of the like before, and no hasty action would be taken. Mr. Sargent hoped that no extended strike would ensue, but his parting words were that he was ready to stand as the champion of organized labor, and he wanted the whole country to know it.

Looks Like an Imposition.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Men to take the strikers' places are arriving on most of the incoming trains. Thirty-eight from Chicago reached here, but on learning that they were expected to take the switchmen's places all but five of them refused to go to work and were promptly dismissed without pay or transportation home. A statement issued by these men says: "They were told that they would all be given good places and would be paid from $70 to $90 a month. They hired as trainmen, and some of them were told that they were wanted to work on a new division of the Central road that the company had built recently, and that practical railroad men were scarce in the east; and to the question if a strike was not in progress the answer was that there had been, but it had been settled. When they reached Buffalo they were told that they must go to work in the yards or be turned out of town in five hours, and when they asked for their transportation to their homes, as they had been hired for road service and not for yard service, they were told to go to work or go to hell."

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

Vote on the Tariff Bill Will Be Taken Aug. 30 Next.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The friends of the election bill are more confident of success than they have been at any time.

There was a much better feeling among the Republicans than there has been for many weeks. Mr. Quay sat silent as usual in his seat, dressed in his suit of gray, without a vest, looking as calm and unconcerned as if the proceedings of the last two weeks had not turned largely upon his sudden, unexpected and apparently independent departure. Mr. Hoar is the chairman of the committee appointed at the conference to give effect to the understanding which was reached.

The Republican senators will adopt the policy for the election bill which Mr. Quay had proposed in his resolution should be adopted as to the tariff bill alone, namely, determine that the vote shall be taken upon it at a fixed date. Some very interesting questions shall arise in connection with the means by which such a policy shall be put in execution and as to the position toward the resolution which will be proposed by some of the Republicans senators and all the Democrats. The compact which has been formally entered into between Quay and the leading Democrats provides that the vote should be taken upon the tariff bill Aug. 30 next, without any further debate, irrespective of the fact whether or not the tariff bill should at that time have been fully considered.

Rumors of an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A report was current at the Capitol that, if an early adjournment could be effected by allowing the election bill to go over, the president would convene congress immediately after the elections, for the purpose of gaining time for the consideration of the election bill. What the Democrats may do in such a contingency has not been developed, but it is pretty evident that they will not permit the bill to come to a vote until means of resistance have been exhausted.

Leprosy at Cape Breton.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23.—Several cases of leprosy have been discovered at Englishtown, Victoria county, C. B. The victims have been constantly associating with their neighbors, and it is feared the terrible disease has been communicated to a great many people.

Missing.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 23.—Annie Kelly, 18 years of age, and Sarah O'Brien, 15, respectively, went down the bay Sunday, and have not been seen since.

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To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. F. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

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COULDN'T HIT YOUNG.

Cleveland Takes a Game from Boston Leaguers.

BUFFALO AGAIN DEFEATED

In the Brotherhood Game—Brooklyn, Pittsburg and Chicago Whitewashed—Standing of the Clubs.

The National league games of yesterday were won by Cleveland, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, and the following is the record to date:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	100	66	34	.660
Boston	102	64	38	.627
Cincinnati	98	60	38	.606
Philadelphia	101	61	40	.604
Chicago	100	54	46	.540
New York	101	44	57	.435
Cleveland	98	31	67	.316
Pittsburg	98	19	79	.194

The Players' League.

In the Players' league Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn won, and this is the result of the season's play thus far.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	97	58	39	.598
Brooklyn	105	61	44	.581
New York	99	56	43	.565
Cicago	102	57	45	.558
Philadelphia	102	53	49	.519
Pittsburg	93	42	51	.451
Cleveland	96	40	56	.416
Buffalo	98	28	63	.291

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Inability to hit Young was the cause of the Bostons' downfall to-day, while Getzien was touched up rather freely, and the hits off him were bunched, so that the visitors earned five of their eight runs. Attendance 1514.

CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Gilks, lf	4	0	1	1	1	3	0	0
McKean, ss	4	1	2	2	0	1	4	1
Smalley, 3b	3	2	1	0	0	1	2	2
Virtue, 1b	4	1	0	0	0	13	0	0
Davis, cf	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
West, rf	4	0	3	4	0	1	0	1
Zimmer, c	4	1	1	1	1	4	3	0
Delaney, 2b	3	1	1	1	0	3	2	0
Young, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	8	10	11	2	27	13	4

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	1	1	4	0	4	4	1
[illegible]	3	1	1	0	0	8	2	0
[illegible], lf	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	1
Lowe, cf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
Bennett, c	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Ganzel, c	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Smith, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	0	4	0
Getzein, p	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	5	7	15	0	24	12	4

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Cleveland 3 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 —8
Boston 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Cleveland 5, Boston 3. Two-base hits—West, Tucker, Sullivan, Brodie. Three-base hit—Brodie. Home run—Long. Stolen base—Boston 1. Base on balls—Cleveland 2, Boston 3. Base on errors—Cleveland 2, Boston 3. Struck out—Cleveland 2, Boston 1. Umpire—Powers.

Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 0.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 22.—One of the most exciting games of the year was played by the Brooklyn and Chicago teams. While largely a pitchers' game, the playing was sharp and energetic. Stein pitched a remarkable game.

Chicago 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Chicago 1. Base hits—Chicago 4, Brooklyn 2. Errors—Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Stein and Kittredge, Terry and Daly.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The New Yorks defeated the Cincinnatis in a spirited contest. Daly pitched his first full game for New York and did well.

New York 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Cincinnati 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—New York 3. Base hits—New York 7, Cincinnati 3. Errors—New York 4. Cincinnati 1. Batteries—Daly and Buckley, Mullane and Harrington.

Philadelphia, 12; Pittsburg, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Philadelphia scored another easy victory over Pittsburg.

Philadelphia 6 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 —12
Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Pittsburg 5. Batteries—Gleason and Schriver, Osborne and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Cunningham's wildness in the fourth inning gave the Boston's to-day's game. In that inning he gave six bases on balls, and hit Brouthers, which, combined with one base hit and two sacrifices, gave Boston six runs. Deacon White fielded brilliantly. Attendance 1563.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	1	1	2	0	2	2	0
Stovey, rf	5	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Murphy, c	3	2	1	1	1	7	2	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	2	2	2	0	7	1	1
Richardson, lf	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	1	3	0
Quinn, 2b	5	0	1	1	2	5	3	0
Irwin, ss	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
Madden, p	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Radbourn, p	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	10	8	11	6	27	15	2

BUFFALO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	5	0	2	3	1	2	0	0
Mack, c	5	0	1	1	0	5	2	0
Twitchell, rf, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	7	1	0
Wise, 2b	5	0	3	3	1	2	2	0
Beecher, lf	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Rowe, ss	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
White, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	2	5	0
Foutz, 1b	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	1
Clark, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cunningham, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	0
Total	36	5	11	12	2	27	14	1

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston 1 2 1 6 0 0 0 0 0—10
Buffalo 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Boston 1, Buffalo 2. Two-base hit—Wise. Three-base hit—Brown. Stolen bases—Boston 3, Buffalo 1. Base on balls—Boston 12, Buffalo 4. Base on errors—Buffalo 2. Struck out—Boston 7, Buffalo 4. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

New York, 11; Cleveland, 5.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The New Yorks won another easy victory from Cleveland. Ewing's men played in superb form, batting well and fielding almost perfectly. O'Day pitched well except in the seventh. Ewing retired in the sixth inning and Brown caught out the game. Sutcliffe went to right field in the third.

New York 1 5 0 0 2 2 0 1 0—11
Cleveland 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0—5

Earned runs—New York 4, Cleveland 3. Base hits—New York 11, Cleveland 7. Errors—New York 1, Cleveland 6. Batteries—O'Day, Ewing and Brown; McGill and Brennan.

Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 5.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 22.—A close and exciting game was played between the Brooklyn and Pittsburg teams. Galvin was hit by a batted ball and so badly injured that he had to retire, Maul pitching out the game. Ward was still too sick to play.

Brooklyn 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 0—7
Pittsburg 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Brooklyn 7, Pittsburg 5. Batteries—Galvin, Maul and Carroll; Weyhing and Kinslow.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 0.

PHILADEPHIA, Aug. 22.—Knell pitched superbly and the Philadelphias accorded him faultless support. Chicago was easily shut out.

Philadelphia 3 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0—7
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Chicago 5. Errors—Chicago 6. Batteries—Knell and Cross, Baldwin and Boyle.

Other Games.

At Toledo—Toledo, 11; Syracuse, 4.
At New Haven—New Haven, 5; Baltimore, 2.
At Wilmington—Harrisburg, 10; Wilmington, 2.
At Newark—Newark, 14; Lebanon, 3.

The National Croquet Tournament.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 23.—The end of the national croquet tournament is in sight. The games in the second and third divisions have been finished. John Jenkins, a 16-year-old Norwich boy, won the first prize in the second division in eight straight games, coming off the only undefeated player in the tournament games. Greenslit of Philadelphia was second with six games won and two lost.

In the third division N. N. Spaulding of Townsend Harbor took the first prize, with two straight games won. McPherson of Trenton, N. J., and Preston of Townsend Harbor, Mass., were tied for second place, with a score of six won and two lost. After a hotly contested game of four hours' duration, to play off the tie, McPherson won amid the applause of the spectators.

There are still five games to be played in the first division. The score at close of play last evening was as follows: Wambold, four won, one lost; Germond, 1-6; Johnson, 3-1; Jacobus, 4-1; Smith, 4-4; Baldwin, 1-6; Spaulding, 3-5; Nash, 4-2; Strong, 5-1. The ex champions will make a strong fight for the prizes in this division.

Belle Hamlin Couldn't Do It.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Two thousand five hundred persons attended the circuit races at the driving park. Marendes, the pacer, ran away, finishing the mile without a collision and was stopped without being harmed. Her driver was slightly injured. Belle Hamlin failed in her attempt to beat her record of 2:12 3-4 with running mate. She made the quarter in 33 1-4, half in 1:06, three-qurters in 1:40 and the mile in 2:13 1-4.

Palo Alto Wins $5000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Palo Alto and Jack trotted for a purse of $5000 at Washington park. Palo Alto won the three heats, his best time being 2:13.

FIVE MILES IN THREE MINUTES.

Runaway Car on a Gravity Railroad Plunges Over an Embankment—Four Persons Killed.

READING, Pa., Aug. 23.—A horrible accident occurred on the Mount Penn Gravity railroad, a mountain route encircling Mt. Penn, 800 feet above the city of Reading. The cars were taken from a point on the outsksrts of the city to the top of the mountain, a distance of five miles. On returning the cars were allowed to go down the mountain by gravity by way of another route to the point of starting. At about 10.30 a car containing about eighteen passengers was taken from the station to the top of the mountain. This consumed about thirty minutes. On top of the mountain there is a high tower where the passengers were allowed to alight to enjoy the scenery for thirty miles around.

There are different stories as to the cause of the accident, but it appears that when the tower was reached, the point where the gravity of the road commences, the engine was detached, when the car ran away while the passengers were still on board. The distance to the point of starting is five miles, and it is estimated that this was covered by the runaway car in about three minutes, the car attaining a fearful speed, estimated at eighty miles an hour. It remained on the track to the foot of the plane, going round all the curves, while the passengers shrieked in their fright, and several jumped off.

When the car reached the station at the foot of the plane it jumped the track and rolled down a fifty-foot enbankment, where it landed upside down with the passengers imprisoned inside. The greatest excitement prevailed, and soon a large crowd gathered. Doctors and ambulances were sent for, and the dead and injured removed. Four were taken out dead.

The following four persons were killed in the accident: Charles Rettew, conductor; Edgar M. Levan, lawyer; Miss Rosa Heiffer, all of Reading; Miss Harriet Hinckle of Philadelphia. Of fifteen persons badly injured, at least four are expected to die.

SEVENTEEN CARS WRECKED.

Four Killed and Several Injured in a Colorado Railroad Accident.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—A freight engineer lost control of his train on a down grade near Lyons, Colo., the air brake refusing to hold, and the train ran away. Four men were killed in the smash-up that followed and several were injured, seventeen cars being wrecked.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Showers; cooler; northwesterly winds.

For Vermons, Cooler; fair; northerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light rain, followed by clearing, cooler weather; winds shifting to northwesterly.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 22.

The Wall street stock market responded to the improved monetary condition, and prices were noticeably higher than the closing quotations of yesterday. Boston trading was narrow, there having been but little interest apart from Sugar Trust, Atchison and Mexican Central.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41¾	Nor Pac. pref	80½
Central Pacific	31¼	Oregon Navi	97
Chi & Northwest	107½	Oregon Trans	44⅝
Del Lack & West	143	Pacific Mail	44¼
Del & Hudson	160	Reading	41⅛
Illinois Central	110	Texas Pacific	19¾
Lake Shore	104¼	Union Pacific	59⅝
Missouri Pacific	70	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
		do pref	
N. J. Central	121		25
N. Y. Central	107¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	86⅝
Northern Pacific	32¼	Western Union	82½

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	6½	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28	Mexican Central	26¼
Atchison	41½	N Y A N E	46½
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	177	Old Colony	167
Boston & Maine	206	Union Pacific	59¾
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	26
Chicago, B & Q	....	American Bell Tel	224
Central Mass	....	New England Tel	52
do pref	42½	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22. — FLOUR—Firm; city mills $5 15 to 5 35; city mills patents 5 75 to 6 50; winter wheat, low grades, 3 35 to 4 00; do fair to fancy, 4 10 to 5 50; do patents $4 90 to 6 00; Minnesota clear 4 60 to 5 25; do straights 4 75 to 5 70.

WHEAT—Unsettled; No 2 red $1 08¾ to 1 09 elevator; No 3 red $1 03 to 1 04.

CORN—Stronger; No 2, 55½ to 56⅛c elevator; steamer mixed 55½ to 56c.

OATS—Firmer; No 3, 42c; mixed western 40 to 45c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined dull; granulated 6⅛, cubes 6 5-16c.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	1.00 P. M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8 55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.50, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7 10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.35, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 23.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1837—Anti-Texas convention in Town hall, Quincy.

1845—House of Charles Page struck by lightning; barn of J. C. Underwood burned.

1888—Quincy Yacht Club incorporated.

World Wide.

1305—Sir William Wallace, hero of Scotland, executed at the age of 35.

1521—The city of Mexico surrendered to Cortez, and the empire of the Montezumas became a Spanish province.

1628—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, profligate and wit, assassinated at Portsmouth, England, aged 36.

1768—Birth of Sir Astley Cooper, eminent surgeon; died 1841.

1846—Santa Fe captured by Americans and New Mexico annexed to the United States.

1850—Peace congress met at Frankfort, Germany.

1862—United States gunboat Adirondack wrecked near Abaco.

1864—Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, surrendered to the Union forces.

1866—Holstein and part of Schleswig ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Prague.

1878—Cholera at Vicksburg, Miss.; 400 cases and 69 deaths.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—Aug. 24.

1844—Vulture Engine came to Quincy.

World Wide.

1572—St. Bartholomew's day; massacre of Huguenots in Paris; murder of Admiral Coligny.

1759—Birth of William Wilberforce, English philanthropist and writer; died 1833.

1814—British under Gen. Ross defeated the Americans at Bladensburg, advanced on Washington, burned the Capitol and other public buildings.

1818—The central foundation of the Capitol at Washington laid.

1841—Death of Theodore Hook, English poet, wit and novelist; born 1788.

1862—United States gunboat Henry Andrew wrecked in a gale off Cape Henry.

1870—Termination of the Red river rebellion in Canada.

1878—Yellow fever declared an epidemic in Memphis, Tenn.

1888—Gen. Boulanger suspended by a council of the Legion of Honor.

Acres of Pie.

The Grand Army boys without doubt were feted to their heart's content, and a New England feast is incomplete without pie.

Two hundred thousand visitors swooped down upon us and all ate pie—no, not all, but let us say 150,000 tested its dainty merits. That means at the least estimate 100,000 pies a day, for while some revel in their delights at every meal more rest content with a toothsome triangle at but one gastronomic round. The bakers of the city were alive to their opportunity. They felt that the credit of the city and their own future well being were at stake. Two centuries and a half of an unbroken line of pie eaters looked down upon them.

The figures are amazing. Four apples make a pie. About a pound of other ingredients, as flour, sugar, lard, spices and elbow grease, complete the structure. A good 75 per cent. of all the pies consumed were apple pies, and right on them rests the goodly spectacle in its full sublimity. For 75,000 pies a day, or 450,000 for the week, 4,500 barrels of apples were required.

All the boys in Boston could hardly steal the apples in one day, even if the old man was away at camp meeting and the dog was dead. A barrel of flour furnishes crust enough for 300 pies. Of flour alone 1,500 barrels were required. A day's product of one of our largest refineries was used to sweeten the vast aggregation. This on the apple pies alone. There is another way to look at it. Pies are about a foot in diameter. Every one knows that this is a little less than three-quarters of a square foot. The next obvious step in the figuring leads to 353,250 square feet. Nearly 600 feet square, or about one-third again as large as either of the ball grounds—all carpeted with pie.—Boston Record.

According to Professor E. James, colored, the earth has but a little more than a twelvemonth to stand. Professor James is a chiropodist with an international reputation. He has traveled much and removed corns and bunions from the crowned heads of Europe, so to speak. In his odd spells he turns his mind loose on prophecy, and after a careful study of the stars he is compelled to fix Aug. 21, 1891, as the grand shake-down and windup of the universe.

Some firms in America spend annually great sums on pictures outside cigarette packets. One firm paid out $400,000 to the lithographers last year for artistic work. Another spent $450,000, while other firms reported payments of $375,000, $350,000 and $300,000 for the same purpose.

The newspapers are now trying to find the man who spent the most days in rebel prisons during the late war. So far as heard from yet Mr. E. W. Ware, of Bangor, is ahead, he having suffered 600 days in Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Goldsboro and Greensboro prisons.

One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between Ural and the Okhotsk sea. A well was recently dug in this region, when it was found that at a depth of 116 meters the ground was still frozen.

Mary Queen of Scots' marriage contract with Francis II of France is to be sold by auction shortly in London. It is a quaint old manuscript of nine folio pages.

JUDGE NOT.

Judge not; the workings of his brain
  And of his heart thou canst not see;
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
  In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well won field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

The look, the air, that frets thy sight
  May be a token that below
The soul has closed in deadly fight
  With some infernal fiery foe,
Whose glance would scorch thy smiling grace,
And cast thee shuddering on thy face!

The fall thou darest to despise,
  May be the angel's slackened hand
Has suffered it, that he may rise
  And take a firmer, surer stand;
Or, trusting less to earthly things,
May henceforth learn to use his wings.

And judge none lost, but wait and see,
  With hopeful pity, not disdain;
The depth of the abyss may be
  The measure of the height of pain
And love and glory that may raise
This soul to God in after days!

—Every Other Saturday.

AN EXPERIMENT.

After I had received a diploma from one of the oldest American universities, I felt that I could not do better than to complete my education abroad. As I wished to perfect my already excellent knowledge of modern languages, I thought that a residence in some continental town would enable me to accomplish both purposes.

Whether I chose the university of Gottingen or Heidelberg I do not care to state; and if the ingenious reader can learn from internal evidence that I pursued my studies at neither of these great institutions of learning let him not be surprised. I prefer not to indicate precisely the scene of the strange happening about which I am going to tell, for reasons which will be readily understood by any one who attentively peruses this story.

Let it be enough, then, to say that I entered a foreign university, was properly matriculated, joined one of the numerous student clubs, learned to comply with its foolish customs, and became thoroughly identified with the students.

We were instructed principally by lectures. Some of us took notes, some drew caricatures or scrawled verses upon the otherwise blank pages of our books, and only a very few became thoroughly imbued with the enthusiasm for learning which animated many of the learned men who expounded to us the accumulated wisdom of the ages and propounded novel theories of their own.

While I was not equally interested in all of the lecturers, there were one or two of them who deeply impressed me—none more deeply than Herr Schwartz. He was a short, thick set man, with tightly curling black hair and beard. His nationality I am not certain about, but I think he was a German or Austrian. He lectured upon "Comparative Anatomy and Physiology," and was an advanced and uncompromising evolutionist. By advanced I do not mean an evolutionist of these latter days—one of the men of science who admit away or explain so much that they state nothing definitely—but one of the old and imperfect disciples of Darwin. Herr Schwartz had not the slightest doubt of man's descent from the monkey or from some allied form. So much I soon learned from his lectures; and when my close attention in the lecture room had drawn his attention to me and we became better acquainted I found his views to be even more downright and avowed than I supposed.

Outside of his lecture hours Herr Schwartz was believed to spend the greater part of his time in his laboratory—a large and mysterious building situated upon the outskirts of the town. Much curiosity existed among the students as to the nature of the researches he carried on in this gloomy building, but never, so far as we knew, had any student been admitted within its windowless walls.

Great, then, was my surprise one morning when the learned lecturer was taking a long walk with me—a thing that he had done once or twice since he discovered my intense interest in his bold theories—to receive an invitation to come with him to inspect his laboratory. My astonishment must have been evident in my expression, for he said:

"Come! is it so strange that I should ask a student to my laboratory?"

"Indeed, no," I answered, with some hesitation; "but I imagined"——

"Yes," he interrupted, "you thought because I had never thrown open my working room to the general rabble of students that there was some mystery about it—something I wished to conceal. Ah, no. You are different; you have a truly scientific mind. To the ordinary intellect what I am doing would seem but nonsense. Incapable of comprehending me, they would see in my experiments but the vagaries of a lunatic. But once I have shown you the plan, the reason, the theory upon which I work, you will see the logical basis for each wheel and each cog in the whole apparatus."

"I am proud, indeed, Herr Schwartz," I began, but he did not wait for the end of my sentence.

"There is no reason for pride," he said, waving his hand disdainfully. "You cannot help it. You are from the United States. You judge all things without prejudice and upon their merits. It is the result of your environment, nothing more. Will you come?"

"Most willingly," I answered. "When shall my visit be made?"

"Today," he said promptly.

"But it is your lecture day," I said, looking at my watch; "and in fact you will have no more time than is necessary even if you should go now to the lecture room."

"Bah!" he answered, with a curl of the lip. "What care I for the gaping faces of those boobies now? It is true I have spent two years in pelting their dough faces with crumbs of science which not one of them can receive. But now all that is past. My apparatus is at last ready. Today it will be put in operation."

"Will it not be better, then, for me to postpone my visit for another time?" I asked, not wishing to inconvenience the experimenter.

"You do not understand," said Herr Schwartz, turning to me with a smile. "I do not ask you to come into the place so long sacred to my deepest musings, my most important researches, merely as a spectator to be amused, nor as a student to be instructed. I need help. For a long time I have been on the lookout among the young men in the university, hoping that when the day of final proof should come I might be able to secure just the right assistant. Well, I have found the man I sought, and you are he. I cannot perform the experiment, for which I have passed years in laborious preparation, without the aid of the right brain and the right hand."

By this time we had arrived at the top of a slight eminence from which the laboratory was distinctly visible. It was a large, square building with a hemispherical roof—not unlike an astronomical observatory. As this strange, windowless structure came into view Herr Schwartz halted, and, turning his back upon it, solemnly addressed himself to me:

"Wait," he said. "It is not yet too late for you to withdraw. You have known me long enough to be sure I am of sound mind, and to know whether you can rely upon my good faith. I assure you that in the experiment I am about to make no harm can come to you. I alone will take all risks and be responsible for all the results. That is but right, since I alone shall reap whatever benefit may spring from the momentous trial. Speak, then, and let me know whether I have rightly concluded that I can rely upon your nationality and your intellect. Are you willing to assist me in this purely scientific experiment?"

"Herr Schwartz," I replied, after a moment's reflection, "only assure me that you will call upon me to do nothing derogatory to my status as an American citizen, a man of science and a—a gentleman, and I will consent gladly to aid you in any way within my power."

"I give you my word as an evolutionist and as a scholar that you can safely assist me upon those conditions," said Herr Schwartz.

"Very well," I answered, "I consent."

"There is no time to be lost, then," he answered.

We set out for the laboratory, and after a few minutes stood before the heavy oak door. It was secured by a combination lock. Herr Schwartz gave the handle a few revolutions, the bolt flew back and we entered the building, and when the door was shut found ourselves in perfect darkness.

In a moment, however, I heard a slight click, and the interior of the laboratory was flooded with the radiance of an enormous incandescent light.

I do not know how I can most clearly convey the impression made upon me by the wondrous sight which was revealed to me. Perhaps the plainest and simplest method is the best. I must trust for the rest to the imagination of my readers. I saw that the enormous hemispherical dome that roofed the edifice had been raised to accommodate a model of the globe—a terrestrial globe. Its dimensions I cannot give, but perhaps it was 100 feet in diameter. The electric light was so placed as to be a representation of the sun. A large parabolic mirror seemed to take the place of our satellite the moon. More distant were other celestial bodies, while tiny lamps were grouped like constellations. In other words, I saw an orrery, but such an orrery as man had never before made.

"Go nearer," said Herr Schwartz, "and examine the machinery. It is purely artificial—I make no pretensions to the black art. But do not interfere with any of the mechanism; it is the result of months of careful adjustment."

I was speechless with admiration, for as I came nearer I saw that I was gazing on a dwarfed world. I said something of the sort when I had recovered from my first stupefaction.

"Yes," said the maker of these marvels, "you have comprehended it. As the Chinese and Japanese dwarf oak trees I have dwarfed a world, or, to speak more accurately, I have reproduced the world in miniature. I have made some wonderful discoveries. I have replaced gravitation by electricity; have made an artificial solar body, have produced artificial temperatures, and, in short, have created a world in miniature; but a world that is, save for some few inferior forms of life, uninhabited. You see upon this tiny (for tiny it is compared to the world whereon we dwell)—upon this tiny world an ocean rolls, continents exist, vegetation flourishes and the seasons pursue their wonted round. The animal life is restricted for a purpose to a few forms—to such as are necessary to sustain life in the human being. The purpose of this great invention—for modesty over such an achievement would be absurd—will soon be revealed to you."

"It is truly almost superhuman," I said. "It seems to move as I look upon it."

"It does," he answered proudly. "It is essentially a new world. But let us not waste time in boyish wonder. All this is not a toy, but a piece of scientific apparatus."

"But what purpose can it serve?" I asked, after a few moments of bewilderment.

"After years of investigation," said Herr Schwartz slowly, "I have learned the history of the development of man. I have slowly unraveled the links of the chain extending from man as he exists today to the mere potential nomad. You, too, have surveyed a part of that wondrous story literally wrung from the heart of the rocks."

"Yes," I said hesitatingly, "but the—'missing link?'"

"I have several skeletons of the 'missing link,'" said Herr Schwartz. "That is the very least of my discoveries. My thoughts for years have not been busy with the past of evolution. My dreams, nay, rather my reasonings, my inventions and my discoveries, have dealt with its future. But enough. The experiment will make all clear to you where words piled upon words would fail to effect a beginning. A few short explanations and we will proceed to deeds, and you will see for yourself whatever now seems obscure. Sit down."

We entered a small side room, from which could be distinguished a slight vibration caused by the revolution of the great globe in the outer room, and settled down into two easy chairs.

"Listen," said Herr Schwartz, "and unless it be necessary do not interrupt me. You have seen the apparatus. It only remains for you to know that I have discovered a method of reducing my own size to such dimensions as fit me to dwell upon the miniature earth you have already examined. This method is simple, effective and entirely harmless. But for the present I shall not reveal it. Suffice it to say that I shall utilize this method, and shall then allow you to place me upon that globe, selecting that part of India which is the cradle of the human race. Previously I shall have taught you to control and operate the mechanism whereby the little world is actuated. Having placed me, then, in the proper spot, you will by gradual degrees increase the speed of the earth's rotation. The effect, as I know from some minor experiments upon inferior animals, will be to greatly—indeed, immeasurably—increase the rapidity with which evolution operates. Meanwhile the tiny being which I have become will devote himself with all his powers to develop all his higher and nobler attributes. The result, as I am sure, will be the production of an unimagined type of man. I will become an individual so highly evolutionized, so supremely developed, that what I am now, compared to an ape, I will be then, compared to my former self!"

"And then"—I began.

"Silence!—for a moment longer," said Herr Schwartz impressively. "I am not done. Then you must stop the revolutions. A bell will strike for a signal. Take, then, the portion of that earth's crust upon which you know me to be—in fact, you might take all of India, as it is but a light burden—and carry it into the open air. There you will see the result of this experiment. What it will be I know almost beyond the possibility of error. But you shall not have the supreme happiness of that moment destroyed by anticipation."

"But have you counted the risks, the possibility of some unforeseen result?" I asked, with uneasiness at the great responsibility I was called upon to assume without preparation.

"I have," said the experimenter, with noble confidence. "The risks and the results are alike mine. If you will not aid me another must. But to you I offer this unparalleled experience."

"I accept it," I replied; for after some few moments of reflection I could see no reason why an American should not be the humble instrument of bringing about this marvelous triumph of science over nature.

It was now about noon, and we partook of a light luncheon. After the meal was finished Herr Schwartz took me into the operating room and explained to me the use of the electric buttons, the regulators, the governors, the switches and brakes, the dials and indicators which set in motion and controlled the complicated and beautiful mechanism by which his whirling globe was operated.

Mechanical matters had never offered any puzzles to me, and in a short time he pronounced me capable of performing the role he had intrusted to me. Then we proceeded to another apartment; he entered a small cabinet, after supplying me with a powerful magnifier, and told me when I should hear the stroke of a tiny bell to enter the room and take from over an alcohol lamp a small retort.

"By examining with the glass," said Herr Schwartz, "you will see that I have become a mere atom of humanity, too small to be seen save by a powerful lens. Place the mouth of the retort over the spot in India which you will find indicated by a metal pointer, and then retire to the operating room and set the machinery in motion. The process ought not to take over a few hours, and may be much shorter."

"Good-by," said the experimenter with a smile, "and remember, whatever happens, the risks and results are mine alone."

With a hand shake we parted, and Herr Schwartz entered the transforming cabinet.

I do not know how long I waited. My interest and curiosity were so intense that I was hardly aware all through the experiment of the time which elapsed.

The bell sounded. I entered the little cabinet, found the retort over the tiny lamp, examined the contents with the lens, and found the result to be what Herr Schwartz had predicted. There was a microscopic image of the scientific friend to whose lectures I had so long listened!

Realizing the responsibility which now rested upon me, I hastened to carry out Herr Schwartz's instructions to the letter. I placed the mite of humanity upon the artificial globe, returned to the operating room and set the wonderful apparatus (which had been at rest during the preceding preparations) again in motion.

Gradually I added to the speed of rotation, keeping my eyes upon the dials and indicators. My great anxiety was to keep the speed at just the points which Herr Schwartz had prescribed.

There is no need to dwell upon the anxious time that followed, nor to tell the thousand thoughts and fears that pressed upon my throbbing brain. After what seemed an endless time the bell sounded the signal—I rushed to the main hall, tore the whole of India from its place, and made my way to the outer air.

It was a still, moonlight night. I placed the bit of earth gently upon the ground, and from it there arose a figure! But what was it that slowly took shape before me? Was it the noble figure of man, grown to some grander, nobler shape?

Alas! no.

On the contrary it was a diminutive and far from attractive monkey.

I saw at once there was something wrong, and my trained scientific intellect at once solved the mystery. I had turned the apparatus backward.—Tudor Jenks in the Independent.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

PREVAILING PRAYER.

LESSON VIII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 24.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xviii, 1-14. Commit Verses, 13, 14—Golden Text, Luke xviii, 14—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

1. "*And He spake a parable unto them to this end, that men ought always to pray, and not to faint.*" The Kingdom of God and the coming of the Son of Man in power and glory, and the cross as the only way to the Kingdom, were the topics constantly in the mind and on the lips of the Lord Jesus. All the miracles of healing were foreshadowings of the health that shall be when the Kingdom comes, and His discourses were full of the righteousness of the Kingdom.

2. "*There was in a city a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man.*" The eyes of the Lord which run to and fro through the whole earth (II Chron. xvi, 9; Jer. xxxii, 19; Zech. iv, 10) had seen many such. He sees many such today both in high and low places among men.

3. "*And there was a widow in that city; and she came unto him, saying, Avenge me of mine adversary.*" Many are the widows and fatherless that in this world are poor and oppressed, and yet God sees and cares for each one, though He may not always seem to. See His special relation to such in Deut. x, 17, 18; Ps. lxviii, 5. In Jas. i, 27, we learn that part of pure and undefiled religion before God is to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction.

4. "*And he would not for a while: but afterward he said within himself, Though I fear not God, nor regard man.*"

5. "*Yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me.*" No regard for God or man, and no desire to do justly for this oppressed and persecuted widow, but simply through desire for his own personal comfort, he will finally attend to her. Let us ask ourselves if there is any of this spirit in us. When we see it even in the disciples we have cause to fear for ourselves (Matt. xv, 23). Am I doing good works simply from a sense of duty, or to quiet my conscience? Do I help the poor just to get rid of them? Is my comfort the main thing?

6. "*And the Lord said, Hear what the unjust judge saith.*" What a contradiction there is in these two words "unjust judge" when we remember that it is written, "He that ruleth over men, must be just, ruling in the fear of God"

7. "*And shall not God avenge His own elect which cry day and night unto Him, though He bear long with them?*" The word "elect" in Scripture refers sometimes to the believing remnant of Israel (Isa. lxv, 9, 22); sometimes to the church gathered out of Jews and Gentiles (Rom. viii, 33; Col. iii, 12), and sometimes to Christ Himself (Isa. xlii, 1). Inasmuch as in the Gospels Christ is dealing only with Israel (Matt. x, 5, 6; xv, 24), with but a hint here and there of the church (Matt. xvi, 18; John x, 16), He must refer here to the elect of Israel as in Matt. xxiv, 22.

8. "*I tell you that He will avenge them speedily.*" When Jesus came in His humiliation as a servant to suffer and die, He read from the prophecy of Isaiah concerning the acceptable year of the Lord; and He closed the Book. When He comes again to Israel it will be to fulfill the next sentences, which He did not read that day.

"*Nevertheless, when the Son of Man cometh, shall He find faith on the earth?*" The time when the Son of Man shall come in power, and great glory (Matt. xxiv, 30; xxvi, 64) is the time when He will avenge speedily; and this question implies that at that time the faithful remnant in Israel will be very few in number. In fact He tells us in Matt. xxiv, 21, 22, that the tribulation of those days just before His return shall be so great that it shall be shortened for the elect's sake.

9. "*And He spake this parable unto certain which trusted in themselves that they were righteous and despised others.*" We shall now learn who constitute the true elect, and whether they are the elect remnant of Israel or the elect church, the same spirit is necessary in each.

10. "*Two men went up into the temple to pray; the one a Pharisee and the other a publican.*" Outwardly the two are alike in this, that they both go to the temple, and they both go to pray.

11. "*The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself.*" He trusted in himself (ver. 9) and prayed with himself. It was self all the way through with him, and in his own eyes he was A No. 1. He knew nothing of Paul's motto, "Not I, but Christ."

"*God I thank thee that I am not as other men, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican.*" The man did not think that his prayer would be reported and handed down to posterity as a specimen of self righteousness, any more than we think that we must give account of our words. But let one of man's latest inventions, the phonograph, remind us how easily God can record all our words and even our thoughts.

12. "*I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess.*" The law of Moses required but one fast in the year (Lev. xxiii, 27-29). During the seventy years' captivity, however, they had four yearly fasts (Zech. viii, 19), but this man with his two a week was away ahead of all requirements; he was very religious. And then he gave a tenth of all to religious purposes, and according to Mal. iii, 10, that was the right thing to do. He does look like a good man. But observe, he only prayed with himself; he did not ask for a single thing.

13. "*And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner.*" Here is a man despised by others; like the lepers of the last lesson he is an outcast; he stands afar off as if confessing his great distance from God, morally; he has not one good thing to say about himself; he is a sinner and he knows it, and he feels it, and that is his plea, and on that ground he asks for mercy. His "be merciful" has in it the idea of mercy through atonement. It is like saying, "Be propitious," "Make reconciliation." He recognizes the need of a sacrifice for his sin. He thinks of the mercy seat sprinkled with the blood of atonement. He is one of the truly penitent, bringing the sacrifice of a broken spirit, a broken and a contrite heart (Ps. li, 17), and he looks for forgiveness through the blood-shedding of a substitute. If he does not see all this the Lord sees it in his "God be merciful to me a sinner."

14. "*I tell you this man went down to his house justified, rather than the other.*" The Pharisee's goodness was in God's sight only as filthy rags (Isa. lxiv, 6), for it came from a sinful, deceitful and desperately wicked heart (Jer. xvii, 9); and a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 23.

High water at 4.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.00; Sets at 6.33.
Moon sets 10.41.
First Quarter August 23.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Hibernian picnic from Weymouth at Lovell's grove today.

Two more weeks of vacation for the pupils of the public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Emerson of Wollaston are travelling in Canada.

The St. Marys play the Shepard, Norwell & Co. nine this afternoon at East Milton.

There are several cases of typhoid fever in the city, among the number being Councilman F. F. Green.

Mr. Elmer Hayden has returned from his vacation. He has been in Maine for the past two months.

The annual illumination at Houghs Neck will take place on the afternoon and evening of Labor day, Monday Sept. 1.

By special invitation, Mr. H. H. Safford, agent at Quincy Adams, dines with the granite manufacturers at Nantasket today.

Some of the finest granite work which has been seen for some time is now set up in the yard of Thomas & Miller at South Quincy.

James O'Dowd of West Quincy plays with the Abingtons today in their game with the Rocklands, at Elkin's park, Brockton.

The second and last day of the grand auction sale at Houghs Neck. By the way the lots are selling there will be quite a city by the sea another season.

Dr. W. L. Faxon, superintendent of the National Sailors Home, entertained several members of the city government by a shore dinner on Thursday afternoon.

The last of the unfortunate victims of Tuesday's railroad accident was removed this morning, the body of Hon. E. C. Bailey being taken to Forest Hill cemetery.

The engines on the Old Colony railroad have knots of black and white ribbon tied to the cab, out of respect to fireman Ryan, who was killed in the accident Tuesday.

The silver punch bowl, which is to be awarded to the winner of the Wollaston tennis tournament at Merry Mount Park on Labor day, will be on exhibition at Tucker's on Monday.

All aboard for Houghs Neck and Manet Beach. Great sale of lots this afternoon. The coming Newport of Massachusetts. The only chance to get a home by the sea within ten miles of Boston. To accommodate the public who are anxious to get to this great sea shore resort, cars will run on Sunday over the electric railroad every half hour.

Granite Men at Nantasket.

The Granite Manufacturers' Association of this city will hold their annual reunion and dinner at the new Pacific house, Nantasket beach today. The party left in a special car attached to the train which leaves Quincy at 11.35. Among those who went from the Quincy depot were noticed:—P. J. Carey, Tobias Burke, Thomas F. Mannex, James White, M. Monahan, James Elcock, John Galvin, John Reinhalter, James F. Desmond, Edward Baker and two friends, Martin Cook, Frederick L. Jones, W. E. Badger, Philip Garrity, M. F. O'Brien, Thomas Burke, John Swithin, Thomas Swithin, Andrew Milne, Mr. McClowe, P. J. Milford, Thomas McDonnell, William T. Shea, Frank Havahan, Gordon McKenzie, John Smith, William Turner, Timothy Fitzgerald and son, Walter Fegan, Alfred Dell, M. Owens, Albert Lowe, A. Field, Luke Coyle, F. J. Fuller, M. P. Fuller, Frank Hardwick John Vogel, Richard Prout, Harry Prout, James Fennessey.

Hop at the Atlantic House, Nantasket.

The swell hop of the season was given last evening at the Atlantic House, Nantasket, by Messrs. Damon Brothers complimentary to the guests of the house and their friends. Some six hundred were present, all the towns along the south shore, Boston and vicinity being largely represented. Porter's Orchestra furnished music for dancing, and the full Germania Band stationed on the front piazza, enlivened the promenaders between the dances. The house was a perfect bower being nothing but flowers and bunting from top to bottom, An elegant lunch was served in the music room during the evening. Among those present from Quincy were Postmaster Adams and Miss Lincoln, also Miss Annie L. Prescott, the guest of Miss Floretta Vining.

—The Hull Yacht Club will hold its annual ladies day cruise and entertainment on Labor day, Monday, Sept. 1.

HOUGHS NECK.

Citizens Meeting to Arrange for Illumination Night—First Day of Land Sale,

A very enthusiastic meeting of the residents of this place was held at Mears' pavilion last evening. Mr. John Cavanagh called the meeting to order and was elected chairman. Mr. Frazier was then elected secretary.

On motion of Mr. Murray, a committee of one was chosen to confer with the Quincy Yacht Club to join the citizens in the illumination.

It was voted that the illumination be held on Labor day, Monday, Sept. 1.

A committee was chosen consisting of the following gentlemen to solicit subscription and arrange details: C. T. Trask, John H. Bent, Stanley Mears, Mrs. H. H. Connors, T. H. Ramsdell, M. L. French, W. E. Wyman, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Frazier.

A committee of six of the young men were elected to have charge of taking the ladies and children sailing, one of the most enjoyable features of last year's celebration.

No definite action was taken regarding the details of the day and evening, but they will probably be similar to those of last year; fireworks, band concerts, boat sailing, children's entertainments, etc.

The meeting adjourned to next night, Thursday. The committee organized directly after the meeting adjourned with Miss Trask as chairman and Mr. Frasier as secretary.

It is hoped the residents of the beach will contribute liberally and help to make the illumination a grand success. The committee hope to be able to report at their next meeting which will be held Monday night, that upwards of $200 has been secured. The more money the better programme will be given.

The Land Sale.

The first day of the grand land sale yesterday was a big success. Large crowds of people availed themselves of the opportunity to get a free ride and free clam-bake and many of these bought lots before they returned. Caterer Alex. E. Nash furnished the spread which was served at 1 o'clock in a large tent pitched upon land of the company near the bay side.

At 2 o'clock the auction was started, which kept up until five. Bryant N. Adams and Lewis J. Bird & Co. were the auctioneers. Four men carrying flags were stationed at the corner of the lots as fast as put up for sale giving intending purchasers a splendid chance to tell exactly what size lot they were purchasing. Twenty-seven lots were sold in all.

The highest price paid was ten cents by Mr. C. A. Collins for the lot corner of Manet avenue and Parkhurst street, on which the Sea Weed cottage stands. The lowest price was paid by Mr. Patrick McDonald, Jr., of Quincy, for lot 37, Section 2, on Winthrop street, he paying 3 3-4 cents, a remarkably low price for such a splendid lot. The sales of the day are as follows:

Lot.	Section.	Purchaser.	Price.
41	1	Alice Kelly, Quincy	6
38	1	C. J. Flynn,	6¾
22	1	Elmer A. Fletcher,	5½
14	1	George H. Wolcott,	4¾
93	1	C. C. Barton,	4
144	2	John J. Day,	5
132	2	C. A. Callin,	5⅝
17	2	Calvin J. Emery,	5½
19	2	Calvin J. Emery,	4½
18	2	David J. Buitekan,	4½
35	2	B. F. Macomber,	3⅞
3	2	Herbert D. French,	5½
39	1	John J. Day,	7
34	1	D. J. O'Keefe,	9
94	1	J. H. Veazie, Quincy,	5½
95	1	J. H. Veazie, Quincy,	5½
96	1	J. J. Day,	3½
17	1	George H. Wolcott,	4½
138	2	D. Victorson, Roxbury,	7¼
139	2	D. Victorson, Roxbury,	7¼
140	2	D. Victorson, Roxbury,	7¼
		C. A. Collins,	10
37	2	Patrick McDonald, Jr.,	3¾
1	2	George H. Wolcott,	6¾
2	2	George H. Wolcott,	7
13	2	A. D. G. Pock,	4

Remarkably low prices prevailed during the day. The sale will be continued today at same time. The electric cars will be run free for visitors. The clam bake will be served gratis at one o'clock.

WEYMOUTH.

Members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 are to make a fraternal visit to Eureka Hook and Ladder Company of this town next Friday.

The fourth of the season's hop by the Monatiquot Yacht Club was held last evening.

Delphi Lodge, K. of P., and lady friends will have a day's outing at Fort Point on Labor day.

Quincy Yacht Race.

A club race was sailed by the Quincy Yacht Club yesterday. There were a large number of entries; six in the first class, four in the jib and mainsail and six in the third class. Quite an effort was made to get the summary, both after the race and this morning, but not with success.

The result is thought to be as follows:

First class—White Fawn, first; Posy, second.

Jib and mainsail—Mabel, first; Diadem, second.

Third class—Flora Lee, first; Rocket, second.

The Mabel had no competitor in the second class, and therefore entered the jib and mainsail, and had a walkover.

The wind was light and the yachts barely finished inside the limit.

Religion is within a man, says a religious weekly. This is true, and so far within sometimes that it is very difficult to find it.

PRESUMPTUOUS BOASTING.

The Braintree Observer Thinks We Should Mix Reflection and Humility With It.

The following is an editorial from today's Braintree OBSERVER:

We boast of our inventions and improvements over the stage of civilization reached in this respect by the Fathers, and how we have harnessed the forces of nature and made them serve us, but standing as we do today, in the presence of an awful experience resulting from the frightful and appalling railroad accident which took place on Tuesday, on the Old Colony road, in the near vicinity of the Quincy station, we ought to mix reflection and humility with our boasting. In former and earlier days the movements of society were slow. That is true. But it ought to be remembered that the conditions were such that swift and rapid movements were not demanded.

The grand thing to be kept in mind always, when contrasting the present with the past generations of men is this, that no matter what epoch in the history of the world engages our attention the men and women of that particular period, were just as anxious and restless in their own way and according to their own ideas, to act wisely and successfully in the attainment of happiness as we are today. They never bothered themselves about what the condition of society would be in our day; they acted natural; that is they acted in such a way as the condition by which they were obliged then to act, and not according to conditions foreign to and not existing at the time at which they lived. Hence they were just as wise, just as good, just as happy, as we are and physically were our superiors in every respect. They could see farther, run farther, hear better and endure more than we can. The most of the improvements we have made, and of which we boast, have been made at the expense of the qualities we have mentioned, nay more, these inventions and improvements or if improvements they can be called, have multiplied the chances and increased the possibilities of the destruction of property, and of human life.

The discovery of an explosive unknown to an early condition of society and more powerful than any known and employed at the present time, and applied to the lessening of labor or the discovery of some new motive power, whereby men could fly over distances like the wind, would be in each case certain fame and fortune to those making the discovery, but the discovery and application of these discoveries, would carry with them in operation a certain destruction to thousands of lives. There need be no doubt about this, for the truth of it is confirmed by every days experience with those we already have. One great desideratum awaiting in the application of most if not all our discoveries of the class mentioned, is the little or no care manifested for the safety of human life.

This seems to be the last thing thought of, and not thought of at all until some great calamity takes place, such as took place at Quincy Tuesday afternoon, which sent a thrill of horror through the whole community. We sometimes think that society, as at present constituted, is wholly wrong, and that instead of having the most intelligent people on the top they ought to be at the bottom and form the foundation upon which the superstructure ought to rest. We do not think that this change of position will ever take place, but anyone can understand the point we want to make in suggesting it. Had there been more intelligence and more thoughtfulness displayed on the part of the man who was in charge of the track jack at Quincy the terrible accident we all lament, and many mourn, would never have happened.

There is one thing certain and highly satisfactory that no blame for the accident is attachable to the management of the Old Colony Railroad Company.

Standing as we did, in the presence of such an accident in company with thousands of spectators, and seeing with our eyes the wreck and misery it had brought to individuals and families, we thought what an awful rebuke it read to all our presumptuous boasting. It is humilating the sight which a mangled human body presents. A rose ruthlessly torn from its parent stem and cast on the ground is a thing of beauty still, but not so in the case of the "human form divine;" there is nothing more unsightly that can meet our eyes. Yet we boast of being the cap-stone of creation and we are indeed fearfully and wonderfully made. But there is no room for boasting; our breath is in our nostrils. We go forth in the morning full of life and cheerfulness and before night are cut down and never return alive again.

This is the everyday experience of the world. Why just think of it. This doomed train was freighted with people happy in the recollection of the pleasures they had been enjoying during a vacation season and elated with the anticipation of the pleasures in store for them in restored health and the congratulations of relatives and friends, suddenly and without warning sent right into the jaws of death, unshrived and unprepared. The thought of such a surprise is enough to appall and sober any person and cure them for ever of presumptuous boasting.

All the ice in Plymouth was exhausted one day recently and not an ounce was procurable until several lots arrived by freight at night.

BORN.

CLEMENTS—In South Quincy, Aug. 16, a daughter to Mr. William and Mrs. Mary Clements.

CARSON—In South Quincy, Aug. 20, a son to Mr. William D. and Mrs. Mary Carson.

BRAINTREE.

The Public Library will be reopened Saturday, August 30th.

Miss Bessie Tirrell has gone to South Duxbury for the season.

Miss Mabel A. Hayden has been sick for ten days with malarial fever.

Mrs. Drew and daughter, of South Braintree, are at her parents' home at Sea Veiw, Mass.

Mr. Thomas B. Stoddard and Mr. Hiram A. French and their better halves are at Houghs Neck.

M. Gilbert V. Pennock attended the grand ball at the Atlantic House, Nantasket, last evening.

Mrs. E. Forest Watkins and Mrs. James T. Weeks and child are stopping at Laconia, N. H., for a few days.

Selectman N. F. Hunt and his wife are visiting friends in New Hampshire, in the blissful forgetfulness of sidewalks, recuperating for the Selectman's campaign in the Fall.

Public services will be resumed at the South Congregational church tomorrow morning at the usual hour. Rev. E. O. Dyer, the pastor, is expected to occupy the pulpit.

Rev. A. A. Ellsworth will occupy his own pulpit tomorrow and will preach in the morning on the late lamentable railroad accident at Quincy. A crowded congregation may be expected.

Miss Helen M. Morrison, Miss Mary Lane, Miss Lila Arnold, Miss Mabel Bates and Miss H. Hill of Braintree, and Miss L. R. Gay of Dighton, Mass., are at the Morrison cottage, Fort Point. Quite a nunnery!

The Society of Christian Endeavor connected with the Universalist church, Weymouth, will give a "picnic outing" to thirty poor children from Boston next Tuesday. The little folks will be entertained at White's park in the forenoon; dinner will be served at the church vestry at noon, and then they will be conveyed in barges to Hayward's grove in East Braintree for the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Howe received their friends at their pleasant home on Summer street, South Braintree, on Saturday evening of last week. Quite a large number were present and were well pleased to view a very beautiful night-blooming cereus. It was on this particular night the rare plant had chosen to show its splendor. In the early evening the bud began to open and continued to enlarge up to midnight. It was indeed very beautiful and those who saw it could truly wish the splendid flower could gladen the eyes of the beholder for a longer time than one night.

The series of lawsuits now going on in Boston before the Board of Auditors, instituted by the mill owners, whose manufacturing works are situated on the banks of the Monatiquot river, against the towns of Randolph, Holbrook and Braintree, for the purpose of recovering damages to their business concerns caused by said towns taking their water supply from Great Pond in the waters of which they have chartered rights, is still going on, but now said to be nearing a conclusion.

The witnesses heard in the interests of the plaintiffs, most of whom were experts, having been all heard, the hearing of witnesses on behalf of the defendant towns has occupied most of the present week.

The towns are respectively and ably defended by Hon. Edward Avery, ex-Gov. Gaston and Mr. Asa P. French, and the mill owners by Judge Bumpus.

We do not suppose that it is the intention of the towns to deny their liability to the assessment of damages, only to take care that the amount of damages assessed be as light as possible, and as near to what is right as can be ascertained, This is proper, and no one can object to it.

And speaking of damages we heard the senior member of the firm of Stevens & Willis' whose factory is on the river, say the other morning, that the taking of water from Great Pond by the three towns already named, would damage the firm to the amount of only two hundred dollars a year. This is a reasonable estimate it seems to us, and if the other parties to the suits are of the same mind and possessed by the same modest expectations, there is little for "weeping and gnashing of teeth" cause on the part of the towns.

EXCURSION. On Sunday next, the 24th inst., the Old Colony railroad will run an excursion by special train from Plymouth and principal stations to Braintree via the South Shore, and the Hanover Branch, including principal stations to East Bridgewater, inclusive, via. Whitman to Cottage City, Nantucket and Onset. The season at this attractive seashore resort is now at its height, and no better opportunity for visiting these localities will be afforded the present season. The price of the round trip tickets has been greatly reduced for this occasion, the tickets being good to go on Saturday, the 23d. and returning only on the special train the following day. Everyone should improve this opportunity.

"Calamity," the "Jews," the "twelve (apostles) Selectmen," the "old fossils" have all got the "spots" knocked out of them this week in the Citizen. By-the-by how old must a man be before he can graduate as an "old fossil?" It is important to know this, because this man making the charge may be unknown to himself, an "old fossil."

You can buy a two hundred acre farm and buildings on it, for $500 in New Hampshire. Offer it to your wife instead of a sealskin sacque and hear what she will say.

A sycamore tree near Newtown, Ct., is said to be 85 feet high and 21 feet in diameter, while its branches shade an area extending 80 feet from the trunk. It produces large and abundant white blossoms.

WAR-TIME SCENES.

Naval Reserve's Maneuvers on the Old Wabash.

THE "ENCAMPMENT" ENDED.

Performances Which the Bay Staters Will Be Proud Of—Governor's Day at Camp Grant, Vermont, Celebrated with a Sham Fight.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Perhaps not since that now pacific old warrior, the Wabash, thundered at Fort Fisher and Port Royal, has it been the center of more stirring scenes than it was yesterday, which was "governor's day" at the encampment of the Massachusetts Naval reserves. From 4:30 a. m. when the boat crew of the reserves started out to practice for the projected race with regulars, until the evening shadows found the governor of the Commonwealth banqueting on board the ship, there was no apparent lull in the variety and excitement of the day's developments.

"I am highly pleased and, in fact, surprised at the results which have been reached within these four days," said Adjt. Gen. Dalton during an intermission, "and I have no doubt the effect will be to stir up other states to rival ours in this direction, but we mean to keep the old state in the front."

The visit of his excellency Governor Brackett to inspect officially for the first time this novel experiment of establishing a naval reserve under the joint auspices of the state and the general government was, of course, the pivotal event in the occurrences of the day and evening. As early as 4.30 a. m. the race boat crew was called away for practice and remained out until breakfast call, 6.15. After "turn to" all hands embarked for battalion drill on shore, comdany D acting as artillery, returning on board about 9.15.

At 9.30 all hands went to fire quarters for exercise with the ship's company. After retreat sounded Lieut. Coburn, advance officer of the battalion, took the pioneer corps on board one of the launches and gave them instruction in rigging and exploding torpedoes from spar booms, and several were successfully exploded during the drill.

At 10:30 all hands had great gun drill on gun deck; 11:30, recall sounded, and the preparations for receiving the governor were begun. At 12:15 the Salem Cadet band played from the starboard side of the spar deck.

At 2:30 p. m. the governor, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Dalton and members of the staff, drove up to the yard, and the detonation of seventeen guns bespoke the vociferous welcome. At the gangway he was received by the officers of the ship in full uniform. Commander Soley and staff also were at the gangway to receive the governor, and when all the officers of the battalion were assembled on the half-deck a salute was given to the governor. The bugle then sounded to general quarters and the men fell in on the gun deck. The governor posted himself aft on the gun deck to witness the broadside exercises through which Commander Soley was about to put the men.

The commands given were: Cast loose and provide, run in sponge, load, run out, time, ready, aim—500 yards abreast the beam—and fire, and the men did everything but fire. This exercise was then repeated with the guns aimed two points forward of the starboard beam.

"Stand by to receive a raking fire from forward" was an exciting maneuver. Quickly laying their rammers and sponges fore and aft, the men jumped and lay down on the after side of each gun for protection from the raking fire supposed to be pouring in on them from forward.

The Salem Cadet band, which had arrived at this time, gave a stirring concert on board the ship.

The governor, Adjt. Gen. Dalton and Commodore Soley were rowed out by a picked crew of the battalion, with the state flag at the bow and the United States flag at the stern of the boat. The yachts Diana and Actean, which were moored close by, presented a gala appearance with their great masses of flags and bunting. As the governor's boat passed, it was saluted by the crews of other boats with the regulation movement of "tossing oars," which is given only in honor of the highest civil and naval officers. A capacious launch was then rowed out and the visitors were treated to the ceremony of torpedo placing and exploding by the use of a spar. The torpedoes, which had been prepared by members of the battalion, contained fifteen pounds of dynamite.

The restful amenities of what had been an arduous day were then enjoyed in a banquet on board the Wabash, in which his excellency and the prominent officers participated.

The crew of the Wabash gave a splendid show of rowing between the ship and the track of the Chelsea ferry. The rhythmic action of the fourteen oars and the unlimited enthusiasm which the seamen infused into their work showed that they could be dangerous competitors and that the mettle of the Yankee tars has not degenerated.

The remainder of the evening until 9:30, the time for "piping down," was very pleasantly spent by the members of the battalion with singing and social enjoyment. The members and, indeed, all who have had an opportunity of noting the care and courteous attention bestowed by all the regular officers and privates, are very hearty in their expressions of appreciation, and they feel that this was a considerable factor in the marked success of this first encampment of our naval reserve.

To-day the regular duties were carried out up to 8:30 o'clock, when the order was to pack kits; at 9 they assembled in marching order. They left the yard at 11 o'clock for the armory.

SHAM FIGHT WITH REGULARS.

New York Men Put to Rout by Vermonters—Result of the Sword and Badge Contest—The Muster Closed.

BRADFORD, Vt., Aug. 23.—Yesterday was governor's day at Camp L. A. Grant, and fully 10,000 people visited the encampment of the national guard during the day to witness the evolutions of the troops and see the review of the troops by the governor and commander-in-chief. The weather was delightful and the various military exercises were successfully carried out. The secretary of war arrived in camp at 9 o'clock and was received by Governor Dillingham at his quarters. Soon afterward other distinguished visitors arrived at headquarters.

At 10 o'clock a sham battle took place on the plateau in the rear of the camp, The army of defense comprised twelve companies under the command of Gen. W. L. Greenleaf; the enemy consisted of one company of United States infantry from the Plattsburg post, under command of Lieut. Hoyt. The regulars attacked the main column in different positions.

Their first point of attack was on the flank, whereupon the troops under Gen. Greenleaf wheeled into line and deployed skirmishers to cover the attack. The enemy retired before the advancing skirmish line and executed another flank movement as the regiment moved across the field in columns of companies. Lieut. Hoyt's company then attacked the moving column in the rear, when the regiment moved right front into line and drove the enemy into the woods—but not before the regulars had made a dash and captured an ensign and colors, which were borne from the field.

The maneuvres of the troops in the sham battle were witnessed by Secretary Proctor, Governor Dillingham, and a large crowd of people. The plan of the battle as arranged by the commanding officers of the two armies was successfully carried out, and elicited much commendation from the secretary.

In the afternoon there was a parade and review of the brigade by Governor Dillingham and staff. At the close of the review the prizes won at the competitive small arms firing contest yesterday were presented by Governor Dillingham in person to the winners. The handsome Washington centennial trophy, a solid and exquisitely wrought silver vase, was presented to company E of Barre, and received by Capt. Burt H. Wells.

The inspection report showed a general average for the camp of 99 1-2 per cent. An interesting event in connection with the closing day of the muster was the announcement of the result of The Rutland Herald sword contest. The polls closed at 2 o'clock p. m., but it was 6 o'clock before the votes were counted and the result declared. Only captains and lieutenants of companies in the national guard were eligible to receive votes in the form of Herald coupons. A handsome gold badge was offered for a second prize.

The result of the voting was as follows: Capt. E. J. Gray of the Kingsley Guard, Rutland, 110,537 votes; Capt. F. W. Childs of the Esty Guard of Brattleboro, 61,552; Capt. J. H. Mimms of company B, St. Albans, 31,512. No other officers received more than 16,000 votes. The sword was awarded to Capt. Gray and the badge to Capt. Childs. Camp was broken this morning. The company of United States infantry broke camp early and started on its march across the state for Plattsburg. Thus closed one of the most successful musters ever held by the Vermont National Guard.

Blaine Will Speak in Maine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Blaine will make two speeches in Maine this campaign, one at Augusta on Aug. 29 and one at Waterville in September. Both places are in Milliken's district. Speaker Reed, whose friends are all hastening to save his district, needs Blaine's help there, but he will not get it. Under the circumstances, Reed would probably prefer that Blaine should not make any speeches rather than to give him the cold shoulder thus publicly.

The Cholera Scourge.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—Cholera is spreading steadily along the Mediterranean, north of Valencia, where there are ten to twelve new cases daily. The disease has appeared in several villages in the province of Toledo, and suspicious cases have been discovered in Madrid.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Prince Albert Victor is reported to be seriously sick.

The evidence of the potato blight in Ireland increases.

Emin Pasha has written another bitter attack on Stanley.

A fisherman and his two sons were drowned at Coburg, Ont.

Severe storms have closed the period of excessive heat in Austria.

Walter Howe of New York, summering at Newport, was drowned.

Fiske Warren retains the championship of America at court tennis.

There are 11,500 miners on strike in the Borinage district in Belgium.

The Progressists pronounce the Anglo-Portuguese treaty as dishonorable.

Henry E. Abbey has offered Rubinstein $100,000 for a tour through America.

There were 150 lives lost by the cyclone in the canton of Vaud on Wednesday.

The French steamer Amerique run down and sunk the English steamer Redbrook.

Five persons were drowned at Whitestone, L. I., by the upsetting of their boat.

Another severe storm has visited the duchy of Styria, doing immense damage.

The Anglo-Portuguese agreement is commented on favorably by the Lisbon press.

There was an explosion in a British government powder mill, two men being killed.

Shoe manufacturer Worthley of Lynn has decided to out of business, at least in Lynn.

Receiver Gray has been given authority to become a party to the Sugar Trust litigation.

Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven was elected president of the American Bar association.

A committee of consuls is to meet at Frankfort to prepare a report of the recent conference at Paris.

England's consent is necessary to the transfer by Portugal of her possessions south of the Zambesi.

The steamer Sarah Thorpe and tug Americus were badly damaged by collision in Long Island sound.

The cruiser Charleston has arrived at Newport, Ore., and is believed to be on her way to Behring Sea.

Fielder Sunday of the Pittsburg league base ball club has been transferred to the Philadelphia league team.

Less damage has been done by the phyiloxera in the Champagne district than early reports indicated.

English iron manufacturers and families, in all to the number of 300, are to sail for the United States to-day.

There is a movement to form a branch of the Union Veteran Legion, a rival society to the Grand Army, in Boston.

Capt. James W. Collins has been appointed representative of the United States fish commission at the World's fair.

An agreement has been reached which will likely end the litigation between the Fitchburg and Troy and Boston railroad directors.

French manufacturers again presented to President Carnot their protest against the new customs administration law of the United States.

Commissioner Roosevelt again challenges his critics to produce the ridiculous or absurd questions attributed to civil service examiners.

SENATOR JONES' GRUB STAKE.

A Thousand Dollars He Loaned a Miner Brought Him Millions.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is one of your self made men. He commenced life poor. But a year old when his parents came from Herefordshire, England, he has made his way to the top by dint of hard work and the exercise of considerable shrewdness. Like Senator Sanders, of Montana, who made his first ten strike out of a claim he staked out in a graveyard, Senator Jones' first streak of luck was purely accidental, as nearly all streaks of luck are.

The story goes that when Jones was in California he stumbled across his pile in the following remarkable manner: He lived in a certain county that Bret Harte made famous—Tuolumne, the veracious chroniclers assert—and during the gold excitement kept a small grocery store. He did a thriving trade; prices were high in those days in California, and after a few years Jones had amassed a few thousand dollars. Up the mountain a piece lived a solitary miner. He was poor, had the reputation of being shiftless, but despite the report was always busy.

One day he called on Jones.

"Say, Jones, I think I've got a bonanza in that claim of mine," said the poor miner.

Jones smiled. He had heard these stories before. He knew how great expectations were frequently never realized. Time, labor and money were usually wasted on what looked like something rich, but that developed into snares; so Jones merely smiled.

"It's a big thing," persisted his visitor, and he proceeded to explain what the claim was and his reasons for being so sanguine. After several hours' talk the miner asked for an advance of $1,000 with which to buy tools and food. Jones demurred. A thousand dollars was a big enough sum, saved, as it had been, with much trouble and labor. But after all $1,000 cut no figure in comparison with the profits of a good mine. Jones finally told the miner he would see what could be done.

After nightfall and the Chinamen employed in the neighborhood had taken their departure Mr. Jones allowed the embers of his fire to die out. When satisfied no one was about he scraped away the ashes, raised the stone on which the fire was built and weighed out the necessary gold dust to make the $1,000. These little precautions were always taken in that region, where even robbers were more plentiful than fortunes.

The tools were bought, Jones lending the money and the miner promising him one-third of the profits of the mine. For months the solitary miner labored, but he did not strike the lead. He grew wan and hollow eyed, and occasionally dropped in to see Jones. The latter had by this time abandoned all hope of ever seeing his money again.

"There's no gold up there," he would inform the exhausted miner.

"Yes, there is," insisted the latter, "if I could only strike it."

Affairs were now becoming desperate with the hopeful but penniless man. One day he called on Jones and, after coughing apologetically, asked for some meal and bacon. He knew he would be successful eventually with his search, but provisions were out. Jones smiled again.

"It's like throwing it in a rat hole," he cheerfully observed as he dug out a side of bacon and gathered up a sack of corn meal for his luckless partner. For four months nothing was heard of the old fellow, and Jones presumed he had either gone away or had died at his post up the gulch. Both suppositions were erroneous. The miner dashed into the store one day irradiated with joy. He had really struck his bonanza. The mine was sold for $3,000,000, and, faithful to his promise, the honest miner gave Jones one-third of it. Senator Jones' prosperity dated from that time. —Cor. Pittsburg Post.

Interpretation of Life.

The highest human intelligence and the best human wisdom are those which can interpret life aright and find the real gain that every loss involves. The difference between men consists far more in the different constructions which they put upon the events of life than in the events themselves. When a storm arises we look ahead for the clearer air and the brighter sky that will follow; and he who traces the same law in the storms of life has the clearest and truest mental vision. Where we fail to trace this law, however, we shall do well to trust to it. Reason herself affords the ample support for the faith that "all things work together for good," whether we can discern the process or not. No loss is irretrievable; and if we have a vital belief that a higher gain may be won from it we have taken the first and most important step in success, in happiness and in character.—New York Ledger.

The Correct Use of Million.

The word "million" signifies either a thousand thousands, or an indefinitely large number, as the case may be—for instance, you may say, "five million people," or "millions of money." Strictly speaking, in the first case "million," and not "millions," is correct. In the phrase, "He is worth five millions," the word "millions" is used in the indefinite sense, as "thousands" is in the phrase, "He is worth thousands." As a rule, one should say "five million" wherever "five thousand" or "five hundred" would be used in speaking of a smaller number.—Writer.

A Neighborhood He Did Not Visit.

Kansas Citizen (to commercial drummer)—Yes; Cashpay and his store are gone. That last cyclone switched him clean up to heaven.

Commercial Drummer—Well, I'm sorry. He was a good customer, and he's off my route now.—Munsey's Weekly.

The Parsees lay their dead on da khamas, or "towers of silence," where the vultures clean the bones, which in a month are removed and deposited in deep wells containing the dust of many generations.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 114. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

LOST—In the railroad accident, a Lady's Black Satine Bag, containing two railroad tickets to Fort Wayne, Ind., on one of which was the name Jessie McAllister; also a pocketbook, keys, and other articles. The finder will be rewarded at the Quincy Hospital. ALEXANDER BLACKBURN.
Aug. 25. 2t

LOST—On Sunday, between the Congregational church, Hancock street, and Scammell's wheelwright shop, Quincy avenue, a Child's Gold Neck Chain. A reward will be paid for its recovery by ELWOOD M. LITCHFIELD, Quincy avenue.
Quincy, Aug. 25—1td Aug. 30—1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.
April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

CITY — OF — QUINCY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
QUINCY, Aug. 25, 1890.

ALL Persons who have in their possession any valuables or property belonging to persons who were injured at the accident on the Old Colony Railroad, on **Tuesday, Aug. 19th**, or property or valuables taken from the ruins, are requested to return the same to the undersigned.

The City Clerk, Christopher A. Spear, will be in attendance during the day and will give receipts for the same.

It is desirable that prompt attention be taken of this request.

CHARLES H. PORTER, Mayor.
Aug. 25. tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Steam Engine, Derrick,
AND LEDGE TOOLS,
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on **SATURDAY, Aug. 30th, 1890,** at 2 o'clock P.M., at the ledge of Rollou Bros., West Quincy, the following articles of personal property, to wit:

One engine, 15-horse power, and boiler, with double hoisting gear; 1 steam pump; 1 derrick, good for 20 tons; 200 feet of piping, size from 1 1-2 to 2 inches; 1 pair bellows; 1 anvil; deep-hole drills; sledge hammers; chains; 200 feet of railroad iron; 1 engine house; 1 dump car.

Also, lease of ledge, eight years to run.

This property is in good condition. The engine is first-class, and was made by Badger Bros. of West Quincy.

This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, as the Rollou Bros. are bound for the West immediately after the sale.

Saturday, Aug. 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the day of the sale. Aug. 25—5t

OCT. 1
OCT. 2
BROCKTON FAIR
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS G. G. HOLMES, PRESS AGENT, BROCKTON, MASS.
BEST AND BIGGEST IN NEW ENGLAND
OCT. 3
OCT. 4

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others

Edward Russell,
PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

WORKED SUNDAY.

It Looks Now at the Scene of the Disaster Like a Recently Constructed Road.

The Old Colony Railroad improved Sunday by working with a large gang of men at the scene of the disaster. The bankings on each side of the tracks between the Dimmock street and President bridges were regraded. Then all the loose dirt and much of that between the sleepers was removed by train. The cross over and switch were put in and the whole road bed has been resurfaced with fresh gravel. A new fence has been built on the west side between the two bridges, and it has at the scene of the disaster the appearance of a recently constructed road.

Although nothing remained of the wreck many townspeople visited the scene on Sunday. In telling their friends some located the spot where the engine lay at least one hundred feet from the actual spot.

Missing Property.

Some valuables and property belonging to the passengers is still missing, although the list is not large. Very little is now thought to have been stolen, but was either lost in the ruins or was placed in the custody of other passengers or officers.

Mayor Porter advertises in today's DAILY LEDGER, calling upon all persons having valuables or other articles taken from the wreck to leave the same at his office in City Hall.

The Injured Today.

There is very little change in the eighteen injured who still remain in this city.

Little Elizabeth Feneley and the colored nurse are not considered quite so well.

At Mrs. Lane's and at the City hospital they are generally quite comfortable, but few of them are yet out of danger.

The Dangerous Curve.

The correspondent of the Record recalls two derailments which have recently occurred at the scene of last week's disaster. It says: "Residents in the neighborhood and those acquainted with the past history of events at the fateful curve on the Old Colony look upon the testimony of railroad employes who stated that the locality in question as nothing more than ordinary in the light of assertions. There have been numerous times in the past that trains have been derailed at this point in the last few years, both north and south bound. A glance at the map readily indicates the curve here together with a crossover and side track and the accompanying frogs and swiches entail liability to every train passing at speed over the road. The very last incident that came to the notice was that of an early inward freight whose driving wheels left the irons at a frog and tore over the sleepers and planking through the President's bridge culvert for a quarter of a mile before control could be had over the powerful impetus. The only cause that prevented a wreck at that time was the fact that the small wheels of the pilot kept the track for all the distance. A previous accident at this identical spot of a laden lumber car bound south was of a more serious nature, the train being dragged the same distance, scattering its freight promiscously through the Quincy station, passing over granite-street road bridge, and only being saved from toppling over into the street and carrying the caboose with it by the guard rails which were torn and twisted and every bolt-head of one bridge span cut clearly off. Suburban passengers are calling for the exercise of more caution to the curves, which seem to abound in every section of the line from Boston to South Braintree. Trains occasionlly make the distance between South Boston and Quincy, over seven miles, in nine and ten minutes, passing four curves, three of them having branch tracks leaving at exposed points, the fourth within the yard limit, and at Neponset a long drawbridge, whose piling requires attention seven days in the week, mostly on the seventh."

A Challenge.

The manager of the St. Mary's base ball club of West Quincy hearing considerable talk and wishing to ascertain whether the parties who are talking mean business, hereby challenge any club in Quincy, (the Atlantics preferred), to play a game for $100 a side or any part of that amount.

It is hoped the Atlantic management will accept the challenge and settle which is the better club. Only one game was played with that team and they brought an umpire with them, who created so much dissatisfaction that the game was called. The Atlantics must bear in mind that if they accept this challenge they must put the same team in the field which they had on the East Milton grounds August 9. It is also hoped that the people who thought the St. Marys and their manager such cowards will try and bring matters around so that there will be a game.

JAMES F. ROONEY,
Manager S. M. B. B. C.

Ladies' Day at Hull.

Ladies' day of the Hull Yacht Club will be on Monday next, Labor day. It will commence with a band concert by the Salem cadet band at 10.30 in the morning. In the afternoon there will be a short sail and second concert at the club-house. The evening will be unusually brilliant with fireworks, and there will be dancing and a supper. A special effort is being made to have the affair a grand success. A late boat will leave for Boston at 9.45 P. M.

—Plenty of room in the bath houses yesterday.

Were on the Train.

It is almost impossible to pick up any of our exchanges without learning that their town or city had representatives on the train wrecked at Quincy.

The Dedham Transcript says Mr. Clifton P. Baker, wife and son were aboard, and all escaped uninjured. Also, that Miss Susan Holmes of Dedham accompanied by Master Elmer Drew of Middleboro was in the seat behind the door in the fifth car, and escaped unhurt.

The mother, infant son and housekeeper of Mr. C. C. Nickerson of Norwood, were in a rear car, but aside from a shaking up were uninjured.

Mr. S L. Reilley of Canton was one of the fortunate ones.

Hon. Nathaniel Wales of Stoughton had a finger slightly injured and was considerably shaken up.

Mrs. Augustus Paine and son of Brockton went through safely and are now at Marblehead.

A Clear Track.

A writer in the Boston Herald says:—"Advice may seem officious at this time, but a system of track walking, or a regulation that everything should be cleared from the track at least five minutes before any train is due at a given point, would have averted the terrible disaster at Quincy. The safeguards of railroading have nearly all been the lessons of some dire disaster. Stopping at a drawbridge; flagging a train in the rear; slowing at a dangerous point and others that will come to mind were learned by a dear experience. Out of this sad and awful disaster some lesson should be learned. One I insist on is to clear the track five minutes in advance of any train, and make that a law with a penalty for the violator.

The Boston Herald says that Mr. Powderly weakens his case and the cause of labor by reckless and wrong statements now and then. It doesn't do to assume that the managing man of a rich corporation is rich himself. Mr. Powderly lately said that H. W. Webb, the acting president of the New York Central railroad, never did a stroke of work, but that his wealth came by inheritance. In fact, Mr. Webb has worked hard for his living ever since he left college, and has no wealth, either inherited or otherwise, except a reasonable wealth of brains.

Consumption in Beef.

Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, causes more deaths than any other disease, more than many other serious diseases combined. Beside the list of its victims the ravages of such dreaded plagues as cholera, smallpox and yellow fever pale into comparative insignificance.

If phthisis could be eliminated as a factor in the destruction of human life the mortality tables of the life insurance companies would have to be reconstructed, and certainly everything going to throw light upon the cause of this malady or the means of its prevention is of interest from an insurance standpoint.

Therefore a statement recently made by Professor Behrend, the eminent English medical authority, who anticipated the famous discovery of Koch, is of no little importance.

He says that in the course of a practice of thirty years, largely among Hebrew patients, he has not met a single case of phthisis in the members of that faith. He attributes their immunity to the Jewish method of examining and slaughtering cattle.

Of course it is not asserted that the Hebrews never suffer from phthisis, but Professor Behrend's experience would seem to indicate that the disease is far less common among them than among the general population.

It is known that Hebrews are, as a race, long lived, and investigation may show that their strict sanitary dietary customs protect them from many dangers to which other races are exposed. The germs of phthisis as well as of other diseases have been found in abundance in unhealthy animals, and it is altogether in accord with the latest scientific doctrines that such diseases should be communicated to man by eating the flesh of diseased animals. The whole subject deserves and will yet receive thorough investigation.—Philadelphia Underwriter.

Stanley's Workroom in Cairo.

It was in that part of the hotel farthest removed from the street that Mr. Stanley took up his abode. Here he had a fine suite of rooms on the ground floor, very handsomely furnished in the oriental style. A large, lofty reception room and an equally large and handsome dining room. In these he received some of the most important or most persistent of his many callers, but as a rule he shut himself up in his bedroom, and there he wrote from early morning till late at night, and woe betide any one who ventured unasked into this sanctum. He very rarely went out, even for a stroll round the garden.

His whole heart and soul were centered on his work. He had set himself a certain task, and he had determined to complete it to the exclusion of every other object in life. He said of himself: "I have so many pages to write. I know that if I do not complete this work by a certain time, when other and imperative duties are imposed upon me, I shall never complete it all. When my work is accomplished, then I will talk with you, laugh with you and play with you or ride with you to your heart's content, but let me alone now, for Heaven's sake."—Edward Marston in Scribner's.

—The homebound ocean steamers are coming loaded to the gunwales. Verily there's no place like home.

HOUGHS NECK.

Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Page of Randolph have rented the Chapman cottage at Houghs Neck for this week.

Michael McAuliffe and companions of Quincy are camping here.

Land Sale Continued.

Saturday's weather was not favorable for the land sale, but notwithstanding several lots were sold, the purchasers and price being as follows:

Lot.	Section.	Purchaser.	Price.
3	3	H. D. French,	5½
25	3	J. F. Rogers,	5⅞
28	3	A. W. Moriarty,	5⅞
21	3	H. W. Lambert,	6
20	3	James McKay,	5
11	3	D. E. Saunders,	14½
43	3	Hugh O'Donnell,	5¼
34	3	J. B. Tites,	5
31	3	D. A. Whissen,	5⅛
51	3	Catherine Tucker,	4½
94	3	Eunice A. McIntosh,	5
80	3	O. H. Trufant,	4⅛
90	3	A. D. Fullerton,	4½
132	3	Peter J. Donoher,	3½
144	3	J. W. West,	3¼
26	3	M. Victorson,	6
29	3	A. L. Garwin,	6
22	3	M D. Nickerson,	5⅛
4	3	Mary A. Cassidy,	4⅞
39	3	Nellie L. McAvoy,	10½
13	3	Nellie L. McAvoy,	15
32	3	H. N. Squires,	5
52	3	A. B. Kelley,	5½
50	3	W. J. Hart,	4⅛
76	3	Fletcher & Scott,	5
78	3	Fletcher & Scott,	4
83	3	John P. Day,	6

The Hull Race.

The order of finish by corrected time in the Hull Yacht Club championship regatta on Saturday was

Third Class—Posy, Moondyne, Elite, Secret. The Montezuma withdrew.

Thir Class keels—Echo. The Echo was badly left and withdrew.

Fifth Class—Madge, Mabel, Egeria.

Fifth Class keels—Vaga, Composite.

Sixth Class—Wildfire, Rocket, Mabel O.

Accidently Shot.

William C. Dyke of Braintree, engineer of the schooner William Wallace Ward, was accidently shot in a rifle gallery in Providence, R. I., on Saturday. He is at the hospital and not expected to live.

Philadelphia Intellectuality.

Mr. Spofford, librarian of congress, is reported as saying that America has not produced during the last twenty years "a single author of great genius like Nathaniel Hawthorne or Ralph Waldo Emerson." This is quoted in a way to lead unthinking people to suppose that America is producing no eminent writers. But on closei nspection it is found that the statement is limited to authors "like" Hawthorne and Emerson. Even with this limitation it is not unlikely the statement is too broad, for here in the single city of Philadelphia there has been produced at least one author in works of the imagination whose books will live as long as Hawthorne's. This is George H. Boker. And in works of a different but more scholarly character the writings of Henry Charles Lea, based upon the patriotic literature of the middle ages, will be likely to survive when Hawthorne's are forgotten.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Onyx Displacing Marble.

Onyx is coming into general use for decorative purposes. With the formation of a syndicate to work the Mexican mines and with the discovery of onyx in other places its use has extended until it is becoming one of the most fashionable decorations in New York. Onyx is a peculiar formation caused by drippings mixed with mineral and earthy substances under heat and pressure. This is not an exact geological definition of it, but it tells what it is. Onyx is usually discovered in caves or other natural openings and in a mineral neighborhood. The most beautiful kind of onyx is formed by various kinds of minerals running through it in streaks and tints.—New York Sun.

Speed of a Projectile.

A locomotive working under a pressure of 140 to 165 pounds to the square inch may move a railway train at a velocity of sixty miles per hour, which is apt to be considered wonderful speed. But it is slow compared with the rate of motion of the projectile from a modern great gun. Such projectile flies at the rate of 1,365 miles per hour, impelled by a pressure of 35,000 to 40,000 pounds per square inch.—New York Telegram.

Fees for Auctioneers.

The ways of auctioneers in different parts of the world vary greatly. In England and America the seller bears the expense of the sale, but in France the purchaser bears the cost, 5 per cent. being added to his purchase. In Holland it is still worse, the buyer being required to pay 10 per cent. additional for the expenses of the sale.—Chatter.

A Disguised Benefit.

Harry—Dear girl, why so cruel? I am absolutely weak and weary by reason of your coldness.

Harriet—Weak? Weary? Then your circulation is defective and you need re-pulsing.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

—Canton will have a town meeting on Tuesday evening to act on the report of a committee appointed to contract with the Westinghouse Electric Company for street lighting.

MAPS FOR THE BLIND.

Interesting Facts About Their Construction and Their Use.

A map for the blind is a curiosity. Blind people are fond of history, and as history cannot be properly learned, or indeed learned at all without some knowledge of geography, and to learn the latter without a map is impossible, something of the kind was necessary, and so special maps were invented and manufactured for the use of the eyeless. They are all of the kind known as the "dissected maps," and are of wood—are really carved blocks. All land stands in relief, the mountains are in ridges, the rivers are long depressions, the state lines are elevated. Each state is a separate block, and the pupil is taught to fit the blocks together and thus prepare for himself a map of the whole country.

The name of each state is marked, sometimes on the back, sometimes on the front, of the block, and the observer will notice all over the surface of the blocks small aggregations of what to him are meaningless dots. These are the names of rivers, towns and cities. Cities are designated by pin or tack heads, and the size and shape of these show the approximate number of population. In one map cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants were indicated by pin heads flat on top, and those of 10,000 to 20,000 by hemispherical. Flat tack heads showed the localities of cities having 20,000 to 50,000, rounded tack heads from 50,000 to 100,000. Tack heads flat and square indicated cities between 100,000 and 200,000. Tack heads round, but with a depression on the top, showed cities of greater size.

"Bounding" the states is an easy matter to the pupil. Taking Missouri, for example, the child requested to do the work began by placing the hand flat on the block to get a general idea of its position; then the forefinger of the right hand found the northwest corner, ran rapidly along the elevated Iowa line, followed the Mississippi down to Kansas, went too far and passed to Helena, where a pause was made, the name read and the mistake discovered; returned, found the line, traced it to the west along the southern limits of Pemiscot and Dunklin counties, missed it again at the St. Francis river, recovered it, went north, found the line at Butler county, ran it to the corner of McDonald county, thence along the western boundary to the starting point and then gave the whole result orally without a moment's hesitation.

By means of these dissected maps a fair idea is also gained by the pupils of the respective size of various countries and states. When asked to compare Ohio with Texas the boy laid the Ohio block on the Texas map, measured it off, turned it this way, that way, carefully keeping the count with his fingers on the space already covered, and finally announced that Texas, according to his idea, was about five times as large as Ohio, a calculation close enough to the truth to excite wonder at the accuracy rather than criticism of its lack of exactness. Dissected maps of every continent are provided, and a large globe, made on the principles which underlie the construction of the maps, enables the pupils to gain a fair general idea of the shape and geographical features of our planet. Geography, in most schools, is used as an aid to the study of history, and is studied not as a collection of meaningless names but as a subject which throws indispensable light on the deeds and words of mankind.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Presidential Profanity.

President Harrison, being a deacon in the Presbyterian church, is supposed to not be in the habit of swearing. Nobody has been known to hear him. Many of the presidents have, however, been able to swear, and did so. Jackson stands pre-eminent for his mouth filling oaths. His genius for inventing startling expletives was extraordinary. With age, however, his habit of cussing grew less pronounced, and he generally contented himself with saying, "By the Eternal!" unless the occasion required something stronger. Andy Johnson cussed frightfully. Grant, although a smoker and drinker, seldom uttered an oath, though he was a military man. He was the only soldier president who never swore. The best known swearer of the present day is Gen. Sherman, although Sheridan when he lived was a rival for the honor, but with little Phil dead he reigns the prince of oath inventors.—Pittsburg Press.

How to Bind Magazines.

One good way to bind a file of magazines cheaply is to punch three holes near the back of each magazine, and pass strong cord through the holes, tieing tightly with the regular binder's knot. The edges may be trimmed under a printer's paper cutter, or even with a sharp knife. Of course, a bookbinder can do a better job. Some people, by the way, do not know that a bookbinder will bind a volume of magazines strongly and neatly in "library sheep" for twenty-five cents. The owner can letter the volume with a pen, and it is quite as serviceable as if it were more expensively bound.—Writer.

Theine Is Found in Tea.

Careful investigations show that theine is a deadly poison when administered to animals. Seven and a half grains will kill a cat in a few moments. Twelve grains have been known to produce serious results in human beings; twenty grains would be almost or quite fatal. It is not so fatal in small doses as arsenic or strychnine, and most people are habituated to its use in much the same way that the opium eater takes his deadly drug with safety.—J. H. Kellogg, M. D.

—Old Colony stock is selling at $165.

Wollaston Park.

§§

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C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

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Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Last Week's Accident.

It is interesting to read the editorial opinions expressed by our exchanges on the Old Colony accident of Aug. 19. Here are a few:

The Roxbury Gazette says: "In the circumstances surrounding that awful calamity which occurred on the Old Colony railroad, near Quincy, Mass., there is a tinge of that kind of wilful carelessness that is unreasonably attributed to Fate. The terrible consequences of the accident forcibly recall to mind the holocaust caused by collision on the Eastern railroad at Revere in the early '70s, the dreadful result of the stupidity of the conductor of the freight train at Wollaston in 1878, and the Deerfield disaster on the Fitchburg road and the Bussey bridge fatality on the Providence line at more recent dates.

At present it is not difficult to imagine the immediate cause of the deraflment of the "limited" express train, for the tireless and scrutinizing eyes of the representatives of the press soon discovered the instrument which, almost without a doubt, was the means of sending, without a moments's warning, more than a score of souls into eternity, besides inflicting the torture and anguish experienced by the large number who were either maimed for life or scalded by the escaping steam which was confined within the limits of the death-traps, the wrecked cars.

Why, as appears from the fragmentary evidence presented, workmen should assume such an awful risk as to allow a passenger train to pass over a semi-repaired portion of a roadbed, where the rails were only partially secured, is a question to be answered and clearly and fully explained by the railroad company. How experienced section men could leave a "track jack," as alleged, directly in the path of a rapidly moving express train, well laden with human freight, is inconceivable; such an act, if true, is only worthy of the conduct of the most fiendish species of the outcasts of the human family. Whether the Old Colony railroad can acquit itself of direct responsibility is questionable. The catastrophe has occurred; bright and innocent and useful lives have been blotted out—sacrificed; some maimed bodies and shattered nerves are left as mementoes of the sickening calamity, and nothing short of a complete and truthful investigation, so that the guilty parties may be known and compensation sought and obtained from the proper source, will satisfy the minds of an incensed public, who demand that ample justice be done to all parties concerned in the unfortunate and thrilling event."

The Fall River Globe says:—"There is something exceedingly clumsy and suspicious in the evidence given before the Railroad Commissioners about the hiding of the "jack" which caused the Quincy slaughter. It will strike the average reader as indicating a deliberate intention on somebody's part to have concealed the true cause of the disaster. The explanation given by the gang bosses of their reasons for throwing it in the bushes, where it remained until discovered by the sharp eye of a newspaper reporter, is hardly satisfactory. The evidence further discloses the fact that there was either wilful carelessness on the part of somebody in not providing for a proper lookout to warn the trackmen in ample time of the approach of passing trains, or that there is something wrong in the system itself which permits of such a contingency. The public will await with interest the report of the commissioners and will demand that every feature which points towards suspicion, carelessness or neglect, shall be probed to the bottom.

The Randolph Register says: "The public is well satisfied that the Old Colony management are doing everything in their power to have a fine track and good cars, that safe traveling may be insured. No one can forelay for the carelessness, oversight, or forgetfulness, of an employe, although it often causes loss of life and property. The Old Colony management realize this, and propose to do their part to the best of their ability, remedying all defects as they come to their notice. They are men worthy of the commendation of the public, though many things happen which are beyond their control."

The Bridgewater Independent says: "One lesson that the Old Colony should learn from the terrible fatality at Quincy is that they should have more responsible men for such positions as those who were the cause of the disaster. Dollar and half men for five dollar positions prove expensive appurtenances sometimes. The cost of this accident, which is estimated at half a million, would have paid bigger salaries for many a year."

The Boston Home Journal says: The cause of the terrible accident on the Old Colony railroad on Tuesday seems to be definitely fixed, and it now remains for the law to decide in what degree the man who caused that accident can be held responsible. It is to the credit of the road and the men that no attempt was made to complicate matters by a lack of frankness. A daring lack of care caused by a familiarity with the work and its risks, and a freedom in the past from all accidents united it, with a curve in the road which prevented those on the track from seeing a great distance along the line on the one hand, and the rumbling of an out-going freight train which prevented their hearing the approach of the express on the other, to bring the accident to pass. Its direct responsibility, however, rests upon the foreman. His crime—for such it must be considered in order that repetitions of it may not occur in the future—was that of carelessness. It is the nature of man to take risks. Men in other positions take even greater risks than he did on this occasion every day, and escape without disaster.

Men in his position are without doubt taking the same risk that he did continually. This man must doubtless suffer for a fault of which hundreds are guilty and go scot free; but that is the way of the world. It is the only hope that there is of teaching men in similar positions that they must not take such chances. The foreman confessed that when in positions where they could not see, a danger signal was sometimes set for the safety of the gang—it should be set always. Each foreman has a schedule of the trains likely to pass where he is working. All railroads should make an inflexible code of laws for the use of these men, who should be obliged to rigidly adhere to them. No foreman has a right to keep a gang on the rails when a train is expected. The risk, which in a hundred cases might be taken with impunity in the one hundred and first results in a terrible loss of life. Railroad employes, like soldiers, should be taught obedience, and like soldiers their disobedience should be considered criminal. Too many lives are at stake in this matter to permit of the least laxity of discipline. Good intentions are valueless in this world, and it is only by rigidly holding to that creed that laborers of all sorts can be taught care. The discipline of the railroads is by no means as strict as it should be, and it seems as if the foreman and not the railroads were to blame for that, unless one chooses to blame the road for trusting the men it puts over its laborers, which is going out of one's way a bit. The horrible results of foreman Welch's carelessness in allowing his men to work when a train was due are only aggravated by the knowledge that such risks are daily taken, and the severest application of the law to the case of this man—whose detection cost twenty-five human beings their lives—will be the best way to put some brake on the carelessness of others in a similar position.

All Honor and Praise.

The firemen who assisted at last week's wreck will read with pleasure the following paragraph from the Roxbury Gazette:

"The Quincy firemen performed noble and heroic work in rescuing and caring for the wounded at the Old Colony wreck in that city last Tuesday, and in doing so they but emulated the acts constantly being performed by the Boston firemen and those of other cities and towns. The firemen everywhere are deserving of all honor and praise, and, one might say, adequate pay for their faithful services."

The Medical and Surgical Journal finds the railroad accident on the Old Colony an occasion for renewed felicitations to Quincy on her possession of a fine hospital. The new hospital has been open less than six months, but the generous donor of that institution is already repaid for his outlay. On the day of the accident alone the hospital justified its being, standing ready with its beds and surgical appliances to receive those so grievously in want of all that surgical skill could do for them. Fortunate, indeed, is the town or city with a public hospital.

A SPLENDID BANQUET

Terminates Emperor William's Visit to the Czar.

STEAMER MENTMORE AFIRE.

Freight Consigned to Boston Burned—General Election Coming in Canada—Nationalist Demonstration at Limerick—Other Foreign News.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—A farewell banquet was given at the Peterhof palace to Emperor William. The czar, Emperor William, Chancellor Von Caprlvi, M. Degiers and a number of leading officials were present. After the banquet the czar and the emperor went out upon a balcony which overlooks the gardens of the palace. These were brilliantly illuminated, the fountains, cascades and grottoes being lighted up with colored fires and presenting a dazzing spectacle.

Conspicuous among other devices was a huge shield on which were displayed the German emperor's initials in letters of fire, and the coat of arms of Prussia. At 10 o'clock the emperor departed. He was accompanied to the quay by the czar.

The Greishdanin says that, while the the czar and Emperor William desire peace in order to be able to occupy themselves with internal affairs, there is no problem, either actual or prospective, that can serve them as a motive for common action.

The interview, therefore, could admit of no object beyond that of strengthening the present peace by affording ocular testimony as to the amicable relations existing between Russia and Germany.

APPEAL FOR RE-ELECTION.

The Relations of the Dominion Government to the United States.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—Sir John Macdonald has decided to dissolve parliament within a short time and appeal to the country for re-election before Christmas. The natural term of the present parliament does not expire until 1893. A prominent official, who is in the confidence of the government, in referring to the coming election, said that the government's position would not be improved by delaying an appeal to the country. The Liberals have openly stated that next session they were going to open the whole question of extending Canadian trade and commercial relations with the United States which they have made the main plank of their political platform.

The government is aware of the rapidly growing feeling in that direction throughout the country and sees danger ahead if it allows this feeling to gain greater strength before the next election. Sir John cannot longer ignore the fact that Canada wants to have her relations with the United States extended to the utmost possible limit, and to offer further opposition to the Liberal policy in parliament, as he would have to do, or admit his own policy is a failure when parliament meets next session, would be political suicide.

FIRE ON A STEAMSHIP.

Freight Consigned to Boston Burned on Board the Mentmore.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 25.—The British steamer Mentmore, Capt. Waite, has arrived at this port on fire. The Mentmore left London on Thursday last for Boston, with a large general cargo. She carried no passengers beyond eight cattle drovers. At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, when about fifteen miles off the Eddystone rocks, smoke was seen issuing from her lower forehold, where a quantity of rags, jute, tallow and oil was stowed. The hose was at once set at work, but the fire gained steadily. At 6 o'clock the vessel steamed into Plymouth sound and signalled for assistance. A launch with a hand fire engine on board and several steam tenders went to the rescue promptly and water from a dozen lines of hose was soon pouring into the hold. The steamer has been flooded and the fire extinguished. She is now in the harbor. It is believed that the damage is confined to her cargo.

The Pope's Tribute.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The pope has written to Cardinal Manning expressing sympathy over the loss of Cardinal Newman. In his letter the pope says: "I am deeply grieved at the departure of a man who by his learning, his writings and his singular piety gave great splendor to the sacred college. I do not doubt that he has already received the reward of his virtues. Nevertheless I will continue to pray for the repose of his blessed soul."

Displeased with Bishop O'Dwyer.

LIMERICK, Aug. 25.—Thirty thousand persons took part in a demonstration held here to protest against Bishop O'Dwyer's attack upon John Dillon. Mr. Dillion, Mr. O'Brien and ten other Parnellite members of parliament, made speeches. Most of the leading citizens held aloof from the demonstration out of respect for Bishop O'Dwyer. A banquet followed at which a number of speeches were made.

Long Distance Record Broken.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The bicycle record between New York and Chicago has been broken by Edward Chickley, a student of the Long Island Medical college. Some years ago Nellson made the trip in 14 days, 23 hours and 30 minutes. Saturday night Chickley rode into Chicago, having been 14 days, and but 6 hours and 25 minutes, or 17 hours and 5 minutes better than the record.

Immense Forest Fire.

ATHENS, Aug. 25.—The forest on Mount Pentelicus has been on fire since Friday last. The royal summer residence is threatened and the king and his son are directing the troops in their efforts to prevent the spread of the flames. The excavations of the American school of Archaeolgy at Dionysios have already been destroyed.

Endorsed by the Emperor.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Post's Berlin correspondent says that it is reported that an edition of 500,000 copies of a penny brochere addressed to the workmen of Germany on the labor question, from the point of view of the imperial edicts, will appear in October, and that the work is approved by Emperor William.

An Explorer Murdered.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A letter from Honolulu reports that Count Szechenyi has been murdered by his servants in the South Sea Islands. He was at the head of an expedition which was exploring the island.

Moussa Bey's Punishment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.—Moussa Bey has been banished to Mecca.

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Scotch & Ball Yarns
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To the People of Quincy.

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If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

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May 27. tf

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For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
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The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

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AN EXTRA SESSION

More Than Likely to Be Called Next November.

WILL BE FOUR NEW SENATORS.

Congressional Campaign Committees Preparing for the Canvass—Business for this Week in Congress—Copyright Law Asked for.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—It is very possible that one of the provisions of the agreement at which the Republicans arrived in their last very mysterious caucus night was that an extra session of congress shall be convened immediately after the congressional elections in November. The purpose of this will be to gain nearly a month additional time to dispose of the election bill and to transact the other very important business which must of necessity be done at the next short session. If an extra session should be called for November, the Republicans might dispose of the election bill and make some progress with the apportionment bill before the time for the regular session would begin.

The president is so very much in earnest in his desire to have a national election bill placed upon the statute book during his administration that if it shall seem advisable he undoubtedly would call congress in extra session, and a great many of the Republicans in both houses would prefer to come to Washington the second week in November to remaining here now continuously until November. Moreover, at that time the results of the congressional elections would be known.

Moreover, the result of the census will be known, and congress will be prepared to proceed with the apportionment bill. In the limited period between the first Monday in December and March 4 there is not time enough to dispose of these two great measures in addition to the ordinary routine work which must be adjusted by the congress in that session unless the appropriation bills should fail and an extra session of the Fifty-second congress be made necessary after March 4 next.

It is not absolutely known that an extra session of this congress after the fall elections have been determined upon, but it is very possible that that is one of the secret provisions of the agreement which the Republicans have arrived at.

Moreover, this delay will result in an increasing the membership of the senate by four. The Republicans are very confident that the four new senators, two from Idaho and two from Wyoming, will be elected by their party, and they are confident that they will be Republicans of the kind who will be disposed to vote for the election bill and to support all party measures. They may be very greatly disappointed in this, but their theory is that they will be Republicans and that it will not be possible, with the addition of four votes in favor of the election bill, for any combination to be made between Democrats and the Republicans who are opposed to the election bill to defeat the latter measure.

In fact, it is not absolutely clear that more than two or three Republicans are now disposed to vote against the election bill, and they have announced their opposition with the reservation that they would change their minds if instructed to do so by their state legislatures. The recent caucus has disclosed that there are but three Republican senators who are absolutely opposed to the election bill, and three more who are conditionally opposed to it.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Matters to Come Before Senate and House This Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The order of business for the remainder of the session, arranged by the Republican committee of the senate, provides that the consideration of the tariff bill shall be completed without interruption except by appropriation bills and conference reports. There are two conference reports expected to be presented during the week—one on the irrigation survey provisions of the sundry civil bill, and the other one the land grant forfeiture bill. One day, possibly two, will be occupied in the discussion and disposition of these conference reports. Senator Aldrich, in charge of the tariff bill, will endeavor to reach an agreement with the Democratic senators as to the date on which voting shall begin on the bill and amendments. If successful he will then ask unanimous consent to have voting begin on the date agreed upon. He will also ask that debate during the last three days shall be conducted under the five-minute rule. The Democrats desire that the six hours next preceding the final vote on the bill shall be occupied in general debate, to be equally divided between the two sides. Under this arrangement, if it is carried out, Mr. Carlisle will close for the Democrats and Mr. Aldrich for the Republicans.

The program for the week's proceedings in the house has already been agreed upon by that body as to part of the time, and the rules committee will probably provide for the disposition of the remainder. Tuesday and Wednesday will be occupied by the committee on agriculture with the options bill, and Thursday and Saturday are to be assigned to the committee on labor, which has the eight-hour bill and other labor measures ready for action. Friday will thus be given up to the consideration of private bills, conference reports, or possibly to the river and harbor bill, if it is not out of the way by that date.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Republicans and Democrats Getting to Work on the Canvass.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Both the party campaign committees are still engaged in "preparations" for the canvass, neither having begun active work as yet, all the press statements to the contrary notwithstanding. M. Flower, who has been gathering in a stock of strength for the campaign, will personally conduct the canvass on the part of the congressional Democratic committee, the details being left, however, to his subordinates. He will also have the advice of Senator Gorman. So far the work done has all been of a preliminary character. The league of Democratic clubs will be active in co-operation with the congressional committee, and Chairman Brice of the national committee, who has been conducting a quiet quest for exact information as to the status of each congressional district, will also take a hand.

The Republican congressional committee has done little as yet. It pursues the same policy that has characterized it in previous years, always pushing in the bulk of its work in September and October. Mr. Clarkson is to take entire charge of the practical part of the campaign, and has been promised the co-operation of the national committee.

International Copyright.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A number of well known residents of Washington have united in a petition to the house of representatives, urging the passage of the international copyright bill, which, it is said, to be the intention of the committee on patents to call up Tuesday next. The enactment of such a law, the petitioners assert, would give a stimulus to American authors. In the absence of such a law, American authors are declared to be subject to an unfair competition with foreign literature.

BACK TO AMERICA.

Diss Debar Tries to Pass as a Nun, but She is Recognized—Now Among the Missing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Among the passengers on the steamer City of Berlin, which reached here Friday, was one who took passage in the steerage and called herself Sister Ignatius. She was dressed as a nun and professed the most fervent sort of Christianity, carrying the matter so far upon one occasion as to send a note to Capt. Land suggesting that it would be a good thing to have a Catholic service in the steerage. Capt. Land immediately acceded to the proposition, and at the same time determined to interest some of the passengers in behalf of the devout and worthy woman.

Among those whom he approached upon the subject was a New York lady of wealth and social position, who takes great interest in matters religious. To her Sister Ignatius was pointed out. The lady nearly fainted when she recognized beneath the white hood of the nun the gross and sensuous features of the great spook artist, Mme. the Princess Editha Lolita Diss de Bar. She lost no time in telling Capt. Land of the fraud, and that gentleman took immediate steps to expose it. A note was sent to the princess, which read as follows: "Mme. Diss de de Bar, we know you." It is said that Sister Ignatius, upon reading it, at once fell ill, retired to her berth, from which she did not emerge until her arrival here.

She managed to escape notice when she landed, and no one could be found yesterday who could tell where she could be found. If she has taken up her residence in this city, it is nowhere near her old haunts. The spook princess has not made her appearance here for some time, her last escapade being an alleged excommunication by the church because of her expressed intention to travel with Professor Herrman, the prestidigitateur, and make spook pictures for his big audiences. Prior to that her affair with Luther Marsh and her subsequent imprisonment on Blackwell's Island for swindling him will be remembered.

MURDERERS AND CANNIBALS.

Crazy Deaf Mutes Kill and Partially Eat a Child.

BUCKINGHAM, Que., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Cole went berry picking, and imprudently left her child in charge of two boys, deaf mutes, of unsound mind, the sons of a neighbor named Newton. On her return she found that the deaf mutes had killed the child and partially eaten its body. The maniacs must have attacked the child shortly after the mother's departure. They had occassionally exhibited signs of a vicious disposition, but their parents were averse to sending them to an asylum.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Irish potato blight is said to be exaggerated.

War is probable between Hayti and Santo Domingo.

Representative Butterworth proposes to amend the option bill.

Yesterday was the coldest Sunday in August on record in New York.

It is reported that the Fitchburg railroad has purchased the Cheshire.

Imposing ceremonies attended the shipment of Ericsson's body to Sweden.

Canadians protest against Americans hunting whales in the gulf of Georgia.

Cholera is reported to be spreading rapidly in the province of Toledo, Spain.

Fred Gebhardt's cutter yacht Ileen beat the sloop Thetis in a match race off Newport.

The steamer Letharna struck on Soldiers' ledge, N. S., and will be a total wreck.

Herr Simpson, president of the supreme court at Leipsic, is about to retire. He is 80 years of age.

A young bicyclist of Paterson, N. J., became suddenly insane and murderously assaulted his father.

Senor Montero has been appointed minister of finance, and Senor Callorda minister of war in Uruguay.

An incendiary fire destroyed the Ness City (Kan.) sugar mill. The loss is $150,000, only partly insured.

A company, with a capital stock of $35,000, has been organized at New Bedford to publish an evening newspaper.

One of the finest shipyards at Bath, Me., will be sold at auction early in September, unless sold at private sale before.

The ship P. M. Winthrop of Bath, Me., went ashore at Louis Head, N. S., and is reported a total wreck. The crew were saved.

Governor Foraker's stenographer now says he copied all the ballot box forgery papers himself and knew they were forgeries.

The secretary of the treasury has appointed Will C. Tapley first assistant keeper of the lighthouse at Saddleback ledge, Maine.

Peter Curry, a wealthy and influential Irish-American citizen of Bridgeport, Conn., died from a fall down stairs. He was 73 years old.

Steward Charles Williams of the brig Hattie M. Bain was brought to Boston in irons, charged with an attempt to kill the captain and mate.

By a premature explosion of a Dahlgren gun on the flagship Omaha off Yokohama, Carl Emanuelson and J. E. Kirke were killed. Kirke was shot off the vessel.

A trapeze wire broke in the Academy of Music, New York, and William Hanlon was thrown into the parapet, sixty-five feet below, narrowly escaping with his life.

It is said that Mme. Nordica has compromised her claim on the property of her late husband, Frederick Gower, by accepting from Mr. Gower's brother a share of the Tacoma property, the whole of which was valued at $100,000.

Commenting on the effects of the American silver bill, The London Times warns the silver interests to be in readiness to meet the real, though perhaps distant danger of a plethora of silver in America finding a vent outside and forcing itself on the market at a reduced price.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare, 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.42, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.55, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

STREET RAILWAY.
ELECTRIC.)
THURSDAY, July 24, Cars
as follows between
AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Houghs Neck
7.00 A.M. 1.00 P.M.
8.00 " 2.00 "
9.00 " 3.00 "
10.00 " 4.00 "
11.00 " 5.00 "
12.00 M. 6.00 "
7.00 "
8.00 "
9.00 "
10.00 "

DAY TIME.

Leave Houghs Nec
8.30 A.M. 1.00 P.M.
9.30 " 2.00 "
10.30 " 3.00 "
11.30 " 4.00 "
5.00 "
6.00 "
7.00 "
8.00 "
9.00 "
10.00 "

ange without notice.
gements can be made fo
r late parties or hops.
ts. Children, 5 Cents.
ORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Boston Street Railway.
ELECTRIC.)
Monday, June 23,
Cars Leave

Colony.
r June 16, 1890.
ins Leave

HEIGHTS FOR BOS-

O. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

Today's Anniversaries.

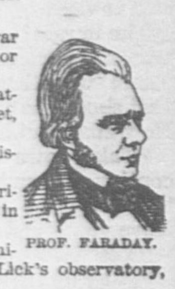
Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 25.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1846—Earthquake sensibly felt in Quincy.

World Wide.



PROF. FARADAY.

1642—Charles I began war against the Puritans or Roundheads.
1770—Death of Thomas Chatterton, phenomenal poet, aged 18.
1776—Death of David Hume, historian; born 1711.
1793—John Neal, famous American poet of his time, born in Portland, Me.
1796—Birth of James Lick, philanthropist, founder of Lick's observatory, California.
1819—Allan Pinkerton, famous detective, born in Glasgow, Scotland; died in Chicago 1884.
1819—Death of James Watt, inventor of steam engine; born 1736.
1822—Death of Sir William Herschel, astronomer; born 1738.
1839—Birth in Albany, N. Y., of Francis Bret Harte, author.
1850—Born in Shirley, Me., Edgar Wilson Nye, humorist.
1862—Heavy skirmishing on the Rappahannock between the Confederates and Gen. Pope's forces.
1864—Battle at Ream's Station, Va.; Union loss 2,442, Confederate 1,500.
1867—Death of Michael Faraday, philosopher and scientist, aged 76.
1870—The Prussians occupied the arrondissement of Vassy; Chalons also occupied.
1885—Death of ex-Governor Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, aged 65.
1889—One hundred and fifty thousand dock laborers struck in London.

Dr. Depew's Rapid Penmanship.

I remember an instance when I was at Dr. Depew's house at 7 o'clock one evening. He was to deliver one of his most important addresses that evening at 8 o'clock. He had not written a line of it. He talked leisurely with me as if there was not a thought on his mind. At 7:15 o'clock he went into his library; at 7:50 o'clock he was reading over his manuscript entirely in his own writing! In ten minutes more he was wheeling through the streets to the hall, and at 8:10 o'clock he was on his feet talking, glancing at his manuscript only three times during the entire address of forty-five minutes' duration.—Buffalo Courier.

Correct Advice.

"Charles and George have both proposed to me. I don't know which to take."

"Is George rich?"

"No. He has $1,500 a year."

"How much does he spend?"

"$1,400."

"How much has Charles?"

"$10,000 a year."

"How much does he spend?"

"$12,000."

"Take George."—Harper's Bazar.

The Pope on Smoking.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII does not consider the use of tobacco as a vice, else he would scarcely have conferred the Golden Rose on so inveterate and confirmed votaries of the weed as Queen Christina and the ex-crown princess of Brazil. Indeed there is every reason to believe that, like many other enlightened spirits, he regards the objection to cigarettes as mere smoke after all.—Paris Letter.

France's Debt to Madmen.

The counsel who defended the Russian nihilists recently sentenced in France said: "People may call them madmen. Yes, perhaps they are; but it is fortunate for us that there were similar madmen in France, for to such madmen we owe the liberty and justice that we enjoy in 1890. The present madmen dream of procuring the same blessings for their country."—Chicago Herald.

Modern Journalism.

Benevolent Gentleman (at Fashion beach)—You appear always alone, my little man. Where is your papa and mamma?

Small Boy—I come alone. I'm th' summer resort correspondent of Th' New York Daily.

Gentleman—You? My goodness! Do you write articles for the newspapers?

Small Boy—Ah, there ain't nothin' to do 'cept copy the names off th' registers. —Good News.

A Thrifty Government.

There is soon to be an examination in Washington of candidates for the position of Russian translator of the war department. The candidate is expected to have command of the Russian, German, Italian and Spanish languages, of letter writing and of medical nomenclature. The salary is $1,000 a year. It is a great thing to be educated.—Detroit Free Press.

Cure for Ivy Poisoning.

Bathe the parts affected very freely every three hours with sweet spirits of niter until every trace of the poison disappears. If the blisters are broken, so that the niter can penetrate freely, a single application is sometimes sufficient. I have used this many times, and never knew it fail to effect a speedy cure.—Housewife.

Financial Needs.

Mr. Citiman (who has taken board on a farm)—Is there a bank anywhere near here?

Farmer Catchum—No, sir. We ain't never had no use fer banks in this section. You see, this is the first season any of us has kept summer boarders.—New York Weekly.

A Story of a Cave.

Exploration just made of a cavern on the Stewart farm, about two miles from Barnassus, Armstrong county, has revealed subterranean passages of a somewhat remarkable character. The entrance is a perpendicular opening about 20 feet in depth. At the bottom the place had the appearance of an inverted cone, with about one-third of the apex and part of the side cut off, and measuring about 24 feet at the base. The walls are of a dark gray color, rather smooth. From here a corridor about 4 feet wide and 3 feet high leads for several yards to a room where the light reveals a scene of grandeur. Stalagmites and stalactites are in profusion, and in shapes and forms to almost equal those of the Mammoth cave.

The chamber is about 65 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the furthest end terminates in a deep pool of water. This pond is perhaps 15 feet wide. The water is pure as crystal. No living thing was seen by the explorers except a peculiarly striped crustacean animal about 1 inch in length, resembling a crab, but of a dull yellowish color. The temperature registered about 59 degs. In one corner of the first cavern were found a few specimens of arrow heads and an iron knife, but nothing else to denote that a human being had ever entered before. Further than the pool exploration was not made. A complete investigation will be undertaken by persons who have secured the land.—Philadelphia Press.

She Wanted a Prescription.

One of our Belfast girls has gotten the idea into her head that she would like to be married. She broached the matter to her father and he promptly thrashed her. The next thing she did was to start out to find a lawyer and get his assistance in the matter. But by mistake she got into a doctor's office, and thinking him an analyzer of the law unburdened her troubles to him. The doctor, thinking her a patient, for some time listened to her tale of woe.

Finally the truth dawned upon him that it was a lawyer she wanted, and he told her of her mistake. Then she lighted on him with her tongue, and said he had deceived her and drawn her whole story maliciously, and that she would not only have a lawyer to assist her to get married, but to send the doctor to prison, and with all the scorn of her sex she swept out of the office. But it is safe to say she will be married by and by.—Belfast (Me.) Age.

A Western Union Fixture.

One of the gentlemen who were most seriously affected by the Western Union fire, in the way of personal inconvenience, was Mr. Finnegan, who has guarded the portals of the operating room of the establishment for more years than some persons care to own up to. Thousands of operators know and appreciate Mr. Finnegan. When the operating room was destroyed by the fire he had to seek new headquarters, and he established himself in a chair at the head of the stairs leading to the fourth floor of the building. There he sat and held sweet discourse with many persons toiling up the ascent and blessing the memory of the elevators. But his new surroundings were not congenial. "Sometimes," said Mr. Finnegan in a burst of confidence, "it seems to me as if I didn't know where I was with all the coming and going."—New York Times.

Treasures in Maine.

It is reported from Maine that buried among the clam shells at Cundy's harbor the Pejepscot Historical society recently found some rare and suggestive reminders of prehistoric times. Bones of the deer, porpoise, beaver, fox, woodchuck and some smaller carnivorous animals, birds of several kinds, including a well preserved specimen of the wing bone of the great auk, now wholly extinct, were picked up. Fragments of pottery were numerous, as well as chips of stone broken off in the manufacture of stone implements. Of implements half a dozen perfect and some broken ones were discovered. Only one piece of worked bone occurred—a broken awl. — Philadelphia Ledger.

Raving Crazy.

Witness—An' then Mr. Sims, thar, 'lowed he was a rooster, an' strapped on a tin bill an' went to pickin' corn with the chickens.

Probate Judge—Probably the extreme heat made him a little flighty. He'll come out of it all right, I reckon.

Witness—Next day he wandered out on the street an' told every new comer he met that this town wa'n't boomin', an'—

Spectators (in one voice)—Ravin' crazy! —Puck.

The Heir to Fabulous Wealth.

Baron E. de Rothschild, of Paris, is the only son of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the Parisian branch of the great bankers. He is tall, blond, fine looking and about 23 years of age. Having finished his university course he is spending a few years in travel. For the past five months he has been seeing America.—Washington Post.

A Queen's Body Pickled.

The body of the Queen of Corea, who died June 4, is still kept in brine, the process of embalming being unknown to the people of that far off land. The body will be kept four or five months, according to the custom of the country, and then interred with much pomp and ceremony.—Exchange.

Gen. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who is spoken of for director general of the World's fair, is said to be a noble specimen of manhood—tall, broad shouldered and deep chested. He first became known in political life by his speech nominating Sherman at the Chicago convention.

M. Constans has refused to allow a real Spanish bull fight to be held at a fete in aid of the Martinique sufferers. The Italian authorities have less good feeling, for the next corrida (the fifth), to be held at Naples, is under the special patronage of a benevolent society.

GOLD DUST 24 CARATS FINE.

Kept in a Table Drawer at the Government Printing Office.

Seven thousand dollars' worth of gold dust in a table drawer! Poke your fingers into the yellow stuff and notice how soft and agreeable to the feeling it is, while the attendant in charge watches you carefully and sees that you do not get away with any of it. It is smooth to the touch because it is all composed of gold beaters' film, rubbed to almost impalpable powder. For the same reason, too, it is absolutely pure and virgin metal, twenty-four carats fine.

The drawer is in charge of a pretty young girl at the government printing office. Her work there is to stamp gold lettering and ornamentation upon book covers. The precious substance comes to her in the shape of little rectangular sheets of foil inexpressibly thin, laid between layers of tissue paper made up to book form, each book holding twenty-four gold sheets. Handling them is a matter requiring great skill, though you might not imagine it from casual inspection. To begin with, say the young woman places on the table before her an ordinary leather book cover. She takes from the little gold book a sheet of the foil, not with her fingers, but by catching it up with a small pad of raw cotton.

Laying down the sheet of pure yellow gold upon a little slab, she cuts it into three pieces with a sharp knife. She makes it smooth by blowing gently upon it with her breath. One of the pieces she applies to the back of the cover where the title is to go; another she also puts on the back where the name of the author is to be, while the third biggest piece is spread over the middle of one flap of the cover, where an ornamental design is wanted.

The operator is very careful in rubbing off the loose gold after each stamping, so as to lose none of it. As she uses the leather tipped stick she permits the yellow stuff to fall through a crack in the table top into the drawer beneath in the shape of dust. It is allowed to accumulate there until the drawer is full. The drawer is quite big and deep, and will hold $10,000 worth of the dust. You would not imagine it to be any very precious substance if you found a quantity of it in some odd place; it looks as much like powdered tinsel as anything else. However, it is worth $20 an ounce, and when a drawer full is collected the gold is forwarded to the mint in Philadelphia, which subjects it to assay and sends a check for its value.

The young woman is held responsible for the safety of the gold in the drawer. She carries the key to it about with her always, and nobody but herself is allowed access to it. There does not seem to be any reason why she should not slyly pocket a small quantity of it occasionally if she desired, though the number of books of gold foil charged against her do serve as some sort of check in the account as to the metal employed in this way.—Washington Star.

Traveling for the First Time.

A railroad engineer in Maine saw a man on the track waving at him a few days ago, and, his mind filled with the possibilities of impending danger, stopped the train. Every one was in a high state of excitement, but the man coolly boarded the smoking car without uttering a word. He looked as if he had not traveled far from his native heath, and on being questioned said: "Wal, I just waved my hand 'cos I wanted to get on the keers. I'm going ter Wells, and I never been on the keers before." He spoke, it is said, with an unmistakable air of innocence, and raised such a flood of good nature that the conductor silently took his fare, and when he landed at Wells he was loudly cheered in honor of his first ride.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Inventions for Smokers.

The inventions for smokers are so many that a division of the patent office has to be given up to them. One of the most curious pipe inventions is a rest or brace by which the weight of the pipe is taken off the teeth and rested on the chin. There are umbrellas which can be turned into pipes and pipes which can be turned into canes, and there are a hundred inventions for the cutting off of ends of cigars, some of which are probably valuable.—Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

Scratching Matches on Glass.

At a cigar stand the scribe saw a man scratch a match on a convenient pane of glass and, to his surprise, it lighted as readily as though the glass had been sand paper. To those who have been accustomed to seeing people search for a rough surface on which to scratch a match it would be rather startling. Not only ordinary matches but even the safety matches, usually unlightable except on the box in which they come, can be lighted on glass.—Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.

Scotch Character.

At a Scotch fair a farmer was trying to engage a lad to assist on the farm, but would not finish the bargain until he brought a character from the last place, so he said, "Run and get it, and meet me at the cross at 4 o'clock." The youth was up to time, and the farmer said, "Well, have you got your character with you?" "Na," replied the youth; "but I've got yours, and I'm no' comin'."—Toronto Empire.

No Flags on the Seas.

Customer—That flag you sold me must have been made of very poor stuff. It went all to pieces.

Dealer—My stars! Where did you use it?

Customer—On my yacht.

Dealer—Ah! That explains it. Material for American flags is not expected to stand salt air.—New York Weekly.

The Use of Three Common Words.

"If it be" implies doubt or uncertainty; "if it is" indicates an actual fact. The rule is: "When a conjunction indicates some uncertainty use the subjunctive after it; when anything is spoken of as an actual fact, or as in absolute existence, the indicative is used."—Writer.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professonal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

THE FOXGLOVE.

In grandmamma's garden, in shining rows,
The box smells sweet as it trimly grows;
  The sun dial quaint the hours tells,
  'Mid foxgloves tall with spotted bells;
And all is dear and all is fair
As childhood's self had dwelling there.

In grandmamma's garden a child I played,
With naught save bees to make afraid;
  I counted the spots on the foxglove's cheek,
  And knew it could tell, if it would but speak,
How cunning fairies in the night
Had painted them by faint starlight.

In grandmamma's garden the foxgloves gay
With every wind would nod and sway;
  Full well I knew that they were wise,
  And watched with childhood's eager eyes
To see them whisper each to each,
And catch the secrets of their speech.

In grandmamma's garden still I walk,
And still the foxgloves seem to talk.
  Their speech not yet my manhood learns,
  But when I see them youth returns,
I wonder at them still in vain—
But with them am a child again.
—Arlo Bates in Youth's Companion.

THE SANCTITY OF LOVE.

The Abbe Marignan, as soldier of the church, bore his fighting title well. He was a tall, thin priest, very fanatical, of an ecstatic but upright soul. All his beliefs were fixed without ever a wavering. He thought that he penetrated the designs, the wishes, the intentions of the creator.

Everything in nature seemed to him created with an absolute and admirable logic. The "wherefore" and the "because" were always balanced. The dawns were made to render glad your waking, the days to ripen the harvest, the rains to water them, the evenings to prepare for sleeping, and the nights dark for sleep.

The four seasons corresponded perfectly to all the needs of agriculture; and to him the suspicion could never have come that nature has no intentions, and that all which lives has bent itself, on the contrary, to the hard conditions of different periods, of climates and of matter.

Only he did hate women; he hated them unconscionably, and he despised them by instinct. He often repeated the words of his Master, "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" and he added, "One would almost say that God himself was ill pleased with that particular work of his hands." Woman was the temptress who had ensnared the first man; she was the being which is feeble, dangerous, mysteriously troubling. And even more than her weak body he hated her loving soul.

He had often felt women's tenderness attach itself to him, and though he knew himself to be unassailable he grew exasperated at the need of loving which quivered always in their hearts.

Woman, to his mind, had only been created to tempt man and to prove him. You should not approach her without these precautions for defense which you would take, and those fears which you would cherish, near a trap. She was, indeed, just like a trap, with her arms extended and her lips open toward a man.

He had indulgence only for nuns rendered harmless by their vow; but he treated them harshly notwithstanding, because, ever living at the bottom of their chained up hearts, of their chastened hearts, he perceived that eternal tenderness which constantly went out to him although he was a priest.

He was conscious of it in their looks, more moist with piety than the looks of monks; in their ecstacies, in their transports of love, which angered him because it was women's love; and he was also conscious of it, of that accursed tenderness of their voices when they spoke to him, in their lowered eyes, and in the meekness of their tears when he reproved them.

And he shook his cassock on issuing from the doors of the convent, and he went off with long strides, as though he had fled before some danger.

He had a niece who lived with her mother in a little house near by. He was bent on making her a sister of charity.

She was pretty, and hairbrained, and a great tease. When the abbe sermonized she laughed, when he was angry at her she kissed him vehemently, pressing him to her heart, while he would seek involuntarily to free himself from this embrace, which, notwithstanding, made him taste a certain sweet joy, awaking deep within him that sensation of fatherhood which slumbers in every man.

Often he talked to her of God, of his God, walking beside her along the footpaths through the fields. She hardly listened, and looked at the sky, the grass, the flowers, with a joy of living which could be seen in her eyes. Sometimes she rushed forward to catch some flying creature, and, bringing it back, would cry: "Look, my uncle, how pretty it is! I should like to kiss it." And this necessity to "kiss flies" or lilac berries worried, irritated and revolted the priest, who saw even in that the ineradicable tenderness which ever springs at the hearts of women.

And now one day the sacristan's wife, who kept house for the Abbe Marignan, told him very cautiously that his niece had a lover.

He experienced a dreadful emotion, and he stood choked with the soap all over his face, being in the act of shaving.

When he found himself able to think and speak once more he cried, "It is not true; you are lying, Melanie!"

But the peasant woman put her hand on her heart: "May our Lord judge me if I am lying, Monsieur le Cure. I tell you she goes to him every evening as soon as your sister is in bed. They meet each other beside the river. You have only to get there between 10 o'clock and midnight, and see for yourself."

He ceased scratching his chin, and he commenced to walk the room violently, as he always did in his hours of gravest thought. When he tried to begin his shaving again he cut himself three times from nose to ear.

All day long he remained silent, swollen with anger and rage. To his priestly zeal against the mighty power of love was added the moral indignation of a father, of a teacher, of a keeper of souls, who has been deceived, robbed, played with by a child. He had that egotistical choking sensation such as parents feel when their daughter announces that she has chosen a husband without them and in spite of their advice.

After his dinner he tried to read a little, but he could not bring himself so far, and he grew angrier and angrier. When it struck 10 he took his cane, a formidable oaken club which he always carried when he had to go out at night to visit the sick, and he smilingly regarded the enormous cudgel, holding it in his solid countryman's fist and cutting threatening circles with it in the air. Then suddenly he raised it, and grinding his teeth he brought it down upon a chair, the back of which, split in two, fell heavily to the ground.

He opened his door to go out, but stopped upon the threshold, surprised by such a splendor of moonlight as you seldom see.

And since he was endowed with an exalted spirit—such a spirit as must have belonged to those dreamy poets, the fathers of the church—he felt himself suddenly distracted, moved by the grand and serene beauty of the pale faced night.

In his little garden, quite bathed with the soft brilliance, his fruit trees, all arow, were outlining in shadow upon the walk, their slender limbs of wood scarce clothed by verdure, while the giant honeysuckle climbing on the house wall exhaled delicious, sugared breaths, and seemed to cause to hover through the warm, clear night a perfumed soul.

He began to breathe deep, drinking the air as drunkards drink their wine, and he walked slowly, being ravished, astounded and almost oblivious of his niece.

As soon as he came into the open country he stopped to contemplate the whole plain, so inundated by this caressing radiance, so drowned in the tender and languishing charm of the serene nights. At every instant the frogs threw into space their short metallic notes, and the distant nightingales mingled with the seduction of the moonlight that fitful music of theirs which brings no thoughts but dreams, that light and vibrant melody of theirs which is composed of kisses.

The abbe continued his course, his courage failing, he knew not why. He felt, as it were, enfeebled, and suddenly exhausted; he had a great desire to sit down, to pause here, to praise God in all his works.

Down there, following the bends of the little river, wound a great line of poplars. On and about the banks, wrapping all the tortuous watercourse with a kind of light, transparent wadding, hung suspended a fine mist, a white vapor which the moon rays crossed and silvered, and caused to gleam.

The priest paused, yet again penetrated to the bottom of his soul by a strong and growing emotion.

And a doubt, a vague uneasiness, seized on him; he perceived that one of those questions which he sometimes put to himself was now being born.

Why had God done this? Since the night is destined for sleep, for unconsciousness, for repose, for forgetfulness of everything, why, then, make it more charming than the day, sweeter than the dawns and the sunsets? And this slow seductive star, more poetical than the sun, and so discreet that it seems designed to light up things too delicate, too mysterious, for the great luminary—why was it come to brighten all the shades?

Why did not the cleverest of all songsters go to rest like the others? And why did he set himself to singing in the vaguely troubling dark?

Why this half veil over the world? Why these quiverings of the heart, this emotion of the soul, this languor of the body?

Why this display of seductions which mankind never sees, being asleep in bed? For whom was intended this sublime spectacle, this flood of poetry poured from heaven to earth?

And the abbe did not understand at all.

But now, see, down there along the edge of the field appeared two shadows walking side by side under the arched roof of the trees all soaked in glittering mist.

The man was the taller and had his arm about his mistress' neck, and from time to time he kissed her on the forehead. They animated suddenly the lifeless landscape which enveloped them like a divine frame made expressly for this. They seemed, these two, like one being, the being for whom was destined this calm and silent night; and they came up toward the priest like a living answer, the answer vouchsafed by his master to his question.

He stood stock still, quite overwhelmed and with a beating heart. And he thought to see here some Bible story like the loves of Ruth and Boaz, the accomplishment of the will of the Lord in one of those great scenes talked of in the holy books.

Through his head began to hum the versicles of the Song of Songs, the ardent cries, the calls of the body, all the passionate poetry of that poem which burns with tenderness and love.

And he said to himself, "God perhaps has made such nights as this to clothe with the ideal the loves of men."

He withdrew before this couple, who went ever arm in arm. For all that it was really his niece; but now he asked himself if he was not about to disobey God. And does not God indeed permit love, since he surrounds it visibly with splendor such as this?

And he fled in amaze, almost ashamed, as if he had penetrated into a temple where he had not the right to go.—Guy De Maupasant.

Contented.

A discontented king was told that to become happy he must find a perfectly happy man and secure his shirt to wear. He searched long, and at last found one man who professed to be perfectly happy. Now it only remained for the king to gain possession of the magic garment, but when he made haste to buy it at no matter what price the "perfectly happy" man replied, "Your majesty, I never had a shirt."—Youth's Companion.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 25.

High water at 6.00 A. M. and 6.12 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.02; Sets at 6.30.
Moon sets 11.31.
Full Moon Aug. 29.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Delightful cool weather; not much like dog days,

Miss Minnie Regan of Lowell is visiting Miss Nellie Dinneen of West Quincy.

Mrs. Charles Hall and Mrs. Sarah Clapp, are spending two weeks at East Marshfield.

Miss Lizzie Wight of Brockton is spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. Marcus E. Wight.

Miss Floretta Vining is among the large taxpayers of Hull, her assessment being $152.61.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lincoln, Jr., and Mrs. H. D. Adams are sojourning at Milford, N. H.

Miss Mary Swain, daughter of Stephen Swain, will spend the rest of the summer in Randolph.

Mrs. Daniel Flowers and children of Quincy are visiting Mr. William Chamberlain at Middleboro.

Mrs. John H. Wales of the Quincy cafe, is taking a few days of needed rest among friends in Milford.

Ed. Colbert the driver for Grignon, the baker, is on his vacation. Frank Davoren is taking his place.

Mrs. Edward Potas of West Quincy and her mother from Rockport are visiting friends in Randolph.

The rumor which has been in circulation that Barrett would pitch for the Randolphs on Saturday is false.

Many of the pastors of Quincy churches alluded to the railroad calamity, and drew lessons therefrom.

Collector Adams informs us that he will soon advertise all unpaid taxes of the years 1887, 1888 and 1889.

Work on the asphalt sidewalk in front of the Adams building in the Square was begun this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hussey, Jr., are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the birth of a son.

James O'Dowd and Eddie Ring played with the North Abington nine on Saturday and each put up a very good game.

Rev. Silas B. Duffield of this city conducted the funeral services of Hon. E. C. Bailey at Forest Hill on Saturday.

Reardon, the pitcher of the St. Marys, will pitch for the Weymouths on the South Weymouth track Labor day morning.

The average circulation of the DAILY LEDGER last week was about 2000 copies, 2500 being sold on the day of the accident.

Joseph W. Lombard advertises the engine, derrick and ledge tools of Roulou Bros. at auction next Saturday afternoon.

The City Band of Quincy will furnish music at the annual picnic of the Boston Caledonian Club, at Oak Island, Thursday.

Mrs. W. H. Eastman, a sister of Mr. William Chamberlain, died in Boston last Thursday, and was brought here for burial on Sunday.

Mr. Hiram Phillips is making extensive improvements in his house on Washington street. Haywood Bros., of East Braintree are doing the work.

The inclemency of the weather did not dampen the ardor of the granite manufacturers at the New Pacific House, Saturday. They all voted it an excellent time.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Albee and son Kenneth returned yesterday from their annual vacation. Mrs. Albee was quite sick at Toronto, Canada, but is convalescent now.

Rev. E. A. Robinson of Wollaston offered prayer at the furneral services of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson and Master Albert Johnson, victims of the wreck, which occurred in Winchester on Saturday.

There are praises on all sides for Mr. William B. Rice, who gave the public hospital to Quincy. It is not often that a man finds a good deed so generously appreciated by such sorrowful means.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Charles Cook, superintendent of the old Quincy horse railroad, made a flying visit to his old Wollaston home last Saturday, he is now running a farm at Eliot, Me., and somewhat extensively engaged in sheep raising.

The Shepherd, Norwell & Co. nine failed to show up on Saturday for their game with the St. Marys. The latter have secured the ball field in West Quincy for the rest of the season from Mr. Robertson and are ready to meet all comers. Next Saturday they play the Randolphs for a purse of $75 at the Hibernian picnic, which will be held at Lovell's grove.

The bay was full of yachts yesterday.

Miss Lulie Tupper has returned from Kingston.

Miss Lottie Swift returned Saturday from a two weeks' vacation at the Weirs.

Miss Howard and Miss Packard, of Wollaston, returned Saturday from the Weirs.

The flowers in Col. A. B. Packard's yard are looking fine, the Odd Fellows design is particularly pretty.

The Quincy and Boston electric road have repaired the crossing and put in new rails at the Quincy Adams depot.

Miss Elizabeth E. Jones and Miss May A. Lincoln, of Wollaston, have returned from a fortnight's visit at Hampton Beach.

An express train struck a sparrow at the Quincy station this morning, knocking him senseless on the platform, but he soon recovered.

Rev. Fred E. Dewhurst preached two powerful and eloquent sermons at the Baptist church yesterday and was warmly greeted by his many old friends.

Miss Alice and Miss Emily White have gone away for a few weeks. We hope the change will do Miss Alice good and that on her return she will have entirely recovered from her recent illness.

Several of the lady analyst have arrived in this city and are sojourning at the Robertson house. During their stay in Quincy, they will visit the homes of the people, and therein impart accurate methods for the speedy detection of food adulterations. This important work so meritorious in its nature, is rendered to all housewives without any charge whatsoever.

Daniel Tripp, who was convicted in the Quincy court Saturday of liquor selling, gave a friend, Mr. Lawler, his bank book, showing a deposit of $1,000 in the Boston Five-Cent Savings Bank, and an order for $70 the amount of his fine and cost. At a late hour Saturday Lawler had not showed up and Tripp was committed to Dedham jail.

NANTASKET.

Yesterday was a cold day at the beaches, and early in the morning it was thought by the hotel keepers that trade would be light; but before noon nearly every public house was doing a good business. But with card writers, toy dealers, "fakirs," hawkers, cane dealers, proprietors of ring boards, crayon portrait artists, roller coaster and toboggan chute managers, photographers, and the many others who are counted among the "catchpenny merchants" along the beach, everything was different. Their shops or places of business were closed from morning until night, and not one of them was permitted to do one single cent's worth of business.

Many have expressed opinions as to the good or bad effect the enforcement of the law at Nantasket beach would have on its visitors. The events of yesterday proved, however, that the new state of affairs has as yet had no deteriorating effects upon the size of the crowds of visitors. Yesterday's excursionists were in numbers fully up to the average. The crowds were of the very best, too, that have ever visited the beach. Quiet and good order prevailed, and, aside from the weather, there was nothing to mar the fullest enjoyment.

J. H. Williams, the "pioneer" photographer of the beach, estimates his loss by the suppression of his Sunday business at from $400 to $450 per Sunday. A number of others also estimate a heavy loss. The Nantasket Beach Hotel Company owns most of the property upon which the "fakirs" do business, and, as their recompense is almost entirely on the commission basis, their loss will be quite heavy.

—Bricks are scarce in New York, but you can get a straw in any saloon.

DIED.

PLOUTRE—In West Quincy, Aug. 24, son of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Lena Ploutre, aged 21 days.
DEARING—In Braintree, Aug. 23, Grace M., daughter of Mr. Frank U. and Mrs. Grace M. Dearing, aged 2 years and 3 months.
PEROW—In Braintree, Aug. 19, Rosanna, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah and Mrs. Mary Perow, aged 1 month, 16 day.
PITTS—In Braintree, Aug. 19, Mary E., daughter of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Agnes Pitts, aged 4 months, 7days.
CHAPMAN—In Braintree, Aug. 20, Bertha Chapman, aged 5 months.
EASTMAN—In Boston, Aug 21, Mrs. W. H. Eastman formerly of Quincy, aged 30 years.
NELSON—In Milton, Aug. 23d, Mrs. Rose Nelson, wife of the late George Nelson, aged 55 years.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

STILL UNSETTLED.

No Decision Yet Reached in the Supreme Council.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS IDLE.

Fifteen Hundred Men Affected—The Situation Critical at Albany—Boston Roads Threatened—Confiscation of the Central Road Demanded—Cincinnati Men Favor War.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—Nothing authoritative has been given out as to the deliberations of the supreme council. It is among the probabilities that the decision of the council may not be reached for several days. Sunday saw no convening of the council proper. This does not mean that the agencies were not at work. The council put into the hands of Eugene V. Debs, grand secretary of the Brotherhood of Firemen; P. H. Morrissey, vice president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and John Downey, vice grand master of the Switchmens' Mutual Aid association, the deliberations of the council, and they will prepare certain propositions to be presented to the council which will define the action of the supreme body. This committee has been in session since 8 o'clock Saturday evening.

President Sargent was seen. He has carefully read Powderly's letter to Mr. Webb. While he would not express any opinion as to the action the council would take on the report of the committee, yet he freely expressed himself about Mr. Powderly's missive. He said: "I admire Mr. Powderly's stand. Powderly puts Webb in the position he belongs and which, when the public thoroughly understand, will convince it that Mr. Webb is wrong. Mr. Webb's position is directly opposite to that taken by Mr. Depew, his superior officer. Mr. Depew has always advocated the organization of labor. The Knights of Labor have taken an active part in legislative affairs in the state of New York during the past year, much of this legislation being directly in the interest of the railway employes; and the New York Central being one of the largest corporations that would naturally be effected by such legislation, and many of its employes going before the assembly in behalf of the bills presented, and the fact that some of the men discharged by the New York Central were participants in the efforts to bring about the passing of these labor bills before the New York legislature, shows plainly that company is antagonizing the Knights of Labor in its present action; for had the men been discharged for drunkenness, breach of discipline and such causes as are now claimed by Mr. Webb, he would not hesitate one moment to have the investigation. I am surprised that the men should have been in the employ of the New York Central company from fifteen to twenty years, and now be dismissed on account of character."

The report of the sub-committee has been completed, but the council decided not to enter upon its consideration last night. It is semi-officially announced that the result of the meeting of the supreme council will be made public by this afternoon.

AT CHICAGO.

Beef Spoiling in Cars—1500 Men May Be Forced to Quit Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Between 7000 and 8000 men were temporarily thrown out of employment in the stock yards Saturday on account of the strike of the engineers and firemen of the Railway Switching association. If the strike continues until Monday at least 15,000 men will be in idleness. Aside from the stock trains that were backed into the yard from the various railroad lines, not a wheel was turned in "Packing Town." Unable to get cars to ship their beef, the packers, after they had used their storage capacity, were forced to lay off nearly half of their men. One firm tried to move refrigerator cars by hand, but the instant that the men touched the cars they were set upon by a gang of switchmen, who drove them into the packing house before a fusilade of coupling pins and stones.

Hundreds of cars of beef are on the side tracks, and unless moved soon will spoil. The railway superintendents, after a conference, decided not to accede to the demands of the engineers, but were willing to give the firemen a slight advance. They say if the strike is not settled at once they will put an end to the Railway Switching association, and return to the old system of switching with engines and crews that are directly responsible to the railway to which they belong, Late Saturday night it was reported that the strikers have practically agreed upon a compromise proposition and if their terms are accepted they will go to work to-day. They are willing to take 29 cents an hour for engineers, an advance of 1 cent, and 18 cents an hour for firemen, an advance of 1 1-2 cents.

Several attempts were made during the day by different packers to unload ice, procure coal, etc., but in every case the strikers hitched on to the loaded cars with their engines and hauled them off to a remote part of the yards so that they could not be unloaded.

They Want the Road Seized.

At a meeting of the central council, Knights of Labor, a committee was appointed to solicit funds for the aid of the New York Central strikers. A resolution was adopted as follows:

Whereas, It was not known until recently that congress had the power to own an interstate highway of transportation and communication; therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby demand that the congress of the United States shall at once authorize and instruct the secretary of war to seize the said Vanderbilt system of railroads and operate the same at cost of said service for the benefit and pleasure of the public;

Further, That the said railroad shall be turned over to the department of transportation, just as soon as senate bill No. 4106 or some other measure can be enacted by congress.

The Situation Critical.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—The situation here is more critical than at any stage since the strike began. Despite the fact that no action has been taken at Terre Haute, it is altogether probable that by this afternoon every railroad running into the city will be tied up. These are the New York Central, West Shore, Delaware and Hudson, Boston and Albany and Fitchburg roads. The Central and Delaware and Hudson are now partially crippled. One of the prominent members of district assembly 246 said last night: "The Fitchburg and Boston and Albany continue to roll Central freight, and we shall shut them down. Fitchburg and Boston will be the central places."

Mr. Hammond, superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson, was asked if it was true that men were brought from Canada to take the strikers' places. He said the story was false in every particular, but in the light of future developments his answer looked queer. At 8 o'clock last night he telegraphed to Chief of Police Willard asking for police protection, as he expected to move freight trains with new men. The strikers say that if the attempt is made with scabs, the whole road will be tied up. The only freight moved yesterday by the Delaware and Hudson has been a couple of through trains and some empties. The road is a direct connection for the Northern, the Central, the West Shore and Pennsylvania railroads. The strike, if general, will cut off the supplies of such summer resorts as Saratoga, Luzerne, Lake George and others.

General Strike Threatened.

The executive board of district assembly 246 held a three hours' secret session last night. It was decided if the Delaware and Hudson road persisted in handling any transfer freight from the Central, a general strike would be ordered and that the same action would be taken in reference to the Boston and Albany and Fitchburg roads in case they continued handling this transfer freight.

Quiet at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—All was quiet around the Grand Central depot yesterday. The officials of the New York Central were at their posts as usual. Referring to Mr. Powderly's latest manifesto, Third Vice President Webb said that all the statements bearing on the management of the road were untrue. He will investigate the charges made by the men whose affidavits are attached to Mr. Powderly's manifesto and will make public the result. Mr. Powderly and his colleagues left for Albany last night to attend the convention of district assembly 246.

West Albany Blockade Broken.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—At West Albany the blockade has certainly been broken. The first week of the strike there was no clear track except the passenger track. Yesterday it was found that there were as many as eight side tracks completely cleared, while the two freight tracks used for through freight are now in use. Five freight trains were sent south and three went west. The only accident occurring yesterday was a smashup of freight cars at West Albany, caused by a green switchman ditching some empties from a side track.

At Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Everything was very quiet here as regards the strike on the Central. There was but little doing in the yards.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

Strikers are Liable to Prosecution Under the "Anti-Trust Bill."

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A Washington special says that it is a question whether the members of the executive board of district assembly 246 are not liable to be proceeded against under the "anti-trust bill." A prominent senator, whose legal ability is unquestioned, says in speaking of the act:

"There is no doubt that the Knights of Labor could be put either in the category of combinations or conspiracies, and, as for instance in the New York Central strika, are restraining trade. While the spirit of the law evidently does not aim at strikes, I have no doubt that if a test case be made of it, it would result in the conviction of the men."

Aid from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Over 100 delegates from the forty-four assemblies of district 48, Knights of Labor, met here to arrange for co-operation with the New York Central strikers. These delegates represent an active membership of 6500 knights. A telegram was sent to Mr. Powderly declaring their intention to stand by him in his struggle with the Vanderbilt system. Meetings are to be held during the week throughout the district, and money will be solicited by the individual members to aid the strikers. Resolutions were adopted favoring government ownership of railroads and federal legislation for arbitration in labor troubles.

Sympathy from England.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—At a meeting of 5000 dock laborers, over which John Burns presided, resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the American Knights of Labor in their strike, and hope for their success.

Yellow Jack on a Man-o'-War.

HALIFAX, Aug. 25.—The British war ship Buzzard has arrived here from Jamaica, with yellow fever on board, having been ordered to Halifax on account of the fever breaking out among the crew. She left here some weeks ago to relieve the Pylades, which had been ashore and went to Bermuda for repairs. There were nineteen cases on board at one time, and one of the victims died at Port Royal and was buried there. All the others have recovered, except five, and these are expected to recover.

The President's Movements.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 25.—President Harrison, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick were driven to Cold Springs yesterday, where they attended services at the Old Cold Springs Presbyterian church. The president will probably depart on Tuesday for Washington and the family will leave a day or two later for Cresson, where they will remain throughout September.

Financial Panic in Brazil.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 25.—There was a panic Saturday in the Cedula market, owing to reports that the provincial mortgage bank would be compelled to suspend payment of coupons, accompanied by rumors of changes in the ministry. In la Plata the troops are still under arms nightly. The gold premium is 157.

Cattle Were on the Track.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 25.—A west bound Texas and Pacific freight train was wrecked by encountering cattle on the track three miles west of this city, Brakeman J. P. Coyle was killed, and Engineer George H. Tucker and Fireman J. W. Cochran were seriously hurt.

Whole Family Murdered.

LIVINGSTON. Mont., Aug. 25.—A rancher named Quinn, living near here, killed his wife and five children with a broakaxe. He was insane. Several men tried to capture him, but he attacked them and was killed by one of the men in self-defense.

Isaac Sawtell's Trial.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 25.—The Sawtell case is to go to the grand jury of Stafford county, N. H., a week from Wednesday. The prosecution has strong evidence and will ask for an indictment.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Rain Has Helped the Crops Considerable—Garden Truck Doing Well—Heavy Crop of Corn Promised.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 25.—The New England Meteorological society, co-operating with the United States signal service, issues the following report:

The temperature of New England for the past week has been very near normal. No observer has reported an excess of temperature and a very few a deficiency.

The precipitation during the week has been above the normal except in northern New Hampshire and Vermont, and in northeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where it has been slightly below. Numerous rains have occurred, varying in amount from 0.27 inch to 1.53 inches in the north, and from 0.25 inch to 2.04 inches in the south. The effect of the rainfall has been very beneficial to all crops, pastures, mown fields and newly seeded land. It has hindered fall ploughing and the rowen and tobacco harvest slightly. The storm on the 19th was especially severe in western Massachusetts. where considerable damage was done by wind.

The amount of sunshine has been above the average in Maine, above the average in Rhode Island and slightly below in the other states. At North Haverhill, N. H., corn has been somewhat injured by the lack of sunshine, and in Connecticut the weather has been unfavorable for curing rowen and tobacco.

The past week has been very favorable for maturing crops of all kinds. Numerous rains have occurred but, for the most part during the night, while the sun had come out during the day; the feed in pastures is coming up as in spring and mown fields are looking fresh and green, though the crop of rowen is light. Corn is making a luxuriant growth, especially on wet lands, and, although late, if it is not injured by frost a large and heavy crop is promised. Potatoes continue green in Connecticut and are only slightly injured by rot. They continue of fair yield and extra quality wherever being dug.

Tomatoes are backward, but beets, turnips and other garden truck are reported in excellent condition. At Hudson, Mass., grapes are doing well, but in Connecticut they show indications of rot. Tobacco is being harvested as fast as possible and is generally of good quality and of large yield. Apples continue to drop off and the crop will be very light. At Leominster, Mass., it is estimated the crop will be the smallest for twenty-five years.

SATURDAY'S BALL GAMES.

National Game at Boston Postponed—The Bisons Slaughtered.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—It rained heavily here at intervals all day. The grounds at the South End were in such wretched condition that the National league game between Boston and Cleveland had to be postponed.

Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 3.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Chicago 6. Errors—Brooklyn 5, Chicago 2. Batteries—Lovett and Clark, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 0.

Philadelphia	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Philadelphia 7, Pittsburg 2. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Pittsburg 6. Batteries—Smith and Schriver, Esper and Wilson.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 3.

New York	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—New York 9, Cincinnati 6. Errors—New York 5, Cincinnati 5. Batteries—Sharrott Murphy, Rhines and Harrington.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Buffalo Players tried a new pitcher against the Bostons, and he was simply slaughtered. The fielding of both teams was excellent.

Boston	4	2	0	0	2	2	—10
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Boston 19, Buffalo 1. Errors—Boston 7, Buffalo 11. Batteries—Daley and Murphy, Doe and Halligan.

Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 10.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	8	1	1	0	0	1	—12
Chicago	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	—10

Base hits—Philadelphia 10, Chicago 9. Errors—Philadelphia 9, Chicago 9. Batteries—Sanders and [illegible], [illegible] and Farrell.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 5.

New York	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	—5

Base hits—New York 9, Cleveland 7. Errors—New York 5, Cleveland 7. Batteries—Ewing and Brown, Gruber and Brennan.

Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburg, 8.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	—9
Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	—8

Base hits—Brooklyn 5, Pittsburg 12. Errors—Brooklyn 7, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Sowders and Daily, Tener and Quinn.

Prominent Newspaper Man Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Daniel Connelly, a newspaper man, died at his residence in this city. He was born in Ireland and came to America at the age of 15. During his thirty years' service with the press he has been connected with many New York and other newspapers. He was at one time New York correspondent of The Boston Pilot. His principal work was the collecting of matter for "The Household Library of Ireland's Poets." He was the founder of the Irish Home Rule club and aided Miss Fannie Parnell in forming the Ladies' Land league in the United States.

Thievish Cattle Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Capt. Perry of the steamer Richmond Hill arrived from London with several of the cattle men locked up between decks as prisoners, they having stolen a portion of the vessel's cargo during the voyage to this port. Capt. Perry, on arrival at quarantine, telegraphed police headquarters to send the steamboat patrol alongside to take off the cattle men.

Big Job Almost Completed.

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 25.—Connection was successfully made between the two ends of the Grand Trunk railway tunnel under the St. Claire river. A large auger hole bored through the remaining distance, ten feet, enabled the men working on the Canadian side to talk to their fellow work men on the American side. The tunneling will be completed by to-night.

Possibly a Murder.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 25.—The body of John J. Hopkins of this city, was found floating in Mill river. The condition of the body indicated that Hopkins was not drowned and foul play is suspected. Hopkins was last seen Friday night, when he was in a saloon playing cards, The police are investigating the case.

Sunol's Latest Feat.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The great Sunol failed to beat Maud S.' record of 2:08 3-4 at Washington park, but she accomplished the task set down for her, which was to lower her own mark of 2:11 1-4 as a 4-year-old, by trotting the mile, without skip or break, in 2:10 1-2.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Forecast for New England: Fair weather; southwesterly winds; slightly warmer.

THE SIREN SONG.

I heard it in the happy isles
  Blown down the dying day,
The summer song whose lilt beguiles
  The wanderer to stay;

It followed in the shore wind's breath
  The magic still was strong,
Although the note of change and death
  Has touched the Sirens' song.

They lure not now to new delights
  Beyond what life has known.
To happy days and happy nights
  In summer's slumber zone.

"Come hither, hither, come and dream
  Of years dead long ago,
Until the earth and ocean seem
  The world that poets know.

"Come back and dwell with hopes long dead
  And what will never be!
Avert thine eyes and turn thine head
  From the world's way over sea!

"For here are drowsy dreams to cheat
  The eyes that else would weep.
And inland seas to bathe the feet,
  And quiet vales for sleep."

Pass, phantom music, pass away!
  The purple isles grow dim;
The glamour of the dying day
  Fades on the ocean's rim.

Enchantress of the mossy caves,
  Sleep by thy drowsy streams!
The cradle of the rocking waves
  Is worth a world of dreams!

So be the haven near or far,
  Blow winds and freshen sea!
The morrow's hope, the morning star,
  The living world for me!

—Rennell Rod in New York Sun.

DURSTON'S BURGLAR.

Richard Durston, bachelor, had always been afraid of burglars and susceptible of old maids. He could not remember the time when the dread of being robbed or sued for breach of promise was not upon him. In other respects he was quite courageous. He never seemed to feel nervous about dogs, lightning or fire. He even dared to do right now and then. On the whole he was as plucky as the average man, in spite of his conviction that the time would come when he would have trouble with a burglar and a suit at law with an old maid.

Durston, as you know, lives in a handsome house on an uptown cross street. He has always held that the majority of burglaries are effected through the treachery of servants. He has, therefore, kept bachelor's hall for many years with the aid of only one assistant—an old woman—a kind of heirloom in his family. As he generally dines at his club he has managed to live very comfortably without keeping a boarding house for men and women who might be in league with robbers. His aged housekeeper is not ambitious. He feels confident that she will never sue him for breach of promise nor permit a burglar to make a breach in the house.

Durston's library and bedroom are on the second floor. The old woman sleeps in a back room on the floor above. She is very deaf, so when Durston wishes to call her he touches a button at the head of his bed. This sends a mild electric current through the reclining form of the housekeeper upstairs. She approves of this process in the belief that it tends to hold her rheumatism in check. It seems a very shocking way to treat an old woman, however. And then Durston must find it unpleasant to discharge a servant two or three times a day.

But revenons a nos burglar. One night last winter Durston reached home rather earlier than usual. As was his custom, he examined the doors and windows in the lower part of the house and then went to the library. He found his smoking jacket and slippers in their accustomed place. A wood fire was crackling in the grate, and a decanter of whisky and a box of cigars tempted him from the center table. Durston smiled contentedly as he drew an easy chair toward the fire. Life was very pleasant to him. He was one of those happy bachelors who have no regrets. Not that Durston lacked sentiment. Far from it. In fact he was not at all what the world calls a practical man.

No, Durston was inclined to look at the romantic side of life, and as he smoked a perfecto and sipped his whisky and seltzer in front of the blaze that night he indulged in imaginings that would have shocked the hard headed housekeeper upstairs worse than did her private electric current the day the battery was overcharged.

Durston had for the moment forgotten all about old maids and burglars. He was in a condition of bodily and mental repose that drove into outer darkness all the unpleasant things of life. Finally the conviction came upon him slowly that it was time to go to bed. He fought hard against the proposition, but there was no escape for him. Looking at his watch he found that it was long after 1 o'clock. Turning out the lights in the library he entered his bedroom. He was still in a state of sleepy contentment. Just as he was about to put out the gas he was startled by a slight noise that seemed to come from the cellar. He listened intently. Five minutes passed, but there were no further sounds from below. Durston surrounded himself by perfect darkness and crawled into bed. But he could not sleep. That unlucky noise had rendered him feverish. The thought of burglars had destroyed his serenity of mind. His revolver lay on a chair by the bedside and he kept his hand on it for some time. The weapon seemed to whisper to him: "Peace, Durston; go to sleep, my child. I will not go off until the burglar comes."

This assurance on the part of the pistol quieted Durston somewhat and he was beginning to feel very sleepy again when he heard a light step on the stairs. There was no mistake about it. After keeping sullenly aloof for years Durston's burglar had come at last. At first our bachelor felt a cold chill creeping up his spinal column. Then, as the burglar carefully stole through the hall and entered the library, Durston was astonished to realize that he was lying in bed with a pistol in his hand, a house breaker in the next room, and that he was beginning to enjoy the adventure. The thought flashed through his mind that even a breach of promise case might not be as horrible as he had imagined.

"The reckless fellow seems to think that there's nobody in the house," chuckled Durston as he heard his visitor light a burner in the library. Then quietly getting out of bed and stepping gently to the door of his bedroom Durston pointed the revolver at a small, dark, rather well dressed man who stood in the center of the library looking about him eagerly.

"Put up your hands or I'll send a ball through you," cried Durston sternly.

The dapper little burglar saw at a glance that his game was up.

"Don't do anything rash," he remarked calmly, helping himself to a stiff dose of Durston's whisky and then lighting one of his unwilling host's cigars.

Durston was astonished and amused. "Now that I've got my burglar after waiting for him so many years I might as well make a little pleasure out of him," he said to himself. Then to the burglar: "You're a cool one. I congratulate you on your nerve. You will pardon me, however, if I ask you to take the trouble to lay aside your cigar for a moment and step to the telephone."

The burglar looked sharply at Durston, who still covered him with the revolver. There was that in the bachelor's face that shook the coolness of the intruder. He walked quickly to the telephone.

"Take down that pamphlet there," continued Durston. "Now look up the 'call' for the —— precinct station house. Have you found it?"

"Yes."

"Ring up the central office."

The burglar sullenly turned the crank.

"You know what to do now. Go ahead."

A glance at the revolver was sufficient for the frightened little man. He briskly gave the required number to the operator.

"Is this the —— precinct station house?" he asked after a time. "All right. Wait a moment."

"Tell them you're a burglar and want a policeman sent here at once to arrest you," commanded Durston, smiling grimly.

"Will one policeman do? they ask," said the burglar.

"Use your own judgment in that matter," remarked Durston politely.

"Hello, hello! Yes, one will do very nicely. Hurry him up, please. Yes. Thank you. Good night."

"You did very well," commented our bachelor. "If you robbed as cleverly as you telephone you would not be where you are now. I must put you to the inconvenience of stepping into my bedroom for a moment. I want my housekeeper to see a nice little burglar who has ordered his own arrest.

Durston, with his pistol still in hand, touched the electric button at the head of his bed. A few moments later the housekeeper, en neglige, entered the library. With a cry of despair she clasped the burglar to her bosom. "My son, my son, why are you here?"

Durston was amazed. He had not known that his housekeeper had a history.

"Is this one of your boys?" he yelled at her.

"My only son," she sobbed. "I have not seen him for twenty years, but I recognized him at once. Is he a friend of yours, Mr. Durston?"

Our bachelor knew not what to say. His housekeeper, as I have said, was an inheritance from his parents and he had always been fond of her. She had taken good care of him all these years and he hated to tell her that her son was a criminal.

"Yes," he shouted, "he dropped in to have a cigar with me. I knew you would like to see him. But he is obliged to go now. He wants to catch a train for Montreal. Kiss him farewell. He won't be back for some time."

"Thank you, sir," murmured the burglar. "You have a good heart."

A few minutes later Durston stood on the front steps of his residence and watched his housekeeper's son as he hurried down the street.

"What shall I say to the policeman?" was the problem vexing him.

You remember the mysterious item that appeared in the newspapers the next morning? Durston explained his telephone message on the ground that he had been suffering from nightmare. The above is the first public statement of the facts in the case. I hope Durston won't get into a scrape by this narration. As a good citizen he had no right to let the burglar escape.—Edward S. Van Zile in New York World.

A White Owl.

While Sims Powell was sitting in his library at his house at Prospect hill, Parkersburg, one evening, he heard a noise as of the rattle of wings against a window. On laying down his paper and looking up, much to his astonishment he saw a beautiful snow white owl perched upon the back of a chair and blinking at the light. Mr. Powell captured the bird and will keep it as a curiosity. It is snow white and is a beautiful specimen of the strix nivia, and is the only specimen of the kind ever seen in this section of the country. It is believed by some to be a member of a species found in the extreme north or Arctic circle.—Chicago Herald.

Steel Strengthened by Glycerine.

It has been found that the Kedemann-Tilford steel process, which consists of treating the metal in a bath into which glycerine enters largely, causes an increase in ductility and tensile strength far beyond any record in that respect that has yet been established by either government or private tests. The very finest and strongest grade of steel, superior in these properties to any other now in use, can be produced by this process at only a little more than the cost of the crude Bessemer article.—New York Telegram.

The Elements Vary.

There is a growing tendency among chemists to regard the elements as varying arrangements—produced at successive stages in the process of cooling—of one original form of atom. Evidence in favor of the hypothesis is claimed in the fact that some elements seem not to have formed in the sun, while yet more are absent from still hotter stars.—Ram's Horn.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 115. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

LOST—In the railroad accident, a Lady's Black Satine Bag, containing two railroad tickets to Fort Wayne, Ind., on one of which was the name Jessie McAllister; also a pocketbook, keys, and other articles. The finder will be rewarded at the Quincy Hospital. ALEXANDER BLACKBURN.
Aug. 25. 2t

PUG DOG LOST.

WEARS COLLAR bearing inscription W. T. PINKHAM, Wollaston, Mass. Return to 3 Grand View avenue, Wollaston, and receive reward. Aug. 26—2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An 18 ft. Cat boat. A safe, staunch boat in good repair. Price very low. Also a cottage to let after Aug. 25th at Littlefield's beach. Address GILMORE BROS., No. 84 Grove St., Brockton.
Aug. 26. 6t

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.
April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

CITY
— OF —
QUINCY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
QUINCY, Aug. 25, 1890.

ALL Persons who have in their possession any valuables or property belonging to persons who were injured at the accident on the Old Colony Railroad, on **Tuesday, Aug. 19th**, or property or valuables taken from the ruins, are requested to return the same to the undersigned.

The City Clerk, Christopher A. Spear, will be in attendance during the day and will give receipts for the same.

It is desirable that prompt attention be taken of this request.

CHARLES H. PORTER, Mayor.
Aug. 25. tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Steam Engine, Derrick,
AND LEDGE TOOLS,
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on **SATURDAY, Aug. 30th, 1890,** at 2 o'clock P.M., at the ledge of Rollou Bros., West Quincy, the following articles of personal property, to wit:

One engine, 15-horse power, and boiler, with double hoisting gear; 1 steam pump; 1 derrick, good for 20 tons; 200 feet of piping, size from 1 1-2 to 2 inches; 1 pair bellows; 1 anvil; deep-hole drills; sledge hammers; chains; 200 feet of railroad iron; 1 engine house; 1 dump car.

Also, lease of ledge, eight years to run.

This property is in good condition. The engine is first-class, and was made by Badger Bros. of West Quincy.

This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, as the Rollou Bros. are bound for the West immediately after the sale.

Saturday, Aug. 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the day of the sale. Aug. 25—5t

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

TO LET.

Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale.

Desirable house lots in all parts of the City for sale on easy terms, and money loaned to build.

Also large variety of estates for sale and to let.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

THE ILLUMINATION.

Houghs Neck to Celebrate This Week Friday.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

An Enthusiastic Meeting Last Evening—Committee Enlarged—Date Changed—Negotiating For Two Bands—A Grand Illumination May be Anticipated.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Mears' Pavilion last evening on illumination night. The attendance was large, and the gentlemen attending were as full of business as an egg is of meat. Mr. John Cavanagh presided, and Mr. E. H. Brazier did the honors as secretary.

It was voted that the committee of three elected at Friday night's meeting have charge of the arrangements of illumination night.

Mr. John T. Cavanagh offered as an amendment that the committee be increased to five. Carried unanimously.

The committee originally consisted of Mr. J. S. Murray, Mr. William Shaw and Mr. E. H. Frazier. The names of Mr. A. D. S. Bell and Mr. John T. Cavanagh were then added to the above.

Mr. A. D. S. Bell moved that the date of illumination be changed from Labor night, that night being, in his opinion, undesirable. Carried.

Mr. Murray made the motion that Saturday night, Aug. 30, be selected for illumination night.

Mr. Boyd offered an amendment that then made the motion that Friday, Aug. 29, be selected, as giving one more night; and in case of bad weather Friday, it could then be postponed to Saturday.

After considerable discussion it was carried, and Friday was selected.

Mr. Bell desired to have his name stricken from the committee, and offered an extra donation of $25 to be excused.

On motion of Mr. Murray the name of Mr. Bell was stricken from the committee and that of Mr. George H. Wilson substituted.

The committee on subscription reported that about $150 had been subscribed with good prospect of making it $250 before illumination day.

On motion of Mr. Hanlon the meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the executive committee after the adjournment of the meeting on details and features of the day was then held.

It was voted to have circulars printed to be circulated about the beach appraising the residents of the change, requesting all to decorate, etc, also some large posters for the stores and to put on the electric cars.

In changing the date of the illumination from Labor Day to Friday the committee has done the proper thing and just what the majority of the residents desired.

Every indication is given of a successful celebration and one of which the residents may well feel proud.

Among other points on which the committee unanimously agreed, was that a first class band should be secured, Martlands Brockton band, Lindell's American Watch Co. band or some other band equally good, in addition to the Quincy band which will play at Mear's. Last year ice cream and cake was served to children at the Casino free. It is more than probable it will be repeated this year.

Sea Shore Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Vogel of Quincy are guests of Mr. John H. Vogel. They contemplate spending four weeks. Mr. J. H. Vogel, Jr., returned to Quincy yesterday.

Mr. Elmer V. Burdett, Mr. Harry L. Fairbanks and Miss Carol H. Foote of Boston were guests of Miss Agnes May Kinney at the Loretto, Sunday.

Mr. G. H. Pepper of Brockton, Miss Virginia R. Hall of Nashua, N. H., Miss Alice A. Kenney of Boston, Miss Kitty Henchy, Charlestown; Mrs. Riland Wakefield and Miss Mary Kelly of Charlestown, comprises yesterday's arrivals at the Loretto.

Mr. Frank W. Munroe and family entertained the following guests Sunday at the Mascot cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Munroe of West Quincy, Mrs. Richard Taylor and the Misses Flora and Etta Taylor of Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Badger and Master Russell Badger and the Misses Hollis of West Quincy. Mr. Munroe and family returned to Quincy yesterday.

TODAY'S COURT.

John Mohan and Anthony Rowe arrested at Milton for being tramps were discharged this morning.

William M. Riddle was arraigned for malicious mischief. He was hired by H. J. Rice of Milton to cut stone, Rice's son asked him to do something else and he refused. They had some words and Riddle left and demanded the money due him. This Rice refused to do until pay day. Riddle then became angry and taking a hammer spoiled what work he had done on the stone. He was fined $10 and costs and in default was committed.

The liquors seized from Jeremiah Healey and John O'Brien of East Weymouth were ordered to be forfeited to the Commonwealth.

—Cohasset's tax rate this year is $7.10. That of Natick, $16.60.

TOBIN WINS THE SWORD.

One of the Souvenirs Will Come to This City—O. M. Whittier.

The exciting voting contest inaugurated by the Boston Globe early in July is at an end, and the vote received by the leaders is remarkable. Commissioner R. F. Tobin who is awarded the trophy, polled a vote of 1,493,267, lacking but a few thousand of a million and a half. The vote of our neighbor, Col. B. S. Lovell of Weymouth, is very flattering. He led at different times during the contest and at the finish stands number two with 708,839. Captain M. L. White of Boston received 637,945; Gen. B. F. Butler of Lowell, 256,257; Col. P. T. Hanley, 184,385, and Gen. W. M. Osborne, 176,337.

On the souvenir list are Mr. O. M. Whittier of Wollaston, William L. Gage of Braintree, John Adams, 2d, of Holbrook, George A. Fletcher of Milton, and other gentlemen in this vicinity.

The Globe has every reason to feel proud of the success of the contest. It has been popular with all classes, and resulted in large sales of the paper.

The Injured Today.

There is no particular change in the patients at the City Hospital today. As might be expected many are restless, but all are thought to be gaining.

The LEDGER representative saw Mr. and Mrs. Straeder, relatives of Mr. Oscar Fenley, at Mrs. Carr's this noon. The little girl had passed a restless night and was quite feverish. They thought, however, that she was doing as well as could be expected, and that there was a chance for her recovery.

The colored nurse has been poorly for the last twenty-four hours, but no more than could be reasonably expected at this stage of the injuries.

Mr. Fenley is still at the bedside of his little daughter.

They are all very grateful to Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Faxon, Mrs. Fred Carr, Mrs. Joseph Spear and many others. They never saw such kind hospitality. The injured could not fare better at home. Last night thirteen persons were in the house, and there have been over twenty at some meals.

When the LEDGER representative called at Mrs. Lane's today both Rev. and Mrs. Dimmick were sleeping soundly. Both had had a restless night but were more comfortable and thought to be gaining. Miss Chase, the sister of Mrs. Dimmick, who was able to walk in her room a day or two ago is confined to the bed. All take considerable nourishment, but Mr. Dimmick only in liquid form.

A brother of Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. C. H. Chase of Lyndon, Vt., and a sister with her husband Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dane of Deming, New Mexico, are in town.

Mrs. Lane's house is delightfully situated, elevated so that fresh air is obtained, and it is more quiet and comfortable even than the hospital.

Dorchester Open Regatta.

On Thursday of next week an open regatta will be sailed under the auspices of the Massachusetts Yacht Club, off Dorchester, starting at 2 o'clock. It is open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized club, of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and special classes, the classification being as follows:—Fifth class, all yachts 30 feet water line and over 24 feet water line; sixth class, all yachts 24 feet water line and over 21 feet water line; seventh class, all catboats 21 feet water line and over 18 feet water line; eighth class, all catboats under 18 feet water line; special class, all jib and mainsail boats under 21 feet water line. Suitable cash prizes will be given to the first and second yachts in each class. A circular with all details will be distributed by the regatta committee this week.

Street Signs.

Since the removal of the street lamps which bore the names of the different throughfares the inhabitants of St Louis have been the subject of much bewilderment when taking their walks abroad at night. The Street Inspector of the city has the credit of being struck by a happy thought in the idea of denoting streets by shadow sign. The name of the street is painted on the electric light globe and the shadow is thrown onto the ground. Painted letters of three-quarters of an inch give a shadow of five feet, which can be easily read more than twenty yards away. —*Exchange.*

Hancock Street Bridge at Atlantic.

Upon petition of the Mayor and City Council, the Norfolk County Commissioners have ordered that a hearing be given in the Probate Court room, Quincy, Monday, Sept. 29, relative to widening said bridge and approaches thereto. The petitioners set forth that it is necessary for the security and convenience of the public that an alteration should be made.

—Gov. Brackett will review the parade on Labor day at the State House, and Mayor Hart at City Hall.

Upon vigorous health and a rugged constitution will depend largely the future happiness and success in life of a child; the choice of a food is, therefore, of the highest importance. Mellin's Food is rich in blood forming brain forming and bone-forming compounds, and is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

HANCOCK STREET.

According to County Commissioners Lines in 1858 Fences Should Go Back.

Commissioner Alexander has had plans drawn showing the present lines of the northerly end of Hancock street, and also the lines established by the Norfolk County Commissioners in 1858. It will be remembered that the city has voted to rebuild Hancock street from Linden street to the Neponset river. The records show the street to be laid out at a uniform width of 64 feet but at some points it is not more than 30 feet between the fences. The new Neponset bridge is forty feet wide, so it will be seen that the street should immediately widen out on coming south, but this is not the case now.

On the East Side.

The plans show the estates on the easterly side just south of the Neponset bridge to occupy from ten to fifteen feet of the street. The line clears the first three houses, but cuts off part of the fourth owned by Messrs. Cunniff and Lyons. The line tapers from here to the southerly bound of William Costain's estate, where it comes into present street.

The fence should be set back about ten feet on the estate of Seth B. Bass and the marsh from here to the residence of Cyrus Waterhouse. His fence at the northerly end is about right, but opposite Linden street has encroached perhaps eight feet, and this is true of the Old Colony as far as Depot street.

The corner of Old Colony and Hancock streets is nearly on the line, but the fence should set back some eight or ten feet as far as the church of the Sacred Heart, where the line is right.

North of the church to Squantum street there is a slight encroachment.

From here to the Billings estate opposite the car house the encroachment is but slight. At the point mentioned for about 300 feet the fence should go back ten feet.

On the West Side.

Starting from the Neponset bridge the fence on the west side should be set back from eight to ten feet as far as Newbury street. The fence in front of the old hotel property is on the line.

South of this to Walnut street abutters have encroached from ten to fifteen feet. Between Walnut and Linden streets the fence is practically on the line.

The estate of Michael Duggan has encroached from fifteen to twenty-five feet, and the Old Colony at the bridge about thirty feet. Between the railroad bridge and Squantum street the fence belongs back twenty to thirty feet.

From here north the fences are nearly on the line, except at the car-house of the Quincy & Boston Street Railway where it should go back ten to fifteen feet.

A Dog That Devours Hard Cash.

Have you ever gone across the inlet with a yachting party and seen Mr. J. D. Smith's shaggy haired dog? He is the most extraordinary shaggy haired dog that you will ever see.

He eats hard cash.

"Billy, Billy; now then."

That is what you say, and you flip him a five cent piece, and he gulps it down like a morsel of meat. Of course everybody who goes over there in a sailing party flips him five cents for the fun of seeing him swallow it, and they swear to me that on Wednesday he ate $5.30, all nickels.—Atlantic City Letter.

An Instrument of Torture.

At a picnic of the Union choir at Deacon Curtis' farm, an old piano which stood in the parlor attracted much attention from its antiquity, having been manufactured in 1740—150 years ago. It has six legs, with drawers in front, and is the property of one of Mr. Curtis' brothers, Mr. Frank Putnam. As it was played upon by several of the young ladies, peals of laughter greeted its dulcet (?) tones, and it was unanimously decided that even Mr. Charles Jennings—good musician that he is—could hardly keep in tune with its variable harmony. —Marlboro (Mass.) Enterprise.

That Alaska Find.

An American officer in Alaska has rescued a bright Indian boy from torture, and proposes to take the lad to San Francisco, and there make of him either a lawyer or a missionary. This shows a very level head. If the boy turns out to be of the poor and pious sort make him a missionary, but if he shows a desire to be the first native born Alaskan to go to congress educate him for the bar.—Detroit Free Press.

Growing Potatoes in Her Pocket.

An Auburn woman is said to have hung up a calico wrapper, in the pocket of which was a potato, a year ago. She did not use the wrapper till one day last week, when she discovered a whole hill of potatoes in her pocket. There were seven or eight perfect little tubers.—Kennebec Journal.

—The rate of taxation reported by the Lowell assessors is $17 per $1000, an increase of 90 cents over 1889. The valuation of real estate and personal property is $62,046,799, an increase of $2,304,380 over 1889. The number of assessed polls is 39,561, an increase of 806 over 1889. The total amount to be raised by taxation is $1,111,452, an increase of $95,499 over last year.

—Gov. Brackett is expected to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the State Normal School at Bridgewater on Thursday.

An Ancient Image Discovered.

A valuable archæological find was made recently by a poor woman, by name Jane Honeylow, living a short distance down the coast from Tuxpan, Mexico. She was engaged in enlarging her little garden spot, and with a grubbing hoe was digging up a growth of weeds and vines, when coming in contact with something hard, which she found impossible to remove, she dug around it and found that object to be an iron boiler such as is used in ships. It was filled up with earth to the depth of a foot and more, and this being taken out a large stone was found tightly wedged in, forming a sort of lid or stopper.

This was removed with great difficulty, but beneath was found what was evidently once a book, as heavy leather covers, fixed with a rusty gold clasp, showed, though the contents had been reduced to a mere pulpy mass, which fell to pieces when taken out. There were also nearly $800 in Spanish doubloons of the date of 1697, but the greatest archæological treasure was a small image of the virgin and child in solid silver, which, when cleaned of the mold and tarnish of time and soil, was found to be inscribed with a Latin dedication to one Pietro, with the brotherly love of Benvenuto.

That it was the work of the great Italian can well be believed, for the statue is one of extraordinary beauty. It is about nine inches in height and represents the mother bending over the child in an attitude of prayer. How it came to be hidden here on the Mexican coast is not easily solved, implying a variety of adventures, but it is probable that it was buried there by some of the Spanish marauders who visited the coast frequently during the Eighteenth century, and who had probably stolen it from some church or museum in Europe. The woman who found it has already been offered $1,000 for the image.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Origin of the Harlequin.

John Rich, the son of Christopher Rich, the manager of the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, was a very illiterate man, with strong dramatic instincts. From his inability to speak upon the stage he originated the silent harlequin, and by mere dumb action could rival the power and pathos of the most accomplished tragedian.

Previous to this, and, indeed, for some time afterward, harlequin was a speaking part, and David Garrick played him as such in the theatre at Goodman Fields. It was in the year 1717 that Rich appeared in a pantomine called "Harlequin Executed."

Jackson, in speaking of Rich's wonderful abilities as a pantomimist, says: "On his last revival of 'The Sorcerer' I saw him practice the hatching of harlequin by the heat of the sun, in order to point it out to Miles, who, though excellent in the line of dumb significance, found it no easy matter to retain the lesson Rich had taught him. This certainly was a masterpiece in dumb show. From the first chipping of the egg, his receiving of motion, his feeling of the ground, his standing upright to his quick harlequin trip round the empty shell, through the whole progression, every limb had its tongue and every motion a voice, which spoke with most miraculous organ to the understanding and sensation of the observers."

The tight fitting spangled dresses which are now worn by all harlequins were not adopted until the present century.—Scottish Stage.

Russell Harrison's Wedding.

The ceremony was performed at Omaha in the handsome Trinity cathedral by Dean Millspaugh before a brilliant gathering of prominent society people. Just as the last solemn words were being spoken which were to bind the beautiful Miss Saunders to Mr. Harrison a well known lawyer of Omaha, one of the guests and an intimate friend of the Harrisons, without a moment's warning dropped dead where he stood. The effect of such a sad affair may be imagined. The scene of happiness was changed in a moment to one of mourning. The bridal wreaths and roses were trampled under foot in the wild rush for assistance, and, where but a few minutes before the strains of the wedding march were resounding, now the screams of women and the weeping of friends were heard. Pale and frightened the bridal couple left the cathedral, and many were the solemn and grewsome prophecies that their married life would not be a happy one.—Chicago News.

Sea Otter Not Extinct.

Mr. Chapman states that he saw a band of forty sea otters in company with a school of porpoises and black fish sporting in the ocean off his place on the shore above Gray's harbor. So the otter is not so nearly extinct as some imagine from the small number of their skins which now find their way to market. It is a shy animal, living most of the time in the water, and often going far from land, but coming ashore to produce. It is a stupid, inoffensive animal, much like a seal in its nature and habits. The skull is seldom seen in museums, and the species will probably be extinct in a few years.—Olympic Tribune.

A Pertinent Question.

For the third time little Tommy Figg had asked his father what was the cause of the Desert of Sahara. Finally the old gentleman laid down his paper and answered: "I reckon it was formed when the Israelites lost their sand. And if you don't quit asking me so many questions I'll see that your mother puts you to bed before I get home hereafter." "But, pa, how can you see her put me to bed if she puts me to bed before you get home?" And that question was Tommy's last for that evening.—Occident.

GRAND ILLUMINATION
— AND —
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DAY
— AT —
HOUGHS NECK AND MANET BEACH,
(IF PLEASANT,)
Friday, Aug. 29, 1890.

Cars will run every half hour on Friday, Sunday and Monday, if the weather is favorable.

GEO. W. MORTON,
Superintendent M. R. R.

Quincy, Aug. 26.—5t

BEST IN THE MARKET!
FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF
MALT AND CALISAYA
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE
NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A

Electric Cars in Showers.

A prominent street railway official recently stated that he considered an electric car a safe place during a thunder shower, and gave the following reason: "An electrical discharge from the clouds is due to the effort to equalize the pressure of the positive electricity accumulating on the edges of the clouds with that of the negative electricity which accumulates at the same time on the earth. When the pressure becomes so great as to overcome the resistence of the atmosphere, the discharge takes place and the current seeks the shortest way and takes the best conductor to reach the ground. The negative electricity has accumulated on the highest objects on the earth's surface, and thus it is that trees, spires, houses or men in open fields are struck. When an object is struck, if it is a good conductor, the current passes almost harmlessly to the ground, but if it is a poor one, more or less damage is done. In the fact that the trolley, with its copper wire connections to the wheels of the car and so to the track and ground, is the best possible conductor lies the safety of the electric car and its passengers. The trolly wires do, indeed, attract the lightning but when a bolt reaches them it finds so good a conductor to the earth that it follows it readily and passes off unnoticed." *Marblehead Messenger.*

—A notice has been served on the town of Peabody to appear and show cause why an injunction should not be issued to prevent them from expending town money for an electric light plant.

His Clerk Had Music.

One of New York's dry goods merchants, who has a flourishing business on Sixth avenue, gave the clerks in his employ a lesson in businesa methods the other day which they will not soon forget. On approaching his store shortly after nine o'clock in the morning in question, he found his entite staff of assistants on the sidewalk enjoying the questionable melody of an iternant musician across the way. Without appearing to notice his subordinates, the merchant crossed over to the musician and said:

"How much will you charge to come into my store and play until twelve o'lock?"

"One dollar," was the response.

"All right," said the merchant. "You may come in and begin at once."

He led the bewildered player into the back office, where he set him to work. The merchant's face was wreathed in smiles all that forenoon, while the clerks hardly knew what to make of the eccentric reprimand they had received. Their discomfiture was added to every time a customer came in by their employer remarking with his blandest smile,—

"You see, we have music here today. It is for the benefit of my clerks. They are all very fond of music—remarkably fond of it."

—A union picnic will be held by the Odd Fellows lodges of Brockton, Whitman, Abington and North Abington at Island grove, Abington, on Labor day.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
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REPORTORIAL STAFF.
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JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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By Carriers or Mail.

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Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Boston Commonwealth says: The terrible disaster upon the Old Colony Railroad at Quincy brings calamity close home. That twenty-two lives, and probably twenty-four, should be lost, because a workman left a tool upon the track, seems a frightful issue from a moment's carelessness. The railroad management does not seem to have been to blame. The only responsibility, at first sight, lies with the unfortunate workman. Accidents will happen; nevertheless is there not another and more fundamental responsibility? Ought not our railroad law to require that every time workmen make repairs upon a road bed they place signals on either side, that approaching trains may come to a full stop and then go slowly by the danger spot. A hundred lifes should not be exposed to fatality by a workman's forgetting to remove instruments, in his hurried work between passing trains. It is true that considering the amount of travel, loss of life by railroad accident is after all but little, and yet all statistics show that loss of life in Europe proportionally to the amount of travel is considerably less than in this country. We have not yet reached the possible acme of carefulness and security. Improvement undoubtedly lies in the direction of a closer government surveillance over the railroads, if not in state ownership of roads which prevails to such large extent in Europe. European trains run on long routes as rapidly as ours, with greater safety, simply because their road beds are more carefully watched and the trains more effectually manned. Safety is more than speed; but it is possible to have both.

The Fall River Tribune thinks that the excuse of the workmen responsible for the Quincy disaster is very lame, and it is pretty near the popular opinion. The Tribune says: "The evidence before the railroad commissioners concerning the terrible railroad catastrophe on the Old Colony railroad at Quincy, is of an important character. The trackmen were at work at a point on the road where there was such sharp curves that the trains could not be seen until within a few hundred feet, and the trackman, Michael Hartrey was unable to take the "jack" from the dangerous position, and that he was so excited that he, acting upon the instincts of self preservation, jumped out of the way to save his life. The fatal obstruction, quick as a flash, threw the wheels of the engine off the track, and then there was the terrible crash, the hiss of escaping steam and the mangled corpses of the dead and the hideous groans of the dying which taken together must have been enough to unman the stoutest of the spectators. But there is one portion of the evidence that seems rather singular and the people will have their doubts about the good faith of the workmen. When Hartrey the man who handled the jack last, was on the stand last he testified that after the accident he took the "jack" from where it was in the ruins and by the orders of Mr. Bryant to Mr. Shea and from Mr. Shea to Welch to have him take the jack and put it where he (Bryant) could find it when he wanted it. He told Hartrey that he wanted it if it should be called for at the investigation. So Hartrey took it across the bridge and threw it in a bunch of weeds and bushes beside the track. Isn't this rather a cool not to say funny statement to make? If he wanted to have the "jack" at the investigation would he not have turned it over to the coroner or some other competent official? Was that a safe place to keep such an important article in the bushes 300 or 400 feet away from the scene of the accident? And was it not put there in order to hide all evidences of criminal neglect on the part of the trackmen? Did not they think that the most searching investigation would be made and does it not appear that they wished to have it appear that the catastrophe was caused by a broken flange of the wheel or a broken rail or a piston rod or something of the kind? It certainly would seem so and in the popular slang of the day poor Mick Hartrey's reason for throwing the deadly "jack" in the bushes is "too thin." Does anybody of ordinary common sense believe that the "jack" would ever have been brought before the railroad commissioners if it had not been asked for, or if the keen eyes of the Boston Globe reporter had not discovered it in its secluded concealment, and with his faculty for putting this and that together traced out unerringly the cause of the railroad tragedy? We guess that they won't swallow the story of poor ignorant Hartrey. The fact is they felt guilty and wanted to put the damning evidence out of the way. And the commonwealth of Massachusetts have evidently not got through with that section boss who seems to be responsible for the death of more than 20 persons and over 30 injured, some of them perhaps maimed for life."

The Railway Brake Problem.

In the history of railroading a most difficult problem has been that of stopping cars quickly when under high speed. It is this problem that now confronts the electric car managers. It is admitted by Electrician Pearson, of the West End company, that the cars cannot be suddenly stopped by the same motor that propels them without danger of serious injury to the driver and the passengers, to say nothing of the motor itself.

The same problem for many years baffled all inventive genius in steam railroading. Finally the invention of the air brake seems to have solved it, at least to the extent that a train can be stopped as rapidly in an emergency as passengers can safely bear the shock.

In the nature of the case the same agent and the same machinery which produce momentum are able to reduce it with the same facility. The application of this fact has proved an approximate success on steam railways, but Mr. Pearson, as reported, practically admits that it will not always work without danger in the case of the electric motor, and that the motor men are enjoined from applying it, except when, in their judgment, the emergency is supreme.

But although the cars are now propelled electrically and stopped mechanically the problem is bound to yield to the boundless resources of invention, and the West End company is pursuing it tirelessly. The feasibility of a vacuum brake which can utilize the rotary motion of the car wheels is now a subject of experiment, and either this or some other substitute for hand power in stopping the cars will yet be made a success.—Boston Globe.

New Styles in Postal Cards.

"We may decide on a pale blue shade," said Postmaster General Wanamaker in talking of the new postal cards, "or a pale gray shade, or it may be that a pearl or a yellow shade would be best. The color and size is still subject to change. The pale gray was the color we favored, but, as I say, we may later decide on some pale shade of blue, or perhaps on pearl or yellow."

These new postal cards will be the handsomest things of the sort ever offered to buyers. There will be two new varieties, a large card, perhaps a third larger than the present ordinary card, of a complication suggestive of torpid liver, and another size, just the least bit smaller than the present card.

"These cards," went on Postmaster General Wanamaker, "will be almost penny postage. Their size will enable one to indite a quite lengthy epistle on them, all for one cent." But it is the pale gray or pearl colored card that will be the greatest bargain. It will not hold so much, but it is to be an uncommonly attractive affair.—Washington Post.

Restored After Five Years.

Five years ago little Johnny Hale, then a lad only 8 years old, was stolen from his home, near Marion, Ind., by a band of gypsies. The distracted parents spent several years trying to find traces of their missing boy, but gave up the search, mourning him as dead. The lad became attached to his gypsy friends and followed them on their pilgrimage through the western states. The other day a boy—none other than Johnny Hale—stopped at the residence of a farmer named Joseph Weikel, living near Elkhart. His clothes were ragged and he had the appearance of a boy tramp. He told Mr. Weikel that the gypsies with whom he had been making his home had maltreated him and that he had run away, hoping to find his way home to his father and mother. The parents at Marion were telegraphed, and the boy mourned for dead for five long years is to be restored to them.—Chicago Herald.

One Way to Court Accidents.

I saw an odd sight yesterday. A small row boat was floating down the East river just below Hell Gate, and in it was a German family, consisting of the head of the household, his wife, his sister and four children, ranging all the way from seventeen to six. They all had on their bathing suits, and were jumping off the boat and scrambling back again with the greatest glee. It was a wonder to me that they were not all drowned, for not one of them could swim over two hundred yards at most, and the tide was running fully five miles an hour, carrying them and the boat along together, but they sputtered and splashed around in the water, and seemed to enjoy it immensely.—New York Star

A NEW STOCK
— OF —
Scotch & Ball Yarns
ALL DESIRABLE COLORS,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others

Edward Russell,
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13. 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.-7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

STRIKE IS INDORSED

By the Federation of Railway Employes' Council.

DECLARES IT CAN DO NO MORE.

Mr. Powderly Investigates the Case of Each One of the Discharged Men—Knights Threaten to Boycott the Road. Chicago Stock Yards Tied Up Again—How the Situation is at Present.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 26.—At 6 o'clock last evening the following message was sent out by the council of Railway Employes:

T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman, Kningts of Labor, Stanwick hall, Albany.

The supreme council adjourned this afternoon after carefully considering the strike in all its details. You will note the report of our deliberations in to-night's dispatches, which it is hoped will meet with your approval. The council was unanimous in endorsing your position, and the position of the grand executive board most earnestly hopes that the right which you are championing on the the New York Cental may finally and powerfully prevail.

W. P. SARGENT, President.
W. A. SHEAHAN, Secretary.

The Statement.

The official statement issued from the headquarters of the supreme council of the United Order of Railway Employes, is as follows:

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25, 1890.
To All Laboring Organizations: Men and Brothers:

On the night of Aug, 7, a strike began on the New York Central and Hudson River railway, involving about 8000 men in the employ of said road, who were members of a great labor organization known as the Knights of Labor. The reasons set forth by T. V. Powderly, chief executive of the order, may be summarized as follows: The peremptory discharge of between fifty and sixty men, employes of the road and members of the Knight of Labor, because they were Knights of Labor, without giving any reason whatever for their discharge. Prior to the strike the men involved sought, through the representative of the order, to have their grievances adjusted, but their appeals being discarded, a strike was inangurated.

At this juncture, T. V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, entered upon the task of adjusting the difficulty and of making such arrangements as would result in an honorable peace between the employes and the officials of the road, but his efforts were unavailing. Mr. Powderly, comprehending the purpose of H. Walter Webb, third vice president of the company, to make war upon the Knights of Labor and ultimately upon all labor organizations represented on his road, sought a conference with the supreme council of the United Order of Railway Employes. The request of Mr. Powderly was granted to the extent that four members of the council, the chief executives of the federated orders, met him in the city of Buffalo, viz.: F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and president of the supreme council; George W. Howard, grand chief of the brotherhood of Railway Conductors and vice president of the supreme council; S. E. Wilkinson, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Frank Sweeney, grand master of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association.

At the conference with Mr. Powderly at Buffalo, the members of the supreme council became satisfied that the officials of the road, by every consideration of fair and honorable treatment of the labor organizations, should meet Mr. Powderly and adopt some just plan for the adjustment of the grievance of the striking employes. This conclusion having been reached, the members of the supreme council, in response to the request of Mr. Powderly, extended their journey to New York to afford such aid as was in their power to bring about a settlement between H. Walter Webb, the official having full authority on matters pertaining to the strike, and T. V. Powderly, having the authority to negotiate such arrangements as might end the dispute.

An interview having been secured, Mr. Powderly sought to have the men discharged heard in their own defense in the presence of Mr. Webb and himself. Their fair and honorable proposition was refused. Mr. Powderly proposed arbitration, which was also refused. There were other propositions made by Mr. Powderly, having for their object the honorable settlement of the trouble, all of which were refused on the part of Mr. Webb.

The members of the supreme council, while in Buffalo and New York, had ample opportunities to thoroughly inform themselves upon all matters concerning the strike. They saw and heard both sides. They appreciated the gravity of the situation and comprehending impending consequences to labor organizations, deemed it advisable to convene the supreme council for deliberation and such conclusions as facts should warrant. In response to the order of E. P. Sargent, that body was convened in the city of Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1890, and remained in session until noon on Monday, the 25th.

In making their report to the council, the members who went to New York to confer with Mr. Powderly found all the statements made by him

Fully Corroborated by the Facts.

In an interview with Mr. Webb, he refused to entertain any proposition looking to a settlement of the difficulty. He would not arbitrate any question nor make any explanation or concession whatever with regard to the discharged employes. He claimed the right to discharge employes at will without making explanation, or giving to the victims of his power any reasons for his despotic action. He would manage his road to suit himself without reference to any rights claimed by labor organizations to interfere in the matter to protect their members.

The council having heard the statement of its members who had visited New York for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of affairs, emphatically discussed every important proposition and arrived at conclusions as follows:

First, that the proposition of the Knights of Labor as set forth by T. V. Powderly, general master workman, and the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, meets with our unqualified approval.

Second, that the course pursued by H. Walter Webb toward Mr. Powderly and the Knights of Labor, nothwithstanding his declarations to the contrary, evinces a purpose to disrupt and destroy labor organizations on the New York Central and Hudson River, as was done by Austin Corbin on the Philadelphia and Reading.

Third, that the policy of H. Walter Webb is despotic to an extent that outrages every principle of American citizenship, and if generally adopted, would, if successful, reduce American workingmen to the degraded condition of serfs.

Fourth, that H. Walter Webb, by the employment of Pinkerton thieves, thugs and murderers, vile wretches from the slums and brothels of New York and other cities, to kill workingmen because they cared to protest against his rule and strike for their rights, is guilty of a crime of such enormity as will associate the name of H. Walter Webb forever with those who, dressed in a little brief authority, have used their money to secure power to degrade their fellowmen.

Fifth, that the efforts now being put forth by H. Walter Webb to destroy the Knights of Labor were to destroy the organizations of firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen, and if successful it is only a question of time when a similar effort will be made to seal the fate of other labor organizations.

Sixth, that H. Walter Webb, by the course he has pursued towards the Knights of Labor and the representatives of labor organizations, has shown a total disregard of those principles of citizen sovereignity, desired by every American worthy of the name, and considering only his money power and the corporate power of the company he represents, his acts, which speak louder than words, say, in the language of W. H. Vanderbilt, once the autocrat of the New York Central, "the public be damned."

Seventh, H. Walter Webb seeks to support his arrogant attitude toward workingmen and labor organizations by assuming that the New York Central and Hudson River railroad is private property and that his acts in the treatment of his employes is in no sense a matter of public concern; that he can with impunity discharge men and remand them to idleness and poverty and render them homeless wanderers, without giving any reason or explanation whatever for his conduct, disregarding the fact that the corporation for which he plays autocrat is a thing created by laws, in the making of which the men he seeks to degrade have a voice which, once unified, will bring his corporation to the bar of justice, where his millions and the other millions he represents will cease to be potential in deciding questions of this kind.

In view of the foregoing facts, the supreme council puts upon record the unanimous and unqualified approval of the strike on the New York Central and Hudson River railway for the cause set forth by T. V. Powderly as also the efforts made by Mr. Powderly to bring the strike to an honorable termination. In this general expression of approval of the action of the Knights of Labor, the course of Vice President Webb is as unequivocally condemned.

The power of the supreme council in the matter of the strike has been exerted to aid the Knights of Labor, through their representatives, to secure the recognition of their order by the officials of a rich and powerful corporation, to secure for workmen, the victims of autocratic power, a hearing, and to perform such other kindly offices as were proper under the circumstances, demonstrating good will and sympathy and thereby aiding the Knights of Labor to bring the strike to a close upon principles of right and justice. In this the council met with failure, owing to the autocratic attitude of H. Walter Webb.

It now becomes necessary for the supreme council to say that, owing to the fact that the order of the Knights of Labor is not a member of the Federated Order of Railway Employes, the laws of the supreme council do not permit more than it has done to aid the Knights of Labor, and its inability to participate otherwise in the strike is now known and appreciated by Mr. Powderly.

Referring to the laws of the supreme council relating to strikes, the matter is concisely presented as follows:

In the first place, if the members of either of the organizations on any railroad have a grievance, it is submitted to the proper officers of the road by the local grievance committee. In the event of a failure to obtain satisfaction, the chief executive officer of the order having the grievance is called upon, and in connection with the committee seeks to amicably adjust the difficulty. If failure still attends the efforts to adjust the trouble, then the supreme council is convened at the headquarters of the railroad officials, with whom a conference is requested and its influence is exerted to obtain a settlement alike just to all parties. If failure still follows efforts to remove the cause of complaint and the council by a unanimous vote decides the grievance to be of such a gravity as to justify a strike, it is promptly ordered, in which event all the members of the various organizations employed on the road where the grievance exists, viz.: firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen, abandon their work.

In conclusion, the supreme council places upon record its high appreciation of the manliness of the Knights of Labor employed in the New York Central in struggling to maintain a principle sacred to every workingman on the continent and to all who love justice and hope for the right over wrong as flagrant as ever stained the pages of history.

Resolved, That the action of President F. P. Sargent, Vice President G. W. Howard, and Brothers Wilkinson and Sweeny of the supreme council, in responding to the request of General Master Workman Terence V. Powderly to confer with him and the general executive board of the Knights of Labor in the matter of the strike now in progress on the New York Central and Hudson River road, meets with our hearty approval, and having perfect faith in their interference, as well as their ability to comprehend situations, we commend their labors as eminently worthy not only of our appreciation, but of the great orders they so ably represent. Unanimously adopted.

FRANK P. SARGENT, President.
Attest: W. A. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

INVESTIGATION ASKED FOR.

Mr. Powderly Asks Questions of Discharged Employes.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—At the conference of the general executive board and district assembly 246, twenty of the men who were discharged were admitted and closely questioned by Mr. Powderly relative to the causes which they thought led to their dismissal. Close questioning on the part of Mr. Powderly failed to disclose, except in a single instance, that any of the causes set forth by the officials of the Central road could have been the grounds for the discharge of the men. On the contrary, it is claimed, many facts were brought out which tended to show that these wholesale discharges were the result of a preconcerted plan to drop all the prominent leaders in the circle of the knights.

Among those discharged were some who admitted that when they were dropped reasons not included in Mr. Webb's statement were given, but entirely different ones. Several of the men said they were charged with insubordination at the time of their dismissal, and added that the only act of theirs which the officials of the road could construe as insubordination was when they had served on committees which had waited upon the officials of the road and presented grievances at different times. Other men, when they asked for the reasons of their discharge, were met with the answer that they "were working against the interests of the company." One man who had been given this answer said he had been threatened with dismissal on two separate occasions for being a knight, the last time being in February. Another discharged man said he was asked to go on piece work, which would reduce his salary one-third. He refused, and shortly after was discharged.

Mr. Powderly said it had been charged that the Knights of Labor was a "foreign organization" and this strike was the result of its machinations. [He asked all the delegates present who were born under the American flag to stand up. Sixty-seven delegates arose, and when those born abroad were asked to rise, ten men responded. The men were asked what sort of persons were filling their places on the Central road so far as they knew personally. The general tenor of their remarks was that their places were filled by former employes who had been discharged for incompetency, intoxication and dishonesty.

A preamble and resolution was adopted calling upon the state board of arbitration to order a prompt investigation of the existing difficulties, saying that the strikers were ready and anxious for one. Mr. Devlin was instructed to inform the board of arbitration of the above action and departed to perform his mission. At the office of the board, in the Capitol, the secretary informed Mr. Devlin that a meeting of the board had been called for Thursday, but that he would inform the members thereof of the nature of his visit. Mr. Devlin stated that the executive board were in a position to make a good case and they anxiously awaited an inquiry. He said Mr. Donovan had informed him that the board could order an investigation without the consent of either party and afterward called the secretary's attention to the fact that Mr. Webb had been quoted as favoring an investigation.

Before the meeting adjourned, Messrs. Powderly and Devlin addressed the delegates, outlining the course which would be pursued in case the federation did not order a general strike. They also dwelt upon the means at the command of the order to support this strike and said the major part of the money would be furnished willingly by the knights all over the country. The conference then adjourned sine die.

Strikers Taken Back.

Superintendent Hammond said he visited the Green Island yards, were twenty-five of the strikers waited upon him and asked that they be reinstated. Fifteen of them were taken back. Through freights are moving on the Delaware and Hudson, but no local freight to speak of has been moved since Saturday noon. Superintendent Hammond says that if the strikers in the Albany yards hold out much longer their places will be filled by men who, he says, are waiting to take their places. The pay car on the Central arrived here, and all the strikers who were employed outside of the shops were paid off.

Mr. Webb Unruffled.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Third Vice President Webb took with the utmost coolness the news that the supreme council of the United Order of Railway Employes had at Terre Haute decided against a strike. In reply to the question, "What do you think of this action?" Mr. Webb said that it was the only wise course to pursue. "There was no principle involved in which they could be interested. The entire trouble was local in character and had nothing whatever to do with organized labor. Whether the Knights of Labor will now take further steps will make little difference. There are only a few knights in the employ of the New York Central."

One Ends, Another Begins.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Yesterday afternoon the strikers' committee reported to the strikers that the Switching association had decided to accept the proposition of the switchmen, in which they ask for 29 cents an hour for engineers and 18 cents for firemen. The superintendent of the stock yards was notified that everything would be moving in one hour. The striking engineers and firemen at once went to work at the advanced wages, but last evening the switchmen struck for an increase of 3 cents an hour in pay, and the stock yards' railroads were again tied up.

Further Complications Anticipated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—It is asserted that the next move of the knights will probably be to boycott the New York Central road, in which case the interstate commerce commission will undoubtedly be requested to investigate and proceed against Mr. Powderly, the general executive board and the master workmen of the district and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, under the national conspiracy law, which makes it a misdemeanor for any organization or body of men to interfere with the course of traffic of a corporation.

Boston Men Satisfied.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—There is little probability that the New York Central strike will extend to Boston. A call was made at the Boston and Albany, New York and New England and Fitchburg railroad station last evening, but there were no signs of any such action on the part of the employes. Indeed, several indignantly denied that there would be a strike under any circumstances. In many cases the men affirmed that the best of feeling existed between the managers of the road and themselves.

Buffalo Men Down-Hearted.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Strikers held a meeting and discussed the situation. They evince the spirit of men who are beaten, but hate to acknowledge it. The road was getting along swimmingly yesterday, and at 4:30 p. m. the Central freight agents announced that they would receive all and any freight.

Convention of Wheelmen.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 26.—The meet of the National League of American Wheelmen has begun here. Two thousand wheelmen are in attendance. A business meeting was held yesterday. It was decided to fix the president's term of office at two years instead of one. There will be races to-day and to-morrow. A protest has been made against Campbell, Gossler and Laurie, the racing men representing the New York Athletic club. A hop was given at the International hotel last evening, which was largely attended.

Car Was Fortunately Empty.

HARTFORD, Aug. 26.—The passenger train on the Central New England and Western railroad, due here at 5.18 P. M. was run into in the rear by a freight train at North Bloomfield station. The freight engine completely telescoped the rear car of the passenger train but fortunately the car was empty. No one was injured. The cause of the accident was that the freight followed too close after the passenger train, which passed it at Tariffville.

Wilmingtons Drop Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—A meeting of the Atlantic Base Ball association was held here. It was decided to drop the Wilmington club and continue the season until Oct. 1 with four clubs. Mr. Burnham said the reason for Wilmington's expulsion from the association was that the club was bankrupt. An application from the York club was laid on the table.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Fair; southerly winds; slight changes in temperature.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, except showers in extreme western portions of Massachusetts and Connecticut; southerly winds; slight changes in temperature.

For Vermont: Fair, followed by local showers; southerly winds; slight changes in temperature.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 26.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1727—Rev. Eben Miller appointed missionary for Braintree, New England, by society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts.
1725—Land given for Church of England by Messrs. William and John Veasy.
1784.—Hon. Joseph Richards born.
1858—Neponset Hotel at Atlantic burned.
1875—Central House conflagration, Quincy's largest fire; loss $40,000.
1876—Robertson block and Central house burned.
1877—Regatta of Quincy Yacht Club.
1879—Reynolds Lodge picnic at Silver Lake.
1881—Four Quincy yachts take prizes at Hull regatta.

World Wide.

1765—Stamp act riot.
1776—Battle of White Plains, N. Y.; British loss 400, American 400.
1792—Forty thousand priests exiled by decree of the French assembly.
1811—Java conquered by the English.
1813—Prussians under Bulcher won a victory at Katsbach over Marshal Macdonald, capturing 18,000 French and 100 guns.
1819—Birth of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria; died 1861.
1832—Death of Adam Clark, author of Bible Commentaries; born 1760.
1833—Gen. C. J. Paine, owner of Volunteer and defender of America's cup, born in Boston.
1842—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and China.
1849—Hayti proclaimed an empire under Soulouque.
1850—Death of ex-King Louis Phillippe at Clairmont, England; born 1773.
1858—Commercial treaty between Great Britain and Japan signed.
1859—Schamyl, the Circassian leader, captured by the Russians.
1870—French under Bazaine made a sortie from Metz, but were repulsed.
1871—Death of Charles Scribner, New York publisher.

The Teller's Window.

It is a great deal easier to understand what is being said when we have some idea of what the speaker is likely to say. Persons who are making their first visit to a bank and are unfamiliar with the directions which are apt to be given them sometimes hear very crookedly in their bewilderment.

"An' will ye tell me where is the cellar windy?" inquired a woman of one of the officials in a Boston savings bank last week.

"The cellar window! What do you want of the cellar window? There isn't any that I know of," replied the astonished gentleman.

"Well, I told the gintleman over there that I wanted ter lave my money here, an' he said, 'Take it ter the cellar windy,' an' I'm lookin' fur it now."

"Oh yes, I see, this next window here. That's the place you want," and the quick witted and experienced official pointed to the teller's window.

Not long afterward the same gentleman was approached with this inquiry: "Where is the telephone?"

"We haven't got a telephone. Perhaps, if you go"——

"But I thought there was one here! I want to put my money in it. I was told"——

"Ah yes, I see, this next window is what you are looking for," and one more depositor was safely piloted to and made acquainted with the teller's window.—Youth's Companion.

Presidential Tips.

The biggest railway official in the country that I know of told me the other night that "the porters of special cars pick up big money. Whenever a special car is used the best porter who is handy is assigned to it. This man expects and usually receives a handsome gratuity. Those who travel in special cars can afford to be liberal to the one who, for the time being, becomes a valet, or personal servant, and generally are. When Gen. Grant went anywhere the porter of the special car always got $50. He never gave less, whether the time was a day or a week, and never gave more. It was invariably a fifty dollar bill. President Arthur always gave the porter two twenty dollar notes or two twenty dollar gold pieces. He was also liberal to other minor railway officials. President Hayes used a special car pretty often. He tipped the porter $5. When Garfield traveled special the porter got only $2, and considered himself lucky to get that. Garfield was always very close about money matters. He saved money while in congress on a salary that few others were barely able to live upon."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Tea and Coffee as Narcotics.

Tea and coffee rank among the worst narcotics used by civilized peoples. Alcohol may be placed at the head of the list, tobacco next, tea and coffee next and then opium. I do not mean to say that in an individual instance the use of tea and coffee is usually to be regarded as worse than the use of opium, but that the aggregate of evil arising from the use of these narcotics is very greatly on the side of tea and coffee.

Both of them contain an alkaloid known as theine or caffeine. The substances are identical in each and the two names arise from the fact that two different chemists were making analyses about the same time, the one on tea and the other on coffee, and each gave a name to his own discovery. It is a curious coincidence that the same substance should be found in the seed of the coffee tree and in the leaves of the tea plant, the one growing in Arabia and the other in China.—Dr. J. H. Kellogg's Lecture.

THE LAST GOOD-BY.

How shall we know it is the last good-by?
The skies will not be darkened in that hour,
No sudden blight will fall on leaf or flower,
No single bird will hush its careless cry,
And you will hold my hands, and smile or sigh
Just as before. Perchance the sudden tears
In your dear eyes will answer to my fears;
But there will come no voice of prophecy—
No voice to whisper: "Now, and not again,
Space for last words, last kisses and last prayer,
For all the wild, unmitigated pain
Of those who, parting, clasp hands with despair,"
"Who knows?" we say, but doubt and fear remain;
Would any choose to part thus unaware?
—Louise C. Moulton.

A PRETTY GIRL'S WHIM.

It was a beautiful garden—a garden in which one might almost lose one's self among the heavy sweetness of the blossoming syringa bushes and the avenues of pink wygelia that wound irregularly here and there.

It was a July day. A girl lay idly in a wide luxurious hammock, her bright head on the soft tinted cushions, her deep brown eyes upraised to the whispering leaves above.

She looked the ideal of happy content as she lay there in pretty laziness, one slim hand drooping over the hammock's edge. A great Newfoundland dog lay on the grass beside her as she swayed gently to and fro, toying affectionately with the dog's great, noble head.

Sometimes he would open his almost human eyes and look up at her silently, with a happy content that matched her own.

It was very pleasant there. The book she had been reading had dropped upon the grass and lay with crumpled leaves. A rosebud marked the place.

Wilma Pierce, whose summers were spent at her grandmother's quaint old country home, had come here a few days since, tired out in body and brain as only a young, hard working teacher can be.

Already the soothing quiet of the lovely place had done her good, and the brightness of complexion and the litheness of form, which had been impaired by the year's hard work, were returning to her.

A silvery haired, sweet faced old lady came out of the wide hall door with a light wrap in her hand. She approached the hammock with anxious solicitude in her kind, old face.

"Child, it is cool for thee here; thee must be more prudent with thyself."

She wrapped the soft, gray shawl about the girl's shoulders with loving, motherly hands. Wilma looked up and smiled protestingly.

"It isn't chilly, grandmamma, dear—but I submit."

She took the wrinkled old hand in hers and held it gently against her warm cheek.

The old Quakeress bent her stately form and left a soft, swift kiss upon the girl's forehead.

"I must go in, dear heart; thee had best fall asleep for a little if thee can."

The soft, gray gown swept away across the grass, and the wearer stopped beside the door to pull a sweet, white rose that stretched temptingly toward her.

She went in, and the girl and her dumb companion were again alone.

By and by she fell asleep. The roses at her bare, white throat rose and fell with gentle regularity as her breath came and went. It was a pretty picture. Ronald Mitchell, coming quietly across the garden, thought so as he caught sight of it, and paused involuntarily.

The dog raised his great, shaggy head and looked a silent welcome from his brown eyes. They were old friends—Ronald, the young farmer, and Rebecca Northfield's dog Don.

The young man stood breathless a moment looking at the sleeper, then with a softer light in his blue eyes and a warmer tinge on his smooth shaven cheek he went on toward the house. He entered with the familiarity of a well known and welcome friend, and sat down easily in a big, antiquated rocking chair.

Rebecca Northfield came into the room, her old face alight with welcome.

She came and laid her small hand on his shoulder. "Ronald," she said, "my grandchild, Wilma Pierce, is come. Perhaps it is not news to thee? She is a good child, Wilma is, but I fear she loves the world too well. There is little of the Quaker about her, Ronald."

He smiled. "I saw her when I came through the garden just now. She is unlike you in her dress, but her face has a likeness to yours."

They sat together in the quiet room and talked a little while. All at once a shadow fell across the bare, white floor, and they both looked up. Wilma stood in the wide doorway, her face a little flushed with sleep, her eyes dewy like a child's after a refreshing slumber. She held a yellow rose in her hand.

"Grandmamma," she said, all unconscious of a stranger's presence, as she looked half sleepily at the flower; "grandmamma, what a lovely rose! Just see how"——

"Wilma," the calm, sweet voice interrupted her, "come here. This is Ronald Mitchell, the son of my old friend and schoolmate, Eunice Sand."

Wilma advanced a little and held out her hand frankly, but when she met the intense gaze of the clear blue eyes above her a shy look came into her own and she withdrew her hand.

Ronald, watching her, wondered if her grandmother's remark about her had implied that she was a bit of a coquette.

She leaned over the old lady's high backed chair and fastened the rich rose in the silvery white waves of her beautiful hair. And then she went away, with a murmured word of excuse, leaving behind her a scent of roses and a remembrance of a fair, fresh young face rising flowerlike above her pale blue gown.

That was their first meeting. All summer the young farmer came and went at his own will and helped to make the old place pleasant.

They sang together in the garden. There was no musical instrument in the primitive Quaker household, but Wilma had brought her guitar with her. They read together in the old summer house through long, lovely afternoons, while grandmamma sat near with her homely knitting work.

They walked together in the great old fashioned garden and along the murmuring creeks, and sat idly on the little rustic bridge, watching the rhythmic flow of the waters and the minnows darting in the cool, dark depths below. It was an idyllic summer. Both were happy. One knew why it was; the other only half guessed it.

Ronald Mitchell at 30 years had for the first time felt his inmost heart stirred and thrilled by a woman's presence. He loved her with all the unwasted strength of his perfect manhood, with all the tenderness of a true man's first love.

One evening he told her. They were sitting together on a mossy log beside the creek.

Wilma had thrown off her wide garden hat, and the late rose in her dark hair gleamed whitely like a soft star in the dusk.

What caprice seized the girl?

She listened to his eager words with averted face turned toward the dying sunset light.

When he had finished she did not answer.

"He takes too much for granted," she thought; "he is too masterful; he asks as though my heart was some light thing to which he had a right. I will teach him it is not."

She rose and turned to go. He caught her hands and detained her.

"Wilma, are you not going to say a word? Are you then the coquette I almost thought you that first day?"

His words stung her. She tried to free herself, and the rose fell from her hair. He picked it up.

"If you won't say anything, Wilma, give me this rose. Let it be a symbol of hope to me."

She snatched it from his hand.

"When I am ready to answer you," she said, "I will send it to you," and then she slipped away and hurried toward the house. A spice of romance had always been part of her nature. Now as she flitted away she touched the senseless flower with lips that trembled.

"I do love him—I do love him," she whispered as she sped along the shadowy path through the garden.

But the girl's willful heart was slow to yield. A week passed.

Ronald Mitchell came not once to the farmhouse. Rebecca Northfield wondered at his absence, and looked searchingly at the quiet faced girl. One evening she came into the quaint old room, with its sloping roof and lattice window, where Wilma sat reading.

"I thought I'd tell thee, Wilma, that Ronald is going away to-morrow. He is tired, he said when I met him today, and needs a change. He does look worn. I wonder why he keeps away from us."

She looked keenly through her gold rimmed glasses at the girl.

"I don't know, grandmamma, I'm sure. He does act strangely of late. Will he stay away long, do you think?"

"A month, he said," she answered.

The girl drew a quick breath. "A month," she thought. "In a month I shall be back in school."

Her heart beat quickly. After a while she took a little box from her bureau, and went down stairs and out into the garden.

She called to Don and wandered down to the mossy log beside the creek. She had been here every day since that time a week ago.

She sat down on the log, and Don sat down beside her, looking gravely at the running stream.

She drew a little folded note from the box in her hand and opened it.

"Come to me," it said, and then in delicate tracery her name. "Wilma."

That was all.

The girl's eyes shone half mischievously as she fastened the tiny box to Don's silver collar with a bit of ribbon, and a bright color glowed in her cheeks.

Then she folded her small hands together and looked seriously into the dog's great, noble eyes.

"Good old Don," she said, "take it to Ronald — to Ronald — do you understand?"

He looked up intelligently into her face and trotted off sedately.

Ronald Mitchell was in his room alone. One by one such articles as were necessary were being packed into his traveling bag.

A sudden patter on the stairs arrested his attention, and the next moment a familiar black head was thrust through the half opened doorway.

"Why, Don, old fellow! Come to say good-by? What's this?"

He unfastened the little box and opened it. When he had unfolded the slip of paper and found the withered white rose he sprang to his feet. Then, to Don's amazement, he bounded down the stairs and out into the summer twilight, the grave dog following at his heels.

He found her on the mossy log beside the creek, looking expectantly toward him with the shy, sweet glow of love in her dark eyes and on her face.

Only Don was the witness of that meeting, but when a little later the happy lovers wandered up the sweetly scented garden, cool and shadowy in the gloaming, and grandmamma came to meet them with a glad surprise and a light of calm contentment in her serene face, all thoughts of the projected visit were banished, and the half packed traveling bag lay forgotten on the floor at home.—Harriet Francene Crocker in New York Ledger.

Suspicious Conduct.

Patron—The conductor on car No. 909 is the most agreeable street car conductor I ever saw. He is very polite.

Street Car Superintendent (alarmed)—Polite is he? My gracious! He must be knocking down ten dollars a day.—New York Weekly.

His Weapon.

Judge—And you say the prisoner came up and assaulted you with malice aforethought?

Witness—No, sah; he didn't use no sech implement as dat. He jes' hit me wid er club, sah.—West Shore.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

SCENES IN LONDON.

PHASES OF LIFE IN THE ENGLISH METROPOLIS IN 1790.

Though the Population Was Small the City Was Thickly Settled—Great Travel Over Bridges and Ferries—Amusements That Pleased the Populace.

Although containing within the bills of mortality perhaps 80,000 inhabitants, the English metropolis a century ago was a huge community, and the city was busy at its center and in its main thoroughfares. London in 1790 did not extend more than a mile north and south of St. Paul's. The houses and gardens at Hoxton pushed out a little further to the north, and to the south High street, Southwark, continued through Blackman street to the village of Newington Butts, with a line of houses reaching to Kennington Common. To the east, saving a fringe of houses on both sides of the Thames, the town ended at Mile-end gate; to the west it was bounded by the parks.

The southern portion of the metropolis was even less overbuilt, and more space was filled with gardens. Besides the bridges, the river was crossed by numerous ferries, and there were no docks but the Commercial; the pool was crowded with shipping, and its wharves were busy enough. London bridge, it was calculated, was daily crossed by some 70,000 persons, and the stream of life flowed east and west. We remember the saying of Dr. Johnson, "Why, sir, Fleet street has a very animated appearance, but the tide of existence is at Charing Cross."

The west end of London was well built, but the old parts of the city were dingy, close and decaying. The general condition of London, indeed, was improving, since the excess of deaths over births, which had been 10,895 in 1750, and 5,519 in 1770, fell in 1790 to 1,603. That was still bad, but as a set off Londoners in 1790 had ready access to the country by every road through the rural environs. East-enders flocked to Cambridge Heath or Bow Common, West-enders to Hyde park or along the river at Millbank, while to the south lay Kennington and Camberwell, and to the north Islington—long the most noted popular resort of holiday pleasure.

FEATURES OF THE OLD CITY.

In 1790 Islington was full of tea gardens, bowling alleys and suburban taverns; the mere list of their names suggests a perpetual fair, more or less noisy, according to the character of the company, and especially crowded on Sunday afternoons, when there was a great consumption of buns and beer. On Sunday mornings the favorite promenade was in Hyde park, where the fashions in vogue might be seen; but the place for a show of London society was the Mall in St. James' park. The costumes of gentlemen were often brilliant, and on a fine day the coats of gay colors, the scarlet waistcoats and the bright attire of the ladies, all standing out against a leafy background, with a peep of "Queen's house" in the distance, might have delighted a lover of picturesque grouping.

Only a few months had passed away since King George III had recovered from his sad malady, and the cloud still hung over a court which at its best was never very lively. However, in January, 1790, there was an effort to restore the aspect of magnificence. The royal dukes and the aristocracy arrived in coaches "surpassing," so said the newspapers, "anything of the kind ever seen;" while those exalted personages were clad in rich velvet, embroidered with gold, silver and spangles. The public went to gaze on their glory; but either the people looked somewhat unsympathetic or the officer was peculiarly suspicious, for the soldiers who surrounded the palace suddenly backed their horses among the crowd, so as to cause a crush and panic. The season advanced, summer came, and on June 11 a grand patriotic military spectacle was got up at the Royal circus. The death of Gen. Wolfe at Quebec was represented, with the scenery of the falls of Niagara and the falls of Montmorenci, tableaux of the French army and the Indian warriors, concluding with Gen. Wolfe expiring in the arms of Victory.

SPECTACULAR ENTERTAINMENTS.

On July 11 a new piece was brought out, called "The Triumph of Liberty; or, The Destruction of the Bastille," which apparently proved more successful, for on Aug. 5 Astley's came out with "The Confederation at the Champ de Mars," in which an attempt was made to reproduce the pomps of the recent grand political ceremony in Paris. At the other end of the town the much frequented theatre at Sadler's Wells produced a spectacle of the same subject, calling it "The Champ de Mars; or, Loyal Federation," in which the whole affair was set forth in a series of tableaux, beginning with the activity of the citizens in preparing the ground, their joyous loyalty shown at the visit of the king, and "the striking and orderly manner in which the great business of the day was conducted." Finally the Royal circus, having led the way, was not to be outdone, but again entered the lists with this popular subject, entitling it "The French Jubilee," and made a few striking points omitted by the other theatres.

A feature characteristic of 1790 was the performance of these spectacles of the contemporary revolutionary incidents, put on the stage to gratify public feeling, which had more serious exponents. There was a society in London deriving its name from the revolution of 1688, of which the Rev. Dr. Price, the minister of a highly respectable Presbyterian congregation at Stoke-Newington, and the Earl of Stanhope, a brother-in-law of Mr. Pitt and a distinguished man of science, were leaders, and they were jointly responsible for a congratulatory address to the national assembly in Paris. This occasioned the writing of Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution."—London Graphic.

Rocky Mountain Kate.

For ten years one of the peculiar characters found in Leadville was Rocky Mountain Kate. No one seems to know her name, and if she ever gave people to understand that she possessed any other name than Rocky Mountain Kate they have long since forgotten it. Rocky Mountain Kate is sometimes called Puss in Boots, because she incases her pedal extremities in cowhide boots many sizes too large for her. She has amassed a fortune, and her rents in Leadville alone bring her an income of $1,000 per month, besides a large amount of real estate in Denver, which is of great value. She is very frugal, indeed miserly, in her manner of living. She seldom buys any food or clothing, but her meals are the remains from the tables of her neighbors, and her clothing the cast off garments of charitable Leadville ladies.

Rocky Mountain Kate's occupation is working by the day housecleaning and the like—and it is needless to say her already large fortune is not decreasing. The report at present in Leadville is that Rocky Mountain Kate contemplates perpetuating her name by using her fortune to build a church. Thus far she has used none of her hard earned money for charitable enterprises, but doubtless with the endowment of her church she will allow her conscience to remain at peace with all the world. Rocky Mountain Kate is a queer looking individual, with her garments, which show plainly that they were made for somebody else, her old ginham sun bonnet and her cowhide boots.—Chicago Tribune.

Kissing for Charity.

A lucrative scheme to earn money for charitable enterprises will be fashionable in Brooklyn this fall. It was introduced at a church fair in Mattituck, L. I., last week, and when it was noised abroad a large attendance from neighboring summer resorts was the result. Young ladies having no time or inclination for making fancy articles for sale decided to offer their lips for kissing purposes at twenty-five cents an operation. It is reported that the proceeds of this entertainment were $200, of which $160 was earned in the kissing booth. Most of the girls who carried out this scheme were from Brooklyn, and their ages ran from 16 to 20 years.

Kissing for charity can be conducted in a modest and mysterious way if the booth is darkened and the subscriber is not permitted to see the person whom he kisses. After the performance, however, she gives him a ticket, on which is printed a number which corresponds with the one opposite her name on the register. He can then subsequently discover whether he has got his money's worth, and if he is not satisfied he can return and try again.—New York Mail and Express.

Blanche Willis Howard Married.

The many Bangor friends of Miss Blanche Willis Howard, the famous novelist, will be delighted to hear of her marriage, which occurred a few days ago in Stuttgart, Germany, to Dr. Teufel, of that city. The bridegroom is one of the most eminent practitioners in Germany, the court physician and a man of wealth and leading social position. It was a brilliant match on either side, and the American acquaintances of Miss Howard will extend their warmest congratulations. Dr. and Mrs. Teufel will reside in Stuttgart in the future. They contemplated a wedding trip to the United States, but for some reason abandoned it and will pass their honeymoon in Europe.—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

The Woman's Club at Chautauqua.

Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller is one of the women to whom Chautauqua owes much that is best in its development. She is the widow of J. G. Miller, a brother of President Lewis Miller, and has been connected with the assembly from the beginning. Elsewhere she is known from her literary work. The Woman's club is under Mrs. Miller's management, and in one year she has brought it to a condition of great prosperity. Its daily meetings are held at 8 a. m. Exercises begin betimes here, when a selected topic is presented in a brief paper, followed by discussions. Frequently men drop into these meetings and seem to find them very attractive.—Chautauqua Letter.

An Adept at Gum Chewing.

Miss Hattie Harvey, who writes to a girl friend that she is "kissing Patti to death, taking cologne baths and learning to play billiards," had the reputation in Chicago of being an inveterate gum chewer. Her slate frame at school contained about nineteen different "hunks," which she chewed alternately during the session, and the edge of the dining table, her chair and the head board of her little blue bedstead were studded with treasured morsels of rubber gum, white gum, spruce gum, tutti-frutti, mint and wintergreen, balsam and plain, unpoetic tar, which she could pull and blow into threads without letting it "stick a bit."—Chicago Letter.

Novel but Sweet Revenge.

A farmer of Johnstown, R. I., has a young wife who does not like her husband's relatives. Wednesday the farmer's aunt and a number of cousins were in a pasture on his farm picking huckleberries, when his wife turned a vicious bull into the field. The bellowing bovine lost no time in attacking the berry pickers. There were feminine shrieks and a retreat in disorder, a spilling of berries and much tearing of clothes in scrambling over fences. The party was badly scared, but no one was hurt.—New York Telegram.

It All Depends.

The Rev. Dr. Primrose—This world is all a fleeting show.

Brown—A pretty good one, though, if you have a reserved seat.—New York Sun.

Cannibalism.

Mrs. Cumso (handing the dessert around the table)—Do you like lady fingers, John?

Cumso — Thumbtimes. — Yenowine's News.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 26.

High water at 7.15 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.03; Sets at 6.28.
Moon sets 12.19.
Full Moon Aug. 29.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Lyndon Gurney of Atlantic has returned from his vacation.

Mr. Frank N. Bates and family of Wollaston are at Cohasset.

E. Price has finished painting the inside of Memorial church, Atlantic.

The date of the Houghs Neck illumination has been changed to Friday of this week.

Miss Lena J. Merrill of Bedford is spendthe week with her friend Miss Lulu Thomas.

Penniman's barge will convey a party of gentlemen of this city to the Fall of Babylon Wednesday evening.

Thomas Hurley, one of Timberlake & Small's clerks is on the sick list. Webster Hayden is filling the vacancy.

Engineer Thayer of the Steamer, is receiving a visit from his wife's sister and father who reside in Charlestown.

Cordial receptions are being extended to the lady analysts in their important work of exposing food adulterations.

Mr. Samuel F. Howard of Wollaston have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kimball and daughter of Elgin Ill.

Swithin Bros. have recently set in Union cemetery at Brockton a fine sarcophagus monument to the late Lyman E. Cobb.

Mr. L. S. Timberlake, of Timberlake & Small, is spending his vacation in Maine. He will spend the time in hunting and fishing.

The Quincy granite cutters are expected to turn out with full ranks in the Boston parade on Labor day. They will have music and banners.

Messrs. Thomas, Augustus and Arthur Burrell, formerly of this place, were in town yesterday visiting familiar spots and calling upon old friends.

Hon. David Carey and mother, Miss Franklin of Providence, R. I., and Mr. T. R. Jones of North Attleboro, have been guests of Mrs. George M. Sweeney for the past two weeks.

Mr. Charles A. Howland, president of the Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and his wife, daughter and son, are spending the week at Bar Harbor, Castine, and elsewhere in Maine.

The following Quincy people were present at a social hop on Saturday evening last at the Gillis house, Bradford, N. H., given in honor of His Excellency, Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett and wife. Miss Georgie Field, Miss Margaret L. Thomas, Miss L. B. Kittredge, Mr. Fred E. Drake, Mr. H. P. Kittredge, Mr. R. L. Harper. About twenty couples participated in the dancing and refreshments were served in the grotto near the hotel.

The Telegraphic Service.

One of the hardest workers during the late disaster in this city was Miss Wright, the telegraph operator at the Quincy depot. From the time the accident happened until everything was clear she had her hands full and did everything in her power to keep things moving and satisfy all. Some parties in this city have told that she refused so send telegrams for people who were in the wreck and who lost their pocketbooks, and also for those who were injured and did not have any money. Of the former their was but one case and she sent that one to be paid at the other end. Those who were injured had any telegram they wished to send forwarded free.

Very few minutes elapsed before she had informed the main office of the Old Colony of the affair, and from that time forward she was obliged to do an immense amount of work. All persons who had business with the office that day were well pleased with the treatment they received, and a number of out-of-town people spoke of her in the highest terms.

Timber on the Rails.

Just before the 11.10 train from Boston which goes through West Quincy reached the junction of the tracks near Capens Bridge last night the engineer noticed a piece of timber on the rails. The train was stopped and the obstacle removed. It was thought at first that there had been an attempt to wreck the train but later it was found that the timber had dropped from a freight train which had passed on the main line a short time before.

Mrs. Cynthia Smith, widow of the late James Smith of Braintree, has been granted a pension.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilkes of Abington celebrated their golden wedding on Saturday.

John Bull and His Gun.

Secretary Proctor has received a present of a new Enfield rifle from the English government as a sample of the style of arm now in use in the British service. It is handsomely incased in a polished wooden box, with silver plates and corners, and lined with blue velvet. It is of the latest magazine pattern, thirty caliber, and weighs about ten pounds. The action is exceedingly strong and positive, the breech mechanism being thoroughly automatic. The magazine is a sheet iron case half an inch thick and about four inches square, fitting to the under side of the lock.

A gate shuts it off at the will of the operator, so that the gun can be used either as magazine or a single firing arm. It is provided with a novelty in the way of a long range sight designed to cover distances from 1,800 to 3,500 yards, but the ordinary sight is not considered as fine as that in use on the American Springfield rifle. The cartridges are shaped somewhat after the design of the famous Lebel cartridge, the leaden ball being encased in a thin steel sheet for the purpose of preventing the distortion of the bullet.—Washington Star.

An Italian's Ingenuity.

An Italian on the river bank has solved the problem of giving his children an outing with the least possible exertion to himself. He places his three children in a baby carriage, to the handle of which a rope about twenty feet long is tied. The bank behind the house has a gentle decline, so that a brisk push from the father sends the carryall flying down the grade. When the water's edge is reached the vehicle's flight is checked by a cord. But the most remarkable part of the contrivance is the goat which draws the contrivance back up the inclined backyard. The animal is made to trot through a long hall from one end of the house to the other. Thus the man can sit inside the rear outside door of the hallway, away from the sun's rays, steer the goat by a well directed kick, while at the same time the little ones are enjoying a delightful toboggan slide amid the refreshing breeze wafted across the stream.—Springfield Republican.

Bitten by a Moccasin.

John Courter, of Manatee, Fla., was bitten on the heel by a moccasin snake. He was walking past Howard & Kennedy's pond, and as he was stepping over some grass the snake struck him, and hung on so that he had to pull him loose. Courter felt pains shoot over him, and started for home, over a mile away. He became sick and was obliged to lie down, but he got up again and went home. When he got there his body was swollen, his throat nearly even with his chin, his eyes nearly shut, and he could hardly speak. Fortunately the boys had been instructed what to do. They gave him a dose of ammonia, saturated the wounds with it, and sent for Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Abel and other neighbors. They gave him all the whisky they could find with ammonia in it, and got up a reaction. Then they applied turpentine and ammonia until he was out of danger and able to get up.—Exchange.

West Quincy Post Office.

List of advertised letters August 25.

Thomas Connor,
Betty Carlson,
Primilia Denners,
James Flaherty,
James Gavin,
John Guelf,
Charles J. Holton,
Margaret Johnston,
James E. Kelley,
Maggie Landry,
Mr. Leblanc,
P. Manning,
M. Mattison (2),
J. B. Minihan,
John McKenzie,
Daniel McVay,
George C. Oliver,
David McDonald,
John O. Connell,
Robert Saville,
P. Williams.

—There is one other place where the assessors are behind in their work this year. The figures are not expected in Whitman before Sept. 15.

DIED.

MAGNUSON—in West Quincy, Aug. 26, John E., son of Mrs. Engred and the late John Magnuson, aged 3 months.

BURRELL—In Sharon, Aug. 23, Mr. James Burrell, aged 56 years.

ROBINSON—In Braintree, Aug. 25, Robert Currier, son of Mr. J. H. G., and Mrs. Mary E. Robinson, aged 11 weeks.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

OCT. 1
OCT. 2
OCT. 3
OCT. 4
BROCKTON FAIR
FOR PARTICULARS
ADDRESS G. C. HOLMES, PRESS AGENT BROCKTON, MASS.
BEST AND BIGGEST IN NEW ENGLAND

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3t&w—tf

SEEKING REVENGE.

House Members Threaten to Delay the Tariff Bill.

SENATE WILL VOTE ON SEPT. 8.

Mr. Aldrich's Views on the Reciprocity Amendment — Rise in the Price of Silver Would Not Affect Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The order of business having been agreed to, general debate on the tariff bill to close on the last of the month, the measure thereafter to be considered under the five-minute rule, and the final vote to be taken Sept. 8, there appears to be a fair prospect of a final adjournment of congress by the first of October.

As to how long it will take to get the tariff bill through the conference committee and to the president is a matter of some difference of opinion. Chairman McKinley and the other Republican members of the ways and means committee think it may take at least two weeks. The bill will have to be considered in committee of the whole in the house when it comes back with the senate amendments, provided any member insists upon that being done.

A large number of members of the house are angry because the election bill was put over by the Republicans of the senate until next session, on the excuse made by Senator Quay and others, that they wanted to get it out of the way of the tariff bill. These disaffected members have declared that they would not vote for any rule to limit debate on the tariff bill when it comes back, and that they would do everything possible to retard its passage. This may delay consideration of the bill for some time in the house.

If the finance committee's amendment placing a duty on sugar above No. 13, Dutch standard, is adhered to it is very certain that the bill will encounter serious trouble in the house. There are a few Republican senators, among them Messrs. Alger and Frye, who are opposed to any duty on sugar below No. 16, Dutch standard. Senator Aldrich, however, thinks the amendment will go through. Every member of the house ways and means committee is opposed to the senate sugar amendment, and there are enough western Republicans who will insist on free sugar below No. 16 to defeat the bill if that amendment is adhered to by the senate.

The opposition of Senators Quay and Cameron to the election bill has incensed a number of western and southern Republicans in the house, and in order to secure a little revenge they have determined to suggest the lowest rates that the senate puts on Pennsylvania products, especially steel rails and structural iron. By this method they hope to get even with the representatives in the senate of that commonwealth.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

If It Advances to Par the Government Will Not Cease Buying.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The director of the mint says that there seems to be a general misapprehension as to the operations of the new silver law in case the price of silver should advance to parity. "Some of the papers state," he said, "that in such case the government will cease buying, while others hold that we shall then have free coinage. If silver should reach its old parity, the government would continue to buy 4,500,000 ounces a month (or as much thereof as might be offered) under the provision of the present law.

"The new law does not provide that purchases shall cease when silver reaches parity, but that the government shall pay in excess of $1 for 371 1-4 grains of pure silver, or, what is the same thing, shall not pay in excess of $1.2929 a fine ounce. The amount of pure silver in the silver dollar being 371 1-4 grains, if the government paid $1.2929 a fine ounce (480 grains) it would be paying exactly $1 for 371 1-4 grains; that is to say, the market value of the pure silver in the silver dollar would be exactly equal to the face value of the coin, so that the government could lose nothing by continuing to buy at that rate, which the law contemplates.

"While this would not be free coinage, and in the absence of further legislation there is no provision for free coinage, it would be practically free coinage for 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month; that is, we would receive from depositors 4,500,000 ounces of silver and give them for it, the exact amount of money which 4,500,000 ounces would make in coin. Of course, the government would not pay in excess of that rate, because if it did the value of the silver dollar would be greater than its value as a coin, which would be a losing operation."

THE RECIPROCITY AMENDMENT.

Senator Aldrich Expresses Confidence in Its Adoption.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Senator Aldrich says that he expects the senate to adopt the reciprocity amendment, empowering the president, on Jan. 1, 1892, to reimpose the duties on sugar, and perhaps on coffee, tea, hides and some other products, on imports from every nation which cares to grant reciprocal advantages to the United States. He says that he has reason to believe, from information that he has received, that Quay will be willing to concede something to the United States in return for free sugar. But if Spain should not do so, other nations will, and a reimposition of the duties on sugar coming from Spanish colonies would not deprive the country of the advantages of free sugar. There was an enormous increase last year in the production of beet sugar. The senator thinks that beet sugar promises in the near future to drive cane sugar out altogether. Hence, if Spain granted no reciprocal return, the duties could be reimposed on Spanish sugar and this country would be able to make reciprocal relations with Germany, France and other beet sugar producing nations. This would enable the United States to get a supply of sugar even if the beet sugar product of the United States, under the bounty plan, should not meet the needs of the country.

Congressional Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—In the senate, Mr. Plumb raised objection to the proposition of Mr. Aldrich regarding the close of debate on the tariff bill. There was a long discussion on the duty on lead and silver ores.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to by the house, and a conference ordered on the river and harbor bill. Action was taken on the death of Representative Watson.

FIVE FIRES IN FIVE HOURS.

Firebugs Alarming the Residents of Fall River—Villains at Work in New Bedford.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 26.—There is great excitement in the southern part of the city over fires, and it is pretty evident that a firebug is at work. Five fires occurred between 9:30 Sunday night and 3 yesterday morning. At 9:30 an occupied barn belonging to Christopher Hicks, on Townsend hill, was discovered on fire, but the flames were extinguished with several hundred dollars loss. Just before this alarm rung, another barn in the same locality was found in flames, but the neighbors extinguished the fire. This is the eighth barn in Globe Village that has been on firein the last month, and in every case evidence existed that the origin was incendiary. At 1 o'clock the upper story of the Slade Street Catholic school was found in flames. Five hundred dollars will cover the damage here. The school has been closed during the vacation, and no possible cause can be discovered except that the fire was set. Half an hour later a blaze was discovered in the bakery of Patrick Riley on Mulberry street. Fire spread to an adjoining building and the upper stories. Five thousand dollars will be the loss. There was no fire left in the bake house, where the flames were first seen, and Riley is positive it is the work of the firebug.

Just before this fire was started the police arrested a woman in that locality, who was shouting "fire." The last alarm came at 6 o'clock from box 2, before the department had quieted down. This time St. Patrick's parochial school was in a blaze on the roof, and was extinguished with small loss. Since the Crescent mill fire, three weeks ago, it has been the belief of Chief Engineer Davol that a determined firebug was in the city, and would do great damage yet if not detected.

At New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 26.—Fire was discovered in the large cooper shop of Thamas Luce, foot of Hillman street. The fire was under good headway before discovery, and the department worked hard to prevent its spreading to the large flour mill on the north. After an hour's hard fighting the flames were checked, but the building and contents are practically a total loss. Estimated loss, $15,000 or $20,000.

The fire was undoubtedly incendiary, and makes the fifth within three days.

PLUCKY YOUNGSTERS.

With the Aid of a Toy Pistol They Caught a Desperado.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 26.—William MacDonald, who was sentenced to state prison for horse stealing, escaped yesterday while awaiting removal to Thomaston. He was pursued by deputy sheriffs and officers, but could not be found. Ernest Dickson, the page at the court house, and other boys discovered him, gave chase and cornered him in a deserted house, where one of the boys drew a toy pistol and fired several blank cartridges at him. The fellow then gave himself up. A carriage was obtained, and MacDonald, who is a desperate character, was returned to jail by the triumphant youngsters.

JIM GRANT'S FEAT.

He Lowers the American Five-Mile Record by Half a Minute.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—James Grant, the Cambridge veteran pedestrian, is to-day the American champion at five miles. Yesterday afternoon, on the quarter-mile track at Holmes' field, Cambridge, Grant ran the full distance of five miles in the wonderfully fast time of 25m. 22 1-4s., lowering the American record no less than 30 3-4s.

They'd Been Drinking.

New Haven, Aug. 26.—The body of William Callahan of Branford was found in Mill river, near where Hopkins' body was found Sunday. This find explains away the mystery of Hopkins' death. Hopkins and Callahan were together Friday night in a saloon near the railroad track and it is supposed that they walked off the bank while intoxicated and were drowned.

A Busy Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The bond purchases at the treasury and sub-treasuries yesterday aggregated $2,500,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There was a severe hurricane in Austria.

Queen Victoria has departed for Scotland.

The strike of miners in Belgium continues to spread.

An unusually large number of tourists are in Switzerland.

An outbreak of smallpox is reported at San Antonio, Tex.

"Dick" Tobin won the sword in The Boston Globe contest.

Republicans have two majority in the Oklahoma legislature.

Another great passenger rate war is threatened in the west.

Congressman Watson of Pennsylvania died suddenly yesterday.

The English colony in Geneva is preparing to give Stanley a reception.

Of $4000 appropriated for Boston band concerts all but 2 cents was used.

Australian shipowners are making a determined fight against the striking seamen.

Ex-Senator Norwood is to contest the United States senatorship from Georgia with Gen. Gordon.

President Barrillas has signed the protocol of peace, which is now said to be favorable to Salvador.

Admiral Brown of the Charleston says that a report of a revolution in Hawaii may be expected any day.

Count Von Moltke's ninetieth birthday on Oct. 26 is to be celebrated by popular fetes throughout Germany.

Capt. Howard of the Dominion Cartridge company complains that empty shells were refused transit through the United States in bond.

The American consul at Palermo has incurred the disfavor of Premier Crispi by warning American tourists to give Sicily a wide berth because of the brigands there.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton expresses confidence that the stringency in the money market will be successfully met by the measures adopted by the treasury department.

Ambrose Carroll, 17 years old, was knocked from the top of a freight car on which he was stealing a ride at Millville, Mass., fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

The Moniteur de Rome, referring to the many converts to the Roman Catholic church in England, declares that if the work of conversion continues at the rate maintained for the last half century, Catholicism will be dominant in England a century hence.

WITHOUT TROUBLE.

Pittsburg Men Downed by the Boston Nationals.

O'NEIL'S HIT OVER THE FENCE

Gives Chicago the Only Run in the Brotherhood Game — A Remarkable Twelve-Inning Game at Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Phillips was an easy mark for the Bostons to-day, while Clarkson was in fine form. The visitors could do nothing with him until the end of the game. Attendance 632.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hines, cf	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b	5	0	3	4	1	9	0	0
Sullivan, lf	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	6	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Lowe, ss	4	2	4	7	0	4	3	0
McGarr, 3b	5	2	1	1	0	1	5	0
Ganzel, c	5	3	1	1	2	5	0	0
Smith, 2b	5	3	2	6	0	4	2	1
Clarkson, p	5	2	3	4	1	0	0	0
Totals	56	15	17	26	4	26	10	1

PITTSBURG	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Miller, 3b	3	1	1	4	4	0	0	2
Berger, ss	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	2
Osborne, lf	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hecker, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	8	0	1
Jordan, cf	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Lyth, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
Heard, rf	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	3
Wilson, c	4	1	1	3	0	1	1	0
Phillips, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
Total	32	2	6	11	0	27	15	9

Innings........ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston........ 2 0 0 4 0 2 5 1 1—15
Pittsburg........ 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2

Earned runs—Boston 7, Pittsburg 1. Two-base hits—Tucker, Lowe, Clarkson. Three-base hit—Lowe, Smith 2, Wilson. Home run—Miller. Stolen base—Boston 1. Base on balls—Boston 3, Pittsburg 3. Base on errors—Boston 5, Pittsburg 1. Struck out—Boston 1. Pittsburg 3. Umpire—Powers.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 2

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The Philadelphia club was materially aided to its victory by the unsteadiness of Pitcher Viau. The Clevelands played a superb fielding game, but only in one inning were they able to do anything with Gleason's delivery.

Philadelphia........ 1 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 —5
Cleveland........ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 6. Errors—Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Gleason and Schriver, Viau and Zimmer.

Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 1.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 25.—The Cincinnatis defeated the Brooklyns by superior batting, the fielding on both sides being admirable. Burns was injured by a batted ball in the first inning, and Donovan took his place.

Cincinnati........ 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Brooklyn........ 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Cincinnati 10, Brooklyn 6. Error—Brooklyn 1 Batteries—Duryea and Keenan, Terry and Daley

Chicago, 6; New York, 5.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Poor umpiring and poor pitching helped the Chicagos defeat the New Yorks.

Chicago........ 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 2 0—6
New York........ 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 2—5

Earned runs—Chicago 2, New York 2. Base hits—Chicago 9, New York 8. Errors—Chicago 2, New York 2. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Rusie and Buckley.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Boston played pennant ball to-day and the Pirates came near being shut out. O'Neil's hit over the fence gave them their only run. The Bostons played a perfect fielding game, and their hitting was timely. Bastian played a wonderful game. Attendance 2354.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	0	2	2	1	8	0	0
Murphy, c	4	0	1	2	0	4	1	0
Kelly, rf	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	0	1	2	0	11	1	0
Richardson, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
Quinn, 2b	4	1	1	2	0	3	2	0
Irwin, ss	2	3	1	1	0	1	5	0
Gumbert, p	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	32	5	7	10	6	27	14	0

CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Duffy, rf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
O'Neill, lf	4	1	2	5	0	1	0	0
Ryan, cf	4	0	2	3	0	2	0	0
Boyle, c	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Pfeffer, 2b	3	0	0	3	1	4	5	1
Comiskey, 1b	4	0	1	3	0	11	1	1
Bastian, ss	4	0	2	2	0	2	6	0
Williamson, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Baldwin, p	3	0	1	1	0	2	4	0
Total	33	1	8	14	1	27	19	3

Innings........ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston........ 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—5
Chicago........ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Boston 2, Chicago 1. Three-base hit—Comiskey. Two-base hits—Murphy, Irwin, Brouthers, Ryan. Stolen base—Chicago 1. Base on balls—Boston 5. Chicago 3. Base on errors—Boston 2. Struck out— Boston 4, Chicago 4. Double plays—Nash and Quinn; Bastian, Pfeffer and Comiskey; Bastian and Pfeffer. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Pittsburg, 9; New York, 3.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Pittsburgs defeated the home team quite easily. Staley pitched in capital form, while Crane did not do as well. Slattery's blunders in the fifth inning were indirectly responsible for the six runs scored by the Pittsburgs in that inning. Robinson had a finger broken in the same inning and retired.

Pittsburg........ 0 0 1 1 6 0 1 0 —9
New York........ 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Earned run—Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 12, New York 3. Errors—Pittsburg 6, New York 3. Batteries—Staley and Quinn, Crane and Ewing.

Brooklyn, 5; Buffalo, 5.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 25.—The game between the Brooklyn and Buffalo teams was one of the best contested matches of the season. Twelve innings were played without a result, when darkness stopped the game. The Buffalos did better fielding than their rivals but did not bat so well.

Brooklyn.... 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—5
Buffalo.... 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—5

Earned run—Buffalo 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 14, Buffalo 10. Errors—Brooklyn 6, Buffalo 4. Batteries— Sowders and Cook, Cunningham and Mack.

Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Almost faultless fielding and a few bunched hits won a game for the Philadelphia club, the Cleveland Brotherhood team being the sufferer. Buffinton was very effective where a hit meant runs. Delehanty retired in favor of Sutcliffe after three innings.

Philadelphia........ 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0—6
Cleveland........ 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Earned runs — Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 11. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 6. Batteries—Buffinton and Cross, Bakely and Brennan.

Other Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Newark, 1.
At Lebanon—New Haven, 7; Lebanon, 4.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 8; Wilmington, 5.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
At Rochester—Athletics, 5; Rochester, 4.
At Toledo—Toledo, 8; Columbus, 0.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 13; Louisville, 2.

Five Unfortunates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The bodies of Marie Hulse, Moritz Stadler, Bertha Schulz, John Togal and Peter Hauke, who were drowned by the capsizing of a rowboat off Whitestone, L. I., last Thursday, were found floating in the Sound off Fort Schuyler, and fully identified.

FINE JOB PRINTING

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Billheads,
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TELEPHONE 54-8.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 116. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—In or between the store of Mr. John Page and Water street, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 125 Water street.
Quincy, Aug. 27. 4t

PUG DOG LOST.

WEARS COLLAR bearing inscription W. T. PINKHAM, Wollaston, Mass. Return to 3 Grand View avenue, Wollaston, and receive reward. Aug. 26—2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—1 Bay mare, sound and kind, weighs 1250 lbs., road 9 miles an hour, true in any spot or place. Apply to G. VOORHEES, Electric Light Station.
Quincy, Aug. 27. 6t

FOR SALE.—An 18 ft. Cat boat. A safe, staunch boat in good repair. Price very low. Also a cottage to let after Aug. 25th at Littlefield's beach. Address GILMORE BROS., No. 84 Grove St., Brockton.
Aug. 26. 6t

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.
April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

CITY
— OF —
QUINCY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
QUINCY, Aug. 25, 1890.

ALL Persons who have in their possession any valuables or property belonging to persons who were injured at the accident on the Old Colony Railroad, on **Tuesday, Aug. 19th**, or property or valuables taken from the ruins, are requested to return the same to the undersigned.

The City Clerk, Christopher A. Spear, will be in attendance during the day and will give receipts for the same.

It is desirable that prompt attention be taken of this request.

CHARLES H. PORTER, Mayor.
Aug. 25. tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Steam Engine, Derrick,
AND LEDGE TOOLS,
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on **SATURDAY, Aug. 30th, 1890,** at 2 o'clock P.M., at the ledge of Rollou Bros., West Quincy, the following articles of personal property, to wit:

One engine, 15-horse power, and boiler, with double hoisting gear; 1 steam pump; 1 derrick, good for 20 tons; 200 feet of piping, size from 1 1-2 to 2 inches; 1 pair bellows; 1 anvil; deep-hole drills; sledge hammers; chains; 200 feet of railroad iron; 1 engine house; 1 dump car.

Also, lease of ledge, eight years to run.

This property is in good condition. The engine is first-class, and was made by Badger Bros. of West Quincy.

This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, as the Rollou Bros. are bound for the West immediately after the sale.

Saturday, Aug. 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the day of the sale. Aug. 25—5t

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

OCT. 1
OCT. 2
BROCKTON FAIR
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS D. S. HOLMES PRESS AGENT BROCKTON MASS.
BEST AND BIGGEST IN NEW ENGLAND
3 OCT.
4 OCT.

ELECTRIC CARS.

Mayors of Various Cities Express Opinions Concerning Them.

Two or three horses having been recently killed in Boston by receiving shocks from wires strung above the tracks for the electric cars, the Boston Advertiser has sought information from mayors of other cities concerning the systems employed, apprehension as to safety, the service rendered, and the popular feeling. Among the sixty-six cities which responded was Quincy, Mayor Porter writing as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
QUINCY, Aug. 18, 1890.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

In response to inquiries, I take pleasure in saying:

1. Thomson & Houston and the Sprague motor, both using the overhead system with single trolley, are in operation in this city.
2. No person has been seriously injured or killed on either road to my knowledge.
3. I think that, in common with all communities, we look to some other method of operating the roads than the overhead system. I do not think that the public regard its use with apprehension, but would rather see some other method used, if practicable, although they would not, under any circumstances, give up the overhead system and go back to propulsion by horses.
4. The street car service has been greatly improved by the introduction of the electric systems.
5. I do not think there is any hostility to the overhead system.

Respectfully,
CHAS. H. PORTER.

The Advertiser comments as follows: The great objection to the use of the overhead wire has been the fear of serious injury to individuals. On this line of inquiry we have received full information, and find that of the 66 cities from which responses have been received reports of accidents are confined to 15. Of these only eight have resulted in serious or fatal injuries to human beings, the others being the killing of the horses by falling trolley wires, which all the companies admit is likely to occur. Of the human beings killed, in all but two cases the accident was due to other causes than the electric wire, and in both cases, where the wire apparently brought death, they were by electric light wires.

In a great majority of cities no accidents whatever have happened, and where they have occurred the fault cannot be said to be due to the electricity from the overhead wire.

In a great majority of cities no accidents have happened from the overhead wire.

Considering the innate fear which is felt against the application of electricity in this form, it is certainly remarkable that in only four of the 66 cities from which replies have been received is there a definite feeling of apprehension in regard to their use. These four are Akron, Louisville, Toledo and Newport. Only in Newport is the apprehension apparently of a very strong and definite character and there the well-known contest between the wealthy residents and the electric road, based upon considerations not altogether reflecting upon the latter, perhaps give tone to the hostile popular feeling reported by its mayor. The fact that in almost all the cities where electric cars are in use no apprehension is felt seems to show either that people become familiar with the danger, if there is any, or else that, having seen the cars in operation and witnessed no accidents arising from the electric wires, their fears have been dissipated.

The extra speed and the absence of the offensiveness of horses and mules have all tended naturally to improve the service with electricity, and it is not surprising that in every case the response indicates that the street car service has been much improved by the introduction of electric cars. This is especially noticeable in many of the responses where, by the use of the overhead wire outlying districts have been made accessible from the central sections, thus not only improving the car service but also adding largely to real estate values and to the development of surburban districts. The answers on this subject indicate, beyond peradventure, that the result of the introduction of electric cars has been a boom, leaving aside the question whether danger arises from their use.

In regard to popular feeling, there is a wider difference of opinion, but here again the sentiment is clearly defined. The only noticeable case of unpopularity is at Newport, although many of the mayors report a strong predilection for the storage battery system. This arises from a variety of causes and is shared in by the electrical experts themselves, who admit that the storage battery system is in theory perfect, but claim that thus far it has not been practically a success. Throwing aside this expression of a desire for a system which shall be perfect in all its forms, the general report is undoubtedly heavily in favor of the overhead system over anything that has yet been discovered, while the tones of reports is, in many cases, that where the popular sentiment has been averse to the overhead wire, it has been largely changed since the electric cars were put into use.

The electric cars is here to stay and is, barring minor defects, a recognized success. What its developments and improvements are to be can only be surmised. They have been very great thus far and there is every reason to believe that the inventive genius of electricians will overcome the deficiencies which are discovered to exist.

Little, But Oh My.

The State of Massachusetts, although one of the smallest in the Union, continues one of the largest in population. The figures by the census of 1890 are 2,210,000, a gain of 456,000.

The first ten States in point of population are given below, according to present size:

State.	1890.	1880.
New York,	6,021,400	5,082,871
Pennsylvania,	5,285,000	4,282,891
Illinois,	3,801,285	3,077,871
Ohio,	3,600,000	3,198,062
Missouri,	2,788,000	2,168,380
Indiana,	2,223,822	1,978,301
Massachusetts,	2,210,000	1,783,085
Michigan,	2,175,000	1,636,937
Texas,	2,142,000	1,591,749
Iowa,	1,920,000	1,624,615

Pennsylvania made the largest gain, and the others to increase faster than Massachusetts were: New York, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Texas, Nebraska, and Michigan.

Reception to Dr. Thwing.

The friends of Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Thwing of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave them a hearty reception on their return from nearly a year's absence in the far East, and greetings for the sixtieth birthday anniversary of Dr. Thwing, Aug. 25. His kinsman, Dr. Charles F. Thwing of Minneapolis, his former pastor, Dr. Edward Beecher, 87 this week, three of the professors of Long Island College hospital, and other distinguished men sent letters, and Rev. Dr. C. D. Bradlee of Boston an original poem. Besides personal gifts, donations and pledges for the insane asylum at Canton were sent. Dr. T. is desired by the managers to raise $20,000 for this object, which receives the hearty co-operation of the press everywhere.

A Dry Goods Clerk Doctor.

The big medical men of Vienna have just been thrown into a panic by the discovery that for sixteen months they have been allowing a young dry goods clerk to treat patients in the large city hospital. The clerk's name is Patroner. He got his position in the hospital by means of forged diplomas. During the day he sold thread and ribbons, and at night he made the round of his ward. He had never studied medicine, and is therefore supposed to be responsible for any number of deaths. The swindle was discovered in consequence of his arrest for forgery and embezzlement in his dry goods business. He is in jail.—Paris Letter.

The elevated railways in Brooklyn are all resisting taxation. Some of their officers say openly that the roads should not be taxed until they are on a paying basis; others complain of over assessment. Their scheme is said to be to delay paying taxes until the latter accumulate to a very large sum of money, when they would expect to come in and compromise on the basis of a handsome reduction.

Elango Vettori, an Italian padrone of New York, deserves the whipping post more than any man recently heard of. He not only cruelly beat the little Italian girls whom he sent out to beg when they came back without the amount he thought they ought to bring, but disfigured their shoulders and backs with grotesque tattooing, so that if they ran away he could identify them.

Capt. Ebenezer Morgan, popularly known as "Rattler" Morgan, who died a few days ago, took into Philadelphia some famous cargoes. One of these was after a whaling trip to Greenland in 1864, when he brought home oil that is said to have sold for nearly $150,000, and another, a sealing trip to Alaska, that netted more than twice that to the parties concerned.

A French company has just obtained a concession from the Russian government for the setting up of a telephone between St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw and Berlin. The charge for using this telephone is to be two rubles the first minute, and a ruble for every minute after.

Until this year R. H. Barham has held the distinction of being the only person of his name enrolled in the Boston directory. He came there in 1842, and since then no other man named Barham, which is a common name in England, has been a resident of Boston.

R. L. Lerch and Miss Susie Simmons, of Washington Court House, were married in the old John Brown fort at Harper's Ferry Saturday by Rev. James L. Stevenson. This is the first marriage that ever occurred in that historic building.

The Hungarian miner who sold his wife for $100—$25 in cash and the balance at the rate of $6 a month—gave the installment plan a new and startling application.

The greatest living song composer in Germany, Robert Franz, has just celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. He was born in Halle in 1815.

—A Newburyport lady is credited with being the most forgetful individual recently heard from. On Tuesday last she visited Plum Island with three young children, and on her return left one asleep in the horse car, and walked half way to her home on a back street before she discovered her loss.

SEVEN BY INJURIES.

The Other Fifteen Were Scalded or Inhaled Steam.

Medical Examiner J. H. Gilbert of this city has made his report on the Quincy disaster, in which he says seven were killed by the wreck, and the other fifteen died from scalds or by inhaling steam. The report:

To the Justice of the District Court of East Norfolk:

Report on the view of the bodies of the victims of the railroad accident to train 182 northern bound from Vineyard, Nantucket and Hyannis about 1000 feet north of Quincy depot, at 1 P. M. Aug. 19, 1890. The following bodies were taken out of the wreck and not scalded. Mrs. Mary S. Fenley, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Mrs. Allen, Miss Bessie Allen, Mrs. Mary F. Parker and James Ryan. All others died from being scalded and by inhaling steam.

J. H. GILBERT,
Medical Examiner.

Inquest, Thursday.

An inquest will be held Thursday morning at 9 o'clock before Judge Humphrey of the Quincy court, as to the responsibility of the Old Colony disaster of last week. It will be conducted privately, as the law requires. Constable Furnald has summoned several Quincy citizens as witnesses.

New Industry.

The Massachusetts broken stone company at Salem is reported ready for business. The stone after passing through the crusher will be taken by an endless belt in sheet iron buckets, to the top of the tower forty-eight feet high, where they are rattled around in a big cylinder called a distributor, and drop out in piles according to size, and are carried off by cars to their proper bins.

A Brute of a Father.

The city of Kostroma, Russia, has a sensation of its own in the shape of a cruel father, Egor Alexieff Smirnoff by name, and a drosky driver by profession. The son of Smirnoff, a boy of 10 years, failed to pass the examination at his school. Being afraid to come home with the report of his ill success he concealed himself for two days. But his father found him and chained him to the wall of a dark, moist, dirty room which was full of vermin. In the corner of the room there was a lair of rotten straw.

He was kept in that condition for fully six days, until his mother could no longer endure the sight of his suffering, and took courage to report the case to the police authorities. The boy was liberated and taken to the hospital, and his father was arrested. On further examination the room in which the poor boy was chained was found to be a regular chamber of horrors. There were rings fastened to the ceiling and in the floor, by which Smirnoff would hang up his children by their hands and feet, or stretch them in a manner that they could not struggle or protect themselves, when he inflicted chastisement on them with a knout.—St. Petersburg Letter.

Rampant White Caps.

The White Caps of New Mexico continue so audacious that Governor Prince has issued a proclamation calling upon them to disband. He declares that if they do not do so he will order out the territorial militia, and if necessary call upon the United States troops. This band of regulators style themselves knights of labor, and have organized lodges throughout the San Miguel country, until they now have a membership of 1,500. They have without any legal cause destroyed hundreds of miles of fences, turned herds of cattle loose, burned thousands of tons of hay and destroyed other property, while several men who have opposed them have been seriously wounded by some unseen assassin or have mysteriously disappeared.—Chicago Herald.

Chewing Gum Seized.

Several months ago a chewing gum factory at Cleveland, O., conceived the idea of making a new brand of gum, wrapping it in imitation $5 greenbacks and calling it "Greenback Chewing Gum." It was put on the market and made a hit, large lots being sold. A government detective who chews gum bought a stick of the brand, and he at once saw in the imitation $5 bill a violation of the statutes of the United States. He notified the treasury department at Washington of his discovery, and this telegram was sent out to all the district secret service officers: "'Greenback Chewing Gum' has a wrapper that is a violation of section 5,430. Suppress it." Large seizures of the article were made and the sale stopped.

☞ They are telling of a young man who was graduated at the Harvard Law school this year who has taken the full academic course of four years at Harvard, followed by three years in the Law school, and has supported himself throughout the seven years, coming out with a balance of $5,000. This is good enough to be true.

—The Haverhill fire department has been furnished with a new hose washer in cylinder form having inside tubes which operate as sprinklers as the hose is moveing through the cylinder to the tower. The method is simple but very effective, throughly cleaning the hose.

A monster turtle, weighing 640 pounds, was caught Sunday in the fish trap of T. L. Mayo & Co. of Boston, off Sandwich, Mass.

—The neighboring town of Holbrook has an excessive tax rate this year, $21 on $1000.

HOUGHS NECK.

A meeting of the general committee having charge of the details and features of illumination day and night was held at the Quincy yacht club house last evening. The committee find that the residents of the beach are taking hold of the matter in a most general and enthusiastic manner. Nearly all of the occupants of cottages contemplate illuminating in even greater style than last year. Several families who occupied cottages last year who were among the interested, and who helped the good work not only with their time and money, but by the manner their cottages were illuminated, are not with us this year, but the committee are confident that their loss is more than made up by the occupants of those same cottages this year together with the new residents, many of whom occupy cottages constructed last season.

The committee settled several questions at the meeting last evening of vital importance to the success of the occasion, one of the most important being the selection of a band. The residents of this place and Quincy will no doubt be pleased to know that the committee, after considerable trouble have secured that well known band, Martland's of Brockton. They will bring a full band of twenty-four pieces, and will give concerts both afternoon and evening in a band stand which will be erected in the vacant lot between the residences of Mr. John Cavanagh and the Idlewild cottage and nearly opposite the Mascot cottage.

To those of us who had the pleasure of listening to their delightful concerts last illumination night, this will be welcome news. The committee will pay them nearly twice as much to come as would have secured some other band, but as one of their number has said "the best is none too good for Houghs Neck."

Free ice cream and cake will be served at the Casino, and free boat rides may be enjoyed between 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.

The Punch and Judy entertainment of last year will be repeated for the amusement of the children.

The only important item left unsettled is regarding fireworks. The committee tonight meet with Mr. R. G. Hunt of Weymouth, the well kown firework manufacturer, and the last of the important items regarding illumination will probably be settled.

With good weather and all other conditions favorable Houghs Neck will be the scene of the greatest illumination on the South shore.

Along the Shore.

Regular dance tonight at the Casino from eight until twelve. Late cars will leave the beach at eleven and twelve o'clock.

In the report of the land sale of the Manet Land Co., held last Friday, we accidentally omitted the purchase by Mrs. Lapham of Quincy, of the house on Manet avenue, built for Mr. A. D. S. Bell, together with the land on which it stands. The price paid for both was $1045.

Mr. J. Benjamin Newell and family entertained yesterday the following visitors at their cottage:—Miss Bertha Billings, Miss Jennie Billings, Miss Florence Billings, and Miss Helen Flagg, all of Newton Upper Falls; Miss Hattie E. Colburn of West Dedham, and Dr. W. H. Hildreth of Newton Upper Falls. They were more than surprised at the delightfulness of Houghs Neck, and will probably visit us on Illumination night. The regular members of the family will probably remain two weeks more. They comprise Mr. and Mrs. J. Benjamin Newell, Miss Edith C. Newell, Edward H. Newell, Helen E. Newell, Gurdon T. Newell, Harron C. Newell, Jean Newell, Newell Tucker and Ethel Tucker.

The Storm cottage is occupied by the following Quincy young men:—Warren Haskell, George A. Taylor, Allen T. Hirtle, Alfred R. Haskell, Joseph Merritt and Michael McAuliffe. They remain two weeks. "Eighteen today."

Smokeless Powder a Success.

ROME, Aug. 26. The military manœuvres at Montichiari with smokeless powder were a great success. The batteries of artillery fired half an hour without their presence being discovered.

Seven thousand persons have been employed in getting out Mr. Stanley's new book and more than 600 tons of paper have already been used in England. The English edition alone required 240 tons of paper.

The greatest marvel in telegraphy is said to be the synchronous multiplex, an instrument by means of which six messages can be transmitted upon one wire, either all from one station or in opposite directions.

The valuation of Plymouth has increased to $5,751,200 of which $3,726,700 is real estate, and $2,024,500 personal. The gain on real estate is $101,920, and on personal, $148,250. The tax rate, however, has increased from $12.80 to $13.20.

—The valuation of the town of Easton is as follows: Real estate, $1,582,665, a gain of $124,039, over 1889; personal property, $2,628,507, a gain of $208,272; total valuation, $4,211,172, a gain of $432,311. Number of polls, 1266.

☞ The census count is practically completed or so nearly that Supt. Porter ventures an estimate of the total population of the United States as 64,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent. over 1880.

GRAND ILLUMINATION
— AND —
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DAY
— AT —
HOUGHS NECK AND MANET BEACH,
(IF PLEASANT,)
Friday, Aug. 29, 1890.

Cars will run every half hour on Friday, Sunday and Monday, if the weather is favorable.

GEO. W. MORTON,
Superintendent M. R. R.

Quincy, Aug. 26.—5t

BEST IN THE MARKET!
FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.
C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

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TELEPHONE 54-3.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Disadvantages of Competition.

Knowing as we do the editor of the Salem Gazette we commend the following editorial from that paper to the sober judgment of our readers. It is fitting at this time when the city talks of establishing water works of its own in opposition to the corporation which has occupied the field several years.

"Where a town or city has deliberately given authority to a company or corporation to set up works for supplying its citizens with something in the nature of a public necessity, two questions are liable to follow at a period more or less remote. The first is, can the town morally justify itself in trying to ruin the existing property by setting up a plant of its own in order that it may supply people at nominal rates and make the public treasury pay for any deficiency? The second is, how far is it morally justfiable to admit a second, third, or fourth company to do a competitive business with the first.

"Of course in every case where it is proposed to do either of these things, there may be attending circumstances to be specially considered and which may furnish a valid reason for departing from any given rule of action. But as a rule, a town or city, having once granted to a company of its own citizens the right to set up costly appliances for supplying a public need, is not justified in turning round, after the doubtful experiment has been demonstrated to be a pecuniary success, and set up a competition of its own or permit competition by others, and particularly where this is done with the secret or avowed design of breaking down the first enterprise.

"Many people imagine that the public interest is to be viewed only in the light of creating and encouraging all the competion possible in everything. This is not a wise view. Private enterprise, particularly in the matter of store keeping, may be carried to such a point of competition in a given community that the moral effect upon the general business of the place will be injurious rather than otherwise while that condition of things lasts. But private business operations cannot be interfered with. A man has the right to do what he pleases in establishing himself in trade wherever he chooses. If he finds the competion is too great for him, he can leave and try his luck elsewhere, taking his goods with him or disposing of them by sale to the best advantage. But in the case of street railways or water companies, or gas companies, or electric lighting companies, the case is different. If the local plant is destroyed as a business enterprise, the property is practically "wiped out." It cannot be loaded upon a wagon and moved out of town as a grocer or dry goods dealer can move his goods to another place.

"It is bad policy as a rule to encourage a multiplicity of enterprises of this public class for two reasons. First, it does not encourage public spirited citizens to invest money for the improvement of their own town. Second, it is quite as likely as otherwise to end in a condition of things by which lower prices for the article furnished are rendered less possible in the long run than they would otherwise be. If a right is given to one corporation to supply, for instance, all the electric lighting within the limits of the city, it is no advantage to the people at large to confer a similar right upon every other corporation that desires to compete in supplying the same article to the public. The chance of obtaining light cheaper by any such competition is very remote. It is a good deal more probable that this kind of competition would, for a given term of years, keep the price higher than it would otherwise be for that given term. And this is none the less true because there may be a very brief period of ruinous rate cutting by way of testing the question which company shall buy the other out.

"Where a plant has been established of sufficient magnitude and liberality of appliance to supply the demands of all the families, the people have only that one plant to support and it will be for the interest of the owners of that plant to keep rates as low as the average rates of other places and to keep them sufficiently reasonable to encourage all the patronage possible. While it is true that corporations will make all the money they can, it is equally true that in practice they cannot go one dollar beyond what a reasonable public is willing to pay and finds it for its own interest to pay.

"When, in addition to these considerations, it is remembered that there is a public disadvantage in a multitude of poles, wires, underground pipe and rails, beyond a legitimate public necessity, it will be seen that there may be a positive public disadvantage in competition in this particular direction."

Many cities now envy Quincy with its well equipped hospital, which is getting a national reputation. The Gloucester Times has the following editorial:

"The will of the late Miss Margaret Lombard of Springfield was opened Thursday. She left $100,000, of which she bequeaths $40,000 to the Springfield City Hospital, $20,000 to the Home for Aged Women and $8000 for the provision of fuel for destitute women of the society.

"The great benefit of a city hospital was recently demonstrated in Quincy at the time of the recent railroad accident. It has just got into working order and here it was that the wounded were quickly carried and received the prompt attention which they needed.

"A hospital is one of the needs of this city. Mr. Addison Gilbert made a good starting point for such an object in his will, and undoubtedly others of Gloucester's sons and daughters will remember this beneficent purpose. The larger the fund the better will be the hospital and its appointments."

The Cape Ann Breeze says, "The blessings which may come from a city hospital was well exemplified at Quincy last week, at the time of the accident on the Old Colony. The Gilbert hospital in Gloucester is yet in embryo, but when builded and dedicated, we hope that it may never receive the baptism of blood which fell to the lot of the new hospital at Quincy. Nevertheless, in these days of bustling activity, when steam and electric cars are daily sending the victims of their own or some one's else carelessness to the kindly physician's care, lucky is the city which is not found wanting in the matter of hospital facilities."

The Springfield News is evidently sour on corporations. Commenting on the recent hearing, it says:

"The Railroad Commissioners are a very easy court for railroad companies to be tried by; a much easier one than the Old Colony corporation will be likely to be called upon to appear at later. But even the mealy mouthed commissioners could not help drawing out some very shocking facts in connection with the recent terrible accident.

"First, there appears to have been no excuse for working on the track when a lightning express was overdue, as it was admitted at the hearing was being knowingly done in this case. Second, in working so near a sharp curve danger signals should have been set, and the regulations of the road should provide for it. Third, the man through whose ignorance and unskilfulness the fatal jack was left on the track, should not have been employed in that capacity at all. It was clearly admitted at the hearing that he was not an experienced railroad man, and to employ any other in track leveling was to invite accident.

"The Old Colony railroad company appear, from the evidence of its own employes and officials at this hearing, to have been terribly at fault for this accident."

Both the Boston Globe and the Record have claimed as an "exclusive" the news that the track jack was the cause of the Quincy fatality. It now appears that the Brockton Gazette should have that credit. It isn't the first time a "country paper," so-called, has beaten its more pretentious city rivals.—*Milford Journal.*

No, the DAILY LEDGER did it on the day of the accident, and Boston is not far away either.

Cuban Affairs seem to be near a crisis: there is intense dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs, and three parties have arisen, one favoring home rule combined with a limited control by Spain: another defends the present form of government, while a third, which is believed to be constantly increasing in numbers, desires to throw off the ancient allegiance and seek an alliance with or annexation to the United States.

AT
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
YOU WILL FIND
NEW FALL STYLES
— IN —
Outing Flannels,
— AT —
10 & 12 1-2c. per Yd.
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.
BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.
Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others
Edward Russell,
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater. Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13. 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.-7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.06 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

IN KALAKAUA'S KINGDOM.

A Report Which Indicates That All is Not Going Well There.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A Washington special says the acting secretary of the navy said that the first intimation the navy department has had of any trouble on the Hawaiian Islands is that contained in an Associated Press dispatch from Seattle. When the department sent the secret orders on July 15 last for the Charleston to proceed to the northwest coast, he says everything was reported unusually quiet at Honolulu, and hence it was thought to be a good time to have Admiral Brown visit the northern limits of his command.

As an explanation of the apparent discrepancy from his previous statement that all was quiet at Honolulu when she was ordered back to the Pacific slope, and the statement telegraphed on from Seattle that the Hawaiians were on the eve of a revolution on Aug. 2, when Admiral Brown left Honolulu, Mr. Soley says that fifteen days or more elapsed between the dates of mailing the orders from Washington and their receipt by Admiral Brown, and hence there was ample time for a rupture to occur in the interval.

Both the secretary and acting secretary positively stated that there is no intention of sending the Charleston north to co-operate with the Corwin. After coaling at Seattle, the secretary says she will go to San Francisco and then will probably proceed without much delay to the Hawaiian Islands, where, according to Rear Admiral Brown, the presence of the Charleston seems to be needed.

Little Rhody's Population.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The total population of the state of Rhode Island is announced by the census bureau as 345,343. In 1880 the population was 276,531, an increase of 68,812, or 24.88 per cent. The population by counties is given as follows: Bristol 11,418, increase 24; Kent 26,683, increase 6105; Newport 28,534, increase 4354; Providence 255,066, increase 57,192; Washington 23,632, increase 1137. The population of the city of Newport is given as 19,449, an increase of 3756, or 23.93 per cent. That of Woonsocket is 20,759, an increase of 4709, or 29.34 per cent.

Hartford's Sympathy.

HARTFORD, Aug. 27.—About thirty members of different labor organizations met here to endorse the action of the New York Central road strikers. Powderly was upheld, Vice President Webb was denounced and financial aid voted. A committee was appointed to raise funds for the support of the strikers. The resolution of the Central Labor union of New York was read, and although the chairman moved their adoption they were not passed. One of the speakers denounced the subsidized press.

Labor Party Convention.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Arrangements are being made by the Massachusetts State Labor party for an active fall campaign. A call for a convention of the members of that party has been issued by E. M. Chamberlain, C. K. Mills of Haverhill and Albert E. Webster of Haverhill. The convention will be held at Wells Memorial hall, Boston, Sept. 16.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Grave robbers stole a girl's body at Burlington, Vt.

McVicker's theatre in Chicago was destroyed by fire.

A thousand striking miners in Belgium have resumed work.

A pulp mill at South Brewer, Me., was damaged nearly $30,000 by fire.

The German emperor is going to call his second son the Duke of Heligoland.

A fire in Tokay, Hungary, destroyed the entire town except thirteen houses.

A marble tablet has been dedicated to the memory of Prince Rudolph in Syria.

Planquette's new comic opera is not an entire success, according to London critics.

There were bonds to the amount of $632,850 offered to the government yesterday.

Three men were killed and six others injured by a collision of trains at Mullen, Neb.

The absence from England of Admiral Seymour and his fleet has caused some uneasiness.

The revised census returns show Hartford's population is 53,236—an increase of over 25 per cent. in the past decade.

Edward Bauernfeld, the famous Austrian poet and dramatist, died at Dobling, near Vienna, at the advanced age of 85.

Andrew Carnegie's free library in Edinburgh has been open two months, and 21,000 readers' tickets have already been issued.

Lady Monckton is about to start as a house decorator and furnisher in London. She is said to be a very smart business woman.

Gen. S. L. Brown of Chicago has been chosen president of the newly organized Improvement society at Sugar Hill, Lisbon, N. H.

Rev. D. M. Stewart, aged 85, a noted Presbyterian divine, died at Indianapolis. He had married 900 couples during his ministry.

Philip J. A. Harper, senior member of the publishing firm of Harper Bros., has retired. He was the son of the founder of the firm and has been a partner since 1869.

The czar is said to have refused to consent to Emperor William's proposal for the withdrawal of the Russian, Austrian and German forces along the boundary line.

Stephen Garritt, Jr., a Westerly, R. I., man, committed suicide with a pistol. A huckleberry picker found his dead body in the woods. He had been acting strangely for some time.

Managers Burnham of New Haven and Randall of Lebanon, a committee appointed by President Broden of the Atlantic association, have adopted a new base ball schedule.

President Barrillas has caused the biggest kind of a breeze in Guatemala by decreeing a wholesale conscription, a forced loan of $1,000,000, and large increase in local taxes and export duties.

Jerome Ravel, last of the four famous Ravel brothers, gymnasts and dancers, died at Toulouse, France, at the age of 76. The Ravel family were renowned throughout Europe and America fifty years ago.

The meetings at the Plaineville, Conn., camp meeting this year are proving of unusual interest. Yesterday's discourses were preached by Rev. D. N. Griffin of Meriden and Rev. Frank Schofield of Nigganam. To-day occurs the annual meeting of the Camp Meeting association.

Commodore Thomas Chubb, harbor master at Galveston, Tex., died suddenly of heart disease at his summer residence in Post Mills, Vt. He was 84 years old, and widely known in naval circles. A widow and three sons survive him, one of the sons being Hon. Thomas H. Chubb of Post Mills, Vt.

TAILENDERS BEATEN

In the Game on the Boston League Men's Grounds.

BOSTON WINS ANOTHER GAME

From the Chicago Brotherhood Club—Gossoon Beats Minerva in the Race of Forty-Footers—Fast Racing by National League Wheelmen.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The Bostons had little more difficulty to-day with Heard than they did yesterday with Phillips, and of their ten runs they batted out eight, while Nichols did not require to exert himself to keep the visitors off the bases. Wilson distinguished himself by fine work behind the bat. Attendance 626. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hines, cf	5	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b	4	1	1	2	0	7	0	0
Sullivan, lf	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hardie, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brodie, rf	5	1	2	2	0	1	0	1
Lowe, ss	4	3	2	5	0	6	4	2
McGarr, 3b	5	2	2	2	1	1	2	0
Ganzel, c	4	2	2	3	0	8	1	0
Smith, 2b	5	1	3	6	0	1	2	0
Nichols, p	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	41	10	13	22	2	27	10	3
PITTSBURG	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Miller, 3b	5	0	0	0	0	2	6	1
Berger, ss	5	1	3	4	0	6	3	2
Osborne, lf	5	1	4	5	0	4	0	0
Hecker, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	9	0	0
Jordan, cf	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Lyih, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wilson, c	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
Head, p	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Phillips, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	9	11	0	27	15	3

Innings........ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston......... 1 3 3 0 1 0 2 0 0—10
Pittsburg...... 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0— 3

Earned runs—Boston 8. Two-base hits—Hines, Tucker, Ganzel, Smith, Osborne. Berger. Three-base hit—Smith. Home run—Lowe. Stolen bases—Boston 3. Base on balls—Boston 4, Pittsburg 3. Base on error—Boston 1. Struck out—Boston 2, Pittsburg 6. Umpire—Powers.

Chicago, 4; New York, 2.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Chicagos won another game from the local nine. Strief again gave a dismal exhibition of umpiring. The New Yorkers played in fine form during the first four innings, and then went to sleep.

Chicago........ 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0—4
New York....... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—New York 2. Base hits—Chicago 7, New York 6. Errors—Chicago 2, New York 3. Batteries—Stein and Kittredge, Welch and Murphy.

Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The Philadelphia club again defeated Cleveland by bunching hits in the fifth and sixth innings.

Philadelphia.... 1 2 0 0 3 3 0 0 —9
Cleveland....... 2 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Cleveland 10. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Vickery and Schriver, Beatin and Zimmer.

Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 0.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 26.—The Brooklyns won by superior batting, while Lovett held the Cincinnatis down to four hits.

Brooklyn....... 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 —3
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 4. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Lovett and Daley, Rhines and Harrington.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—To-day's game was hot and exciting and the display was probably never surpassed. Eleven full innings without an error is the record. Duffy made the first in the sixth on his hit over the fence. Kelly sent in the tieing run in the eighth and four hits in the eleventh won the game.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	2	2	0	3	0	0
Murphy, c	5	1	1	1	0	4	0	0
Kelly, rf	4	0	2	3	0	6	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	1	1	2	0	8	1	0
Richardson, lf	5	1	3	6	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	4	3	0
Quinn, 2b	5	0	2	2	1	2	0	0
Irwin, ss	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Radbourn, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	40	4	12	17	2	33	8	0
CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Duffy, rf	5	1	1	4	0	1	0	0
O'Neill, lf	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Ryan, cf	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	5	0	1	1	0	7	5	0
Comiskey, 1b	5	0	1	1	0	10	1	0
Farrell, c	5	0	1	1	0	5	2	0
Williamson, 3b	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
Bastian, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
King, p	4	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
Total	39	1	7	11	1	33	13	0

Innings...... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Boston....... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—4
Chicago...... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston 3, Chicago 1. Two-base hits—Brouthers, Kelly, Richardson, King. Three-base hit—Richardson. Home run—Duffy. Stolen base—Boston 1. Base on balls—Boston 4, Chicago 3. Struck out—Boston 4, Chicago 4. Double plays—Brouthers and Irwin: O'Neil and Pfeffer. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Philadelphia, 15; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26. — Husted's pitching was very effective, only one single being made off him in the first seven innings. In the eighth he let down a little in his work, and the visiting Clevelands made four hits and scored their only run. McGill pitched three innings for Cleveland and was then replaced by Bakeley.

Philadelphia.... 1 2 1 0 2 2 5 0 2—15
Cleveland....... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 17, Cleveland 7. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 7. Batteries—Husted and Hallman; McGill, Bakeley and Brennan.

Brooklyn, 17; Buffalo, 3.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 26.—The Bisons fell easy victims to the Brooklyn pitchers, while Twitchell, their twirler, pitched with little effect.

Brooklyn....... 2 1 4 1 0 7 0 2 0—17
Buffalo........ 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0— 3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 8, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 19, Buffalo 5. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Buffalo 8. Batteries—Murphy, Weyhing and Daily; Twitchell and Mack.

New York, 11; Pittsburg, 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The New Yorks defeated the Pittsburgs easily. O'Day pitched in splendid form.

New York....... 4 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 4—11
Pittsburg...... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 1

Earned runs—New York 4. Base hits—New York 13, Pittsbug 4. Errors—New York 1, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—O'Day and Ewing, Maul and Quinn.

Other Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 11; Athletics, 8.
At Lebanon—Lebanon, 4; New Haven, 2.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 2; Newark, 1.

THE MINERVA BEATEN.

Gossoon Comes in Five Minutes, Thirty-Three Seconds Ahead.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Gossoon is now the undisputed queen of the 40-foot class. In the second race yesterday of her $200 match with the Minerva, she gave the Scotch cutter the worst beating she has ever received, under equal weather conditions, and thereby won the series, the trophy and the acknowledgement of the Minerva's people that the Gossoon was the faster boat. No wonder, then, that Designer Burgess put extra life into his somersault as the white flyer crossed the finish line, with the Minerva over five minutes astern, while from the big pleasure fleet, out to see the finish, whistles tooted, saluting cannon boomed and caps were waved in the air. The race had been a splendid one, under perfectly even conditions of wind and weather, and the Minerva had been fairly beaten on the merits of the two boats.

A finer twenty-mile match race where only two boats compete has rarely been seen in these waters, and they fought it out from start to finish without hindrance of any kind. The Ventura did indeed sail with them, but she was never near enough to be other than a spectator.

The weather of the early morning looked rather unpromising for a race, and the light air which carried the boats out to the starting line at Marblehead rock about 10 o'clock died away to almost a flat calm, and left them with barely steerage way on.

About 11 however, a breeze was discovered coming in from the south southeast, and when it had reached the line and shown promise of freshening, the preparatory signal was given. The promise of greater strength in the breeze was amply fulfilled, and for half an hour after the start until the finish the boats had all the wind they needed to bring out their speed. The starting whistle was blown at 11:28, and it was 11:28:40 when the Gossoon crossed the line, the Minerva following at 11:29:03.

The Gosson got decidedly the best of the start, being up to the windward and having better way on. The Minerva was under her lee and did not get under full headway until her white rival had reached out by her. Both were carrying big club-topsails and small jibtopsails, but were moving fast only in comparison with the slow-going pleasure fleet around them. They were on the port tack and everything was flattened down till not a quiver could be seen anywhere in their canvas.

The run home was made with the same steady breeze, and though the figures show that the Minerva gained some in the 10 miles, the gain was not apparent to an onlooker and one boat seemed as fast as the other under the clouds of swelling canvas. At 2:27:24 the chorus of whistles announced the Gossoon's finish, and at 3:02:57 the Minerva was also saluted. The Ventura, which had chased the flyers, was about as far behind the Minerva as Gossoon was ahead.

The entrance of the Gossoon into the harbor was the signal for more gun-firing and saluting and every one seemed to have a welcome for both victor and vanquished. The times of the boats show in the summary:

	Start. h.m s.	Finish. h.m.s.	Act'l time. h.m.s.	Cor'ect'd time. h.m.s.
Gossoon	11.28.40	2.57.24	3.29.24	[illegible]
Minerva	11.29.03	3.02.57	3.34.57	3.30.04

The Gossoon, therefore, wins by 5 minutes 33 seconds actual and 3:43 corrected time, and, having won two races, will not have to sail a third one. After the race Designer Burgess and the Adams boys said it was the first race in which the Gossoon's gain had been steady, and they therefore thought the boat was up to her best point. Charlie Barr, Gouveneur Kortright, W. Lloyd Jeffries and others on the Minerva admitted that they had been fairly beaten, and that the Gossoon was the faster boat in about all kinds of weather. They want no more match races with her, but would take chances in a regatta. One notable thing was that the America, first of cup winners, and the Volunteer, last of cup defenders, followed the race and joined in the salutes.

THE WHEELMEN'S MEET.

Big Crowd Present at the Races at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 27—The League of American Wheelmen's annual festivities opened here with a parade in which 1000 wheelmen participated. A lantern parade planned for the evening was spoiled by the rain. The first day's racing was held over the Niagara Falls running track. Five thousand people saw the sport which was of a high order. The results follow:

One-mile novice, ordinary; four entries. G. W. Dennison, Englewood, Ill., first; J. B. Fontaine, Philadelphia, second. Time, 3:02.

Two-mile safety, championship, five starters. W. F. Murphy, Brooklyn, first; P. J. Berlo, Boston, second. Time, 9:17 4-5.

One mile, three-minute class; four starters. G. W. Dennison, Englewood, Ill., first; Robert J. Thorne, second. Time, 2:53.

One mile safety, handicap; 15 starters. F. A. Wallace, Lynnfield, Mass., first (50 yards); J. R. Hazleton, Philadelphia, second (140 yards). Time, 2:33 4-5.

One mile tandem, championship; three starters. W. F. Murphy and C. M. Murphy of Brooklyn first; E. W. Sanders and A. G. Harding of St. Louis second. Time, 2:57 1-5.

One-quarter-mile open; 11 starters. A. A. Zimmerman, N. J. A. C., first. W. S. Campbell, N. Y. A. C., second. Time, 36s.

Five mile safety championship; 5 starters. Hoyt and Smith, N. Y. A. C., first; W. F. Murphy, N. Y. A. C., second. Time, 15:50 4-5.

One-mile open; 18 starters. W. W. Windle, Berkley A. C., N. Y., first; E. C. Anthony, Manhattan A. C., second. Time, 2:36 1-5.

Three mile tandem, championship; four starters. W. S. Campbell and A. B. Rich, N. Y. A. C., first; E. W. Sanders, and A. G. Harding, of St. Louis, second. Time, 8:31 1-5, beating the world's record.

The time in the 2-mile safety championship was so slow that a time limit was set on all the remaining races. In the 2-mile ordinary, Windle, who came in first, failed to beat 6 minutes and it was declared no race. It will be run again.

Betting Men Get Caught.

HARTFORD, Aug. 27.—The opening day of the grand circuit races at Charter Oak park brought together nearly 2000 spectators, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather. At the hour appointed for the first event on the day's program it was raining hard, and a postponment was had until 2:30 o'clock, at which time the weather was clear, but the track very heavy. This prevented the making of fast time, but the 2:30 guarantee stake race was hotly contested, six heats being trotted to finish it. The favorite, Leopard Rose, was beaten, and the betting men suffered heavily thereby.

Sons of Veterans' Encampment.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 27.—The national encampment Sons of Veterans' has begun here, twenty-five states being represented by about 3500 delegates and visitors. There was a parade with 5000 men in line.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Showers, preceeded by fair weather in eastern portion; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

For Vermont: Rain; southerly winds; slightly cooler.

For Massachusetts: Threatening weather and rain; slightly cooler; variable winds.

For Rhode Island: Showers; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

For Connecticut; Rain; cooler; southerly winds, becoming variable.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 27.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1885—Salvation Army located in Quincy; departed in 1889.

World Wide.

55 B. C.—Landing of Cæsar in Britain.
1748—Death of James Thomson, author of "The Seasons;" born 1700
1758—Fort Frontenac, American frontier, surrendered to the English.
1776—Battle of Long Island, on site of Brooklyn; Americans defeated.
1778—Battle of Rhode Island; British loss 260, American 160.
1813—Battle of Dresden, between the French under Napoleon and the allied Russians and Prussians; result indecisive.
1839—Birth of Gen. Emory Upton; died 1881.
1868—Death of Com. James Armstrong, American naval officer; born 1794.
1874—Henry Ward Beecher accused of adultery with Mrs. Theodore Tilton; acquitted by committee of his church.
1880—Death of Ouray, famous Indian chief; born 1820
1889—Earthquake on the Russian frontier; 129 people buried.

A Thrifty and Crafty Duke.

The Duke of Edinburgh (thrifty soul!) went all the way from London to Edinburgh last spring to open the exhibition, and after his return he sent in a bill of expenses for the exhibition people to pay. Among other items was a charge of $1,000 for a special train, whereupon it was remonstrated that the duke did not travel in a special train. "That's true," said the duke, "but I was entitled to one, and even if I didn't take it you should be willing to pay me the cost of one." Well, now, maybe the frugal Scotchmen who are running that exhibition aren't just too mad for any use.—Cor. Chicago News.

A Popular Aristocratic Club.

According to the latest club book of the Union club the waiting list numbers nearly 350, and less than forty vacancies occurred within the past year. The limit of 1,200 was reached during that period, and the waiting list was reduced by about eighty. If vacancies continue to occur at the average of the past two years it will take exactly nine years to elect the present waiting list, unless some die off or get tired of standing in line.—New York Sun.

Miss Margaret Harkness, who is now studying the labor movement on the continent, will soon visit Olive Schreiner at the Cape. Miss Harkness hopes to go on to the diamond fields, following the example of Miss Schreiner, who spent a year at the gold diggings. Her new book, "The Labor Leader," will appear at Christmas.

Queer Place for a Tree.

"One of the most unique sights I have ever seen on my travels," said Arthur Thomas, of New York, "is the old court house in Greencastle, Ind. I was in the town the other day, and my attention was called to a full grown tree. Now, the curious thing about this tree was that it didn't grow on terra firma, but on the tower of the court house. The tree sprouted years ago from a crevice in the bricks of the tower, and it developed year after year, until now it is a foot or more in circumference at the trunk. It is one of the most curious tree growths I have seen anywhere. It will have to go soon, however, for the county is going to construct a new court house. It seems a pity that it cannot be preserved, for it is a fine specimen of erratic tree growth.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A library exclusively intended for women will shortly be opened at Turin. The rooms are elegantly furnished, and the tables will be covered with all the best periodicals and newspapers that can interest female readers, while the best modern books will fill the shelves. Turin will be the first Italian city that can boast of such a library.

Ancient Dentistry.

Recent discoveries among the ancient tombs in Etruria unmistakably show that dentistry was practiced as far back as six centuries before the Christian era. Several of the skulls examined had false teeth, carved from those of some large animals, while many of the natural teeth had gold fillings.—Traveler and Hotel Record.

Killing Impudent Blue Grass.

This is just the season when the amateur gardener is enraged to find that the blue grass he planted in the spring is forcing itself up between the bricks around the lawns in spite of all he can do. The way he can prevent it is to wash the bricks with salt water or a strong solution of soda. Cheap, simple and powerful.—New York Journal.

Another Sufferer.

Teddy—How do you stand this heat?

Freddy—I'm simply roasted. Are you?

Teddy—Well, considering that my sweetheart's father is opposed to me, and keeps me in hot water, I may say I'm pa-boiled.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Wise Man.

Clerk at Summer Hotel—Would you prefer a room at the front or at the back?

Arrival—Where does the band play?

Clerk—In front of the hotel.

Arrival—Then give me a room at the back.—Epoch.

FOR FAGGED OUT TYPOS.

A HOME FOR INDIGENT PRINTERS ESTABLISHED BY THE I. T. U.

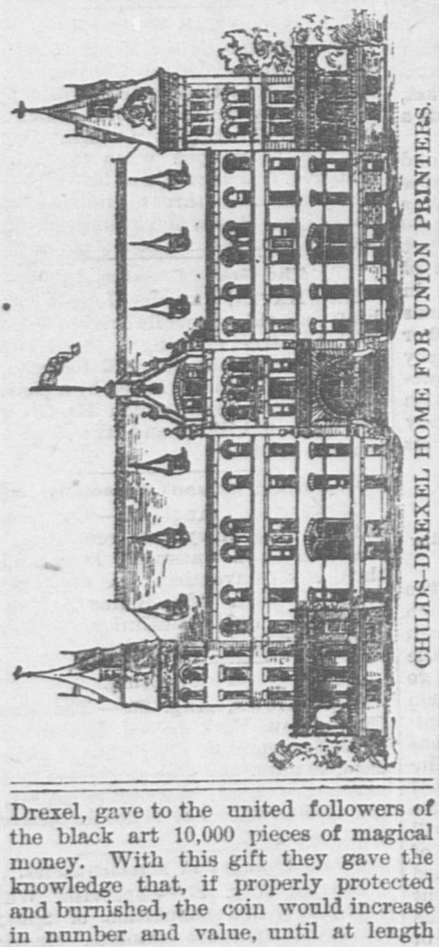
Glorious Use to Which the Union Printers Will Apply the Gifts of Messrs. Childs and Drexel—A Lovely Haven of Rest for the Tired Comps.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

The intelligent compositors of America now appear before the trades union public in a new role—that of practical philanthropists. As pioneers of labor organization they have always been accorded a proud position in the fore front with those who have achieved honorable success. While they look backward over a period of nearly half a century of concerted action, struggling for advancement and endeavoring to assist fellow craftsmen, they behold no vast accumulations of funds or estates. Although critically educated in the value of time and the intrinsic worth of many little pieces of metal when placed together, they appear to have not understood that "many mickles make a muckle." Many of them cared not whether they had two muckles at one time so long as they enjoyed the little luxuries obtained with mickles. For them the good or evil of the day or night was sufficient thereof. Though they toiled, there were no considerations for rainy days. In the blissful illusion that they were philosophers and knew themselves they relied on an innate ability to secure shelter when the cloudy sunset of life threatened moisture.

Annually meeting in international convention the delegated printers have listened to the word paintings of a Utopian retreat where the invalid and weary disciples of Greeley might rest and learn wisdom from the sage words of the superannuated who still believe that the Washington hand press is the ne plus ultra of machinery for a perfect impression. Annually the report of the finance committee served to act as a frigid shower bath upon the dreamers who had erected a castle in Spain. The turrets and minarets vanished for a time, only to again assume shape and outline with a background so material and majestic in its grandeur as to surprise the most sanguine.

The fairy tales of childhood, with their genii who made realistic ere the wish was uttered, are becoming historic for the human imps of the print shops of today. The "once upon a time" dates back four years, when two whole souled American princes, named Childs and Drexel, gave to the united followers of the black art 10,000 pieces of magical money. With this gift they gave the knowledge that, if properly protected and burnished, the coin would increase in number and value, until at length there would be sufficient to erect a palatial home in a sunny land, where health laden breezes and magical waters restore to health and happiness.

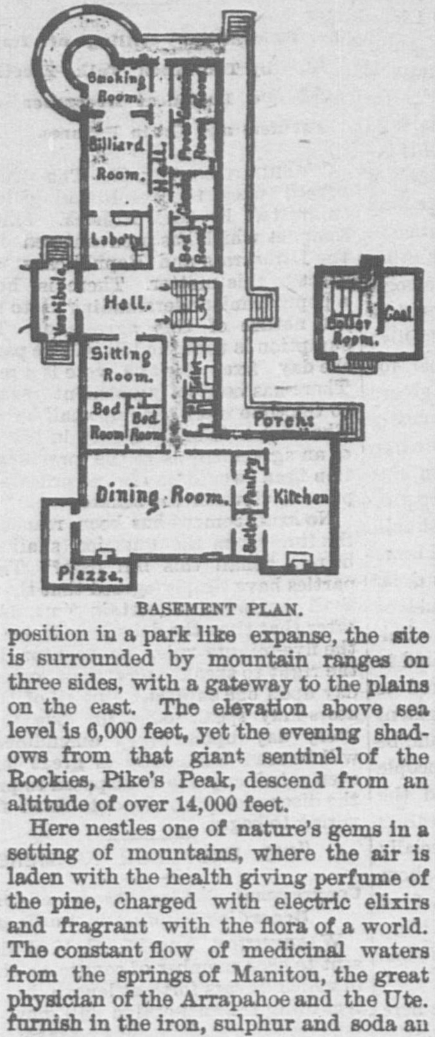

CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

After waiting two years and witnessing a marvelous growth of the fund the delegates at the Buffalo convention of the International Typographical union were startled at a munificent offer on the part of the citizens of the beautiful little capital of the Lone Star state, tendering a delightful site on which to erect a home. A committee was appointed with instructions to investigate and report at the next convention. The subject of a sanitarium then became and has since continued one of the first importance to the printers of the nation. At the Denver convention, in 1889, the citizens of Colorado Springs donated the International Typographical union eighty acres of land adjoining that city. The only stipulation to acceptance of the gift was the erection of a building within two years, at a cost of not less than $20,000. The proposition was accepted.

At the Atlanta session in June of this year the delegates present elected the following board of thirteen directors: August Donath, Washington, D. C.; J. D. Vaughan, Denver; W. S. McClevey, Indianapolis; James J. Dailey, Philadelphia; Frank S. Pelton, Chicago; Edward T. Plank, Indianapolis; Columbus Hall, Washington; Amos J. Cummings, Washington; William Aimison, Nashville; James G. Woodward, Atlanta, Ga.; George W. Morgan, Atlanta, Ga.; Will Lambert, Houston, Tex.; W. H. Parr, Toronto, Ont.

They were empowered to incorporate under the laws of Colorado, and vested with authority to use the Childs-Drexel fund, now amounting to $26,000, and a voluntary subscription fund of over $5,000 raised during the year by enthusiastic advocates of a memorial building. In addition an assessment of $1 per capita was levied to swell this amount so than an edifice in keeping with the value of the Colorado gift might adorn the tract and harmonize with the beautiful and costly structures which dot the magnificent vistas surrounding the famed Garden of the Gods.

The land donated occupies the center of a mesa overlooking the city of Colorado Springs from the east, within one mile and a half from the business center. Valued by conservative appraisers, the land is worth $100,000, and is rapidly enhancing in value, owing to the many improvements being made and contemplated. Situated upon a commanding position in a park like expanse, the site is surrounded by mountain ranges on three sides, with a gateway to the plains on the east. The elevation above sea level is 6,000 feet, yet the evening shadows from that giant sentinel of the Rockies, Pike's Peak, descend from an altitude of over 14,000 feet.



BASEMENT PLAN.

Here nestles one of nature's gems in a setting of mountains, where the air is laden with the health giving perfume of the pine, charged with electric elixirs and fragrant with the flora of a world. The constant flow of medicinal waters from the springs of Manitou, the great physician of the Arrapahoe and the Ute. furnish in the iron, sulphur and soda an effervescent panacea for chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels, torpidity of the liver, chronic constipation, rheumatism and dyspepsia in various forms. With the rarified atmosphere forcing all the functions of the lungs into vigorous action, the rejuvenating effect of the climate renders the task of the physician simple in conducting the many institutions in successful operation in this vicinity.

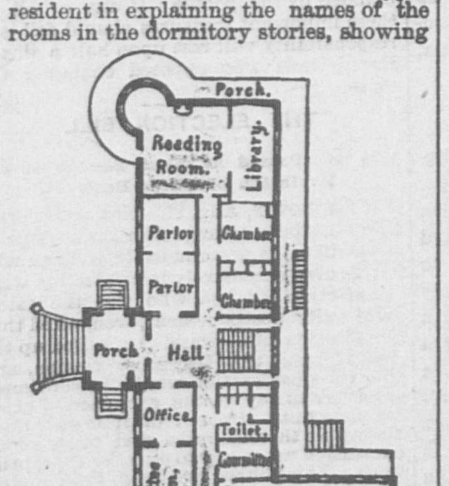
The exterior and interior views given through the accompanying cuts show a building in renaissance style of architecture, symmetrical in proportion, combining the attractiveness of a home and club with the sanitarium. For light and ventilation, comfort and convenience, it is perhaps as skillfully designed as any building for a like purpose in America. The three floors, the plans of which are not here given, are devoted to sleeping apartments, reading rooms and the like. The specifications are made for an edifice in red sandstone, of which there are vast quarries of a fine quality in the vicinity. The estimated cost of the building is $50,000. With pressed brick instead of stone the cost would perhaps be $45,000. This includes a building in the rear, with plant for steam heating, etc. The dimensions are: Length, 150 feet; width of main building, 40 feet; wing, 35 feet; height of towers above grade, about 90 feet.

While the directors may be accused of commencing on a nonpareil scale the possibilities for the future are many. This pioneer enterprise represents only the first step for the benefit of the invalids of the craft. The time will arrive before the close of the century, through endowments from generous publishers and wealthy philanthropists, when another building, for the superannuated of the craft, will rise and form a second memorial page in the history of those who for the benefit of mankind manipulate the metal of enlightenment, and then a technical college, a library worthy of a nation and other living beacons for the sea of labor.

As soon as plans have been accepted contracts will be made and the work commenced. In all probability the building will be ready for occupancy in July or August of 1891.

The furnishing of memorial rooms after completion of the home will no doubt be productive of a friendly rivalry on the part of different subordinate unions, office chapels and individuals, relieving the board of directors of the expenditure of a considerable amount. This feature when executed will prove a never ending source of comment for visitors and amusement for the typos resident in explaining the names of the rooms in the dormitory stories, showing the "old style" furniture of The Herald compared with the "antique" of The Globe, enlarging on the advantages of an "Egyptian" or "Gothic" couch over a "rustic" or "modern point" reclining chair. The interest manifested in beautifying the home will extend to the spacious grounds, each succeeding Arbor day marking the planting of tree, shrub or flower bed, a token of good will on the part of printers in some far away union who like Abou Ben Adhem love their fellow man.

J. D. VAUGHAN,
Denver, Colo.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

CORRINA'S WEDDING.

When Jabez Chow came courtin' Corianna Dowly, Granther Peeks was jest as mad as hops. You see, Corianna she had kept house for grandther quite a spell. She wasn't overly young, and he didn't want to spare her, she made such nice griddle cakes.

He was very fond of griddle cakes. He hadn't teeth to eat nothing hard, and she made 'em for him, for breakfast, dinner and supper. Sometimes she made 'em plain, sometimes sweet. Sometimes she rolled jell up into 'em. Sometimes she put hash into 'em. They was a great variety, and they was always good. So when Jabez Chow purposed, and Corianna accepted him, granther said "No," and said how he'd cuss her if she disobeyed him.

Now, Corianna could have done what she was a minter for all Granther Peeks; for, as I said, she was risen thirty. But she was a pious gal, and she felt as if her granther's cuss would sort of blight her, so she told Jabez she couldn't marry him nohow until granther either died or giv' in, only she wasn't able to help herself from meetin' him after granther had gone to bed—just where the punkin patch jined onter the blueberry medder, and the old popler grew. Well, some mean sneak or other went and told granther about it, and he got up out of his bed and follered her one night, and found 'em kissin' each other.

He was a real bad tempered old gentleman, Granther Peeks was, and when he seen that he just up and cussed her any way and drove her home with his stick like she was a pig, after hitting Jabez Chow over the head with it. Jabez didn't durst hit back on account of his age, and granther knew he wouldn't. Home he drove Corianna, and when he got her to hum there was the old boy to pay, you may be sure. Corianna was sobbing as ef her heart would break.

"You cussed me, granther," she kept a-sayin'; "and now it don't make no matter what I do. Seein' I'm cussed, I'll jest marry Jabez Chow any way. What's the use of not doing it now?"

Well, Granther Peeks he felt he'd made a mistake and he kinder coaxed her up a while, and said he'd take the cuss back, and got her to go to bed quiet. But when she waked up next day, meaning to run away and marry Jabez, she found granther had been before her. He'd nailed and locked and barred the whole house up as if it was a prison, and left just a little hole in the kitchen shutter for her to see to cook by. The front door he kept the key of in his pocket, and he was grinning like a monkey to see how smart he'd been.

"I guess we won't have any more meetin's by moonlight, my dear," says he, sardonic and unpleasant as ever could be. "When stores is needed I'll go out, and you've got a pump in the kitchen."

"You don't mean to lock me up this way for good, granther?" says Corianna. "I shall die of want of air and exercise. So will you."

"I guess I kin stand it," says granther. "When you want fresh air you kin stick your head out of that there appychure in the shutter and draw it in, and today I want pancakes with rawsberry jell into um and lots of coffee. I worked real hard last night puttin' up them fastenin's and I want stren'thenin', Corianna." She jest looked at him when he said that. She didn't durst trust herself to say nothin'. She had ideas that she was skeerful of puttin' into language, see'n' she was speakin' to her ma's pa, and he risin' eighty. But all she got by that was these here cruel words:

"Don't goggle at me, Corianna. It's worse than sassin'."

So while she was a-fryin' the cakes she kept sayin' over and over to herself: "Now I lay me," and "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," to keep back her nat'ral wickedness. She'd slaved for that old man and she'd been fond of him, and this is what had come of it. She told us all this through the hole in the shutter. We got kinder scared, you know, seein' the house shut up, and went to call, but didn't get let in; but arter a while, when we'd knocked and knocked a spell to the front door and the side door, we went round to the back, and there was poor Corianna's face a-stickin' out of the hole in the shutter. The tears rolled down her cheeks as she told us the story, and we had to cry, too, me and Miss Pinney, and Miss Peters and Maria Brown. Maria Brown she was just proposin' breakin' down the door and carryin' poor Corianna off when a upstairs shutter opened and Granther Peeks poked his head out.

"See here, folkses," said he, "a man has a right to keep his house shet or open as he pleases, and to order his wimmin folks as he sees fittin'. You tech bolt, or bar, or lock, or hook on my premises, and I'll shoot you down fust and have you took up for burglars afterward, and I'd hev the law on my side, tu." Then he showed us a big hoss pistol, and says he, "It's loaded," and we scattered. But I wrote on a piece of paper, "I'll tell Jabez," and gave it up to Corianna, pretendin' to kiss her good-by. And never was I so thankful that I ollers carried a pencil in my pocket for new recipes. For she needed comfort, and I guess them words gave her a little. I kept my promise, and that night Jabez pranced about the house, but couldn't get a peep at her. No more he couldn't for a couple of days. But at last he thought of tootin' through a fish horn. If there was anything Granther Peeks liked it was fish. So he says to Corianna, "Peek out, Corry, and see ef that's shad; shad's in season."

So Corry poked her head out of the hole and saw Jabez blowin' the horn, and as soon as he saw her he up and kissed her at the shutter hole.

"Keep up courage, Corianna," he said, "this thing can't last long."

"I sha'n't," says Corianna; "that I know. Granther says the law can't make a man open his doors, and I don't reckon it can; and nobody has a right to demand my freedom, as fur as I know."

"Your husband would," says Jabez.

"I ain't got none," says Corianna.

"Have one," says Jabez.

"How be I to go to my wedding?" says Corianna.

"Corianna," says Jabez, "let your wedding come to you."

"Corry, how's the fish?" says Granther from inside.

"It isn't shad," says Corry, "and I guess it's stale."

"Oh," says Granther, "don't buy none ef it's stale!"

"I sha'n't," says Corry; "I'll look keerful."

Out of the winder she sticks her head again.

"When your granther is at tea, Corianna," says Jabez, "you come to the hole. It's 6 o'clock, I suppose?"

"About 6," says Corianna.

"Things will be fixed all right after that," says Jabez. "Keep up your sperits."

"How's the fish?" asks Granther Peeks.

"Awful!" says Corianna, giving Jabez a kiss and drawing her head in.

She felt lots happier, for she had confidence in Jabez, though she didn't know how he was going to fix it.

That evening she came down to tea all dressed up, and she made Granther Peeks a lovely lot of cakes and an omelet, and he sot down to table just as the clock struck 6, with a crash towel under his chin, and began to eat as ef he hadn't had anything before for a fortnight; and as soon as he did so Corianna began to fan herself with a big palmleaf fan that always stood behind the kerosene lamp. and says she:

"Oh, for a breath of air! I've got to have a breath of air or choke!"

"You kin git it at the hole in the winder, then," says Granther Peeks. "You know my reggylations."

Then Corianna she flew to the winder shutter hole and she poked her head out, and there she saw a sight!

Close against the house stood Jabez Chow, with white gloves and a white tie onto him; and behind him was his brother, Plummer Chow, ditto; and t'other side was Sally Post, all rigged up in white, with a bouquet, for bridemaid; and between them was Dominie Chalmers, that had baptized her; and next him was Dominie Brown, from Portertown; and all over the garden was scattered the fust residents of the village, and all the little boys and gals was perched on the fences; and the man with melons had stopped his cart to see the spectacle—for such it was—and there was Squire Peeler, justice of the peace, perched on top of the wood shed—"a-waiting my turn fur to act in this here case, ladies and gentlemen," he says in them there commanding tones of his'n.

Well, when Corianna saw all this she turned first red and then white. We ladies all kissed our hands to her, and the jedge atop the woodshed he h'isted his hat. The rest of the men all took off theirs, and the dominie he turned around and lifted up his hand, and commenced to talk jest as ef he was in meetin'. When he came to askin' whether there was any one present that could give a reason why that there ceremony should not perceed he waited quite a spell; but nobody answered but the jedge, who remarked official and serious from the woodshed, "Go ahead, dominie!"

Then the dominie went ahead, and all went on quite reg'lar, except when Corianna disappeared from the winder hole quite sudden because Granther Peeks bellered for more honey, and once when she had to fry him another cake to top off with—which space of time we occipied singing hymns.

However, the dominie got her married all safe, ring on and all and writ out a certificate, and the witnesses signed it, and Jabez kissed her and so did the bridemaid; and then the squire came down off the woodshed and went round to the front door, and battered onto the panels and rung the bell until Granther Peeks stuck his head out of the winder, and says he:

"How de do, jedge?"

"Fair to middlin'," says the judge. "Why don't you open your door, Mr. Peeks?"

"I ain't openin' no doors jest now," says Granther Peeks.

"Guess you've got to," says the judge. "There's a man says you've got his wife shut up there."

"I ain't!" says Granther. "There ain't nobody here but Corianna; she's a spinster and my grandarter."

"Mr. Chow, you jest step here," says the judge.

So Jabez comes around the house.

"Demand your wife," says the judge.

"Well, I'm here, Mr. Peeks, for that purpose. You've got my wife, Mrs. Jabez Chow, in there and I want her," says Jabez.

"Your wife?" says granther grinning.

"Yes, sir," says the dominie following. "I've jest married them."

"I assisted," says Dominie Brown.

"Will the witnesses come forward?" says the judge.

Then we all trooped around the house.

"You see, granther," says Jabez, "Cupid don't need doors to get in at ef there's ever so little a hole in the shutter."

'Twas a very romantical speech, but the occasion kinder worked Jabez up, I reckon, and he was sort of inspired.

It seems that just then Corianna went up to granther and showed him her ring and her certificate, and that settled it.

In a minute more he opened the door and we walked in. He was cryin' hard.

"Oh, Jabez, Jabez!" says he, "how could you? Nobody else kin make pancakes that I kin digest only Corianna. Now I will starve to death!"

"No, you sha'n't," says Jabez. "Can't you board with us, or we board with you? and she can fry 'em all day, if you want her to and she's so disposed."

"Of course I will," says Corianna.

Then Granther Peeks got out his red pocket handkercher and wiped his eyes.

"Ef you'd explained thet there to me before, Jabez," says he, "I wouldn't hev made no objections; but doin' without Corianna's pancakes was a matter of life and death to me, my son."

Then they shook hands; so did everybody all round, and we had the biggest supper that night, and the greatest dance in the barn afterward!—Mary Kyle Dallas in Fireside Companion.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 27.

High water at 8.15 A. M. and 8.30 P. M.

Sun rises at 5.04; Sets at 6.27.

Moon sets 1.24.

Full Moon Aug. 29.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. Isaac G. Wilbur of Wollaston is seriously ill.

The heavy rain and blow this morning blew off considerable fruit.

J. W. McAnarney, Esq., is taking a vacation this week.

That is handsome edgestone that is being laid in front of the Adams building.

Miss Mattie Bowker of Charlestown is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. M. Federhen.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Snow, formerly of this city, are here on a three weeks' visit.

The salary of the new principal of the High School will be $1800, and increase of $400 over what has been paid.

A bull on the track brought up the 5.33 P. M. outward train, just before reaching Atlantic, Tuesday afternoon.

Several of the boats at Houghs Neck dragged their anchors in the storm this morning and the Lena May got adrift.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hall were to start today on their annual vacation ride. They go this year to western Massachusetts.

Mr. Henry W. French of this city has accepted a position to teach in Michigan at a salary of $1000, and leaves town Thursday.

All the injured by the railroad accident are quite comfortable today with the exception of Mrs. E. C. Bailey at the City Hospital.

Miss Bertha Blake or Worcester who has been visiting Mrs. E. W. Gourd of West Quincy for a number of weeks will return home Thursday.

Mr. William L. Osborne of this city returned Monday from a short visit to Brant Rock. He had a delightful trip and is now as brown as a berry.

The officers of Mt. Wollaston Lodge, I. O. O. F., installed in July, did their first degree work Tuesday evening, initiating a candidate very creditably.

Crosby & Foss of Boston have begun to move their machinery into the Boynton & Russell building. They will also occupy part of the new Perry building.

Mr. E. E. Hayden, who has been enjoying a fishing excursion with others in the vicinity of the White Mountains, returned yesterday much pleased with his trip.

Thomas Doyle, employed at Townsend & Clements' quarry, fell yesterday afternoon and received a severe scalp wound. Dr. Sheahan was called and dressed the cut.

The DAILY LEDGER invites communications on topics of local interest. The name of the writer should accompany articles, but not necessary for publication.

The Republican City Committee will meet this evening in the ward room, City Hall. Caucuses must soon be held to chose delegates to the State and other conventions.

The notice to draw three jurors for the September session of the Superior Court has been served on the Mayor and City Clerk, and a special session of the City Council will be held soon for the purpose, probably on Saturday evening.

Many teachers in the public schools of the city have resigned since the schools closed. The opening of the fall term, September 8, will find new teachers in every building in the city except the Washington at Quincy Point.

Mrs. Daniel I. Harrigan of Brockton is another of the injured in the Quincy accident. It was not until she reached her home that she became aware of her injuries. She was thrown violently forward and is probably internally injured.

—The new police station in Lynn was opened to the public Monday, and was visited by a large crowd of people. It is not definitely known when the police department will get located there.

—The barn on the J. E. Keith estate, near High street Abington, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning; loss $800. It was probably of incendiary origin.

The first heavy frost of the season occurred in the Contoocook Valley Sunday night.

☞ M. Eiffel is now utilizing his famous tower and a balloon for aerial telegraph purposes by night. It is intended to ascertain by the experiments at what distance the lights on the tower can be perceived from a balloon, and to what height from the summit of the tower an ærostat can be seen and communicated with by signals.

The Telegraphic Service.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

While agreeing with Tuesday's DAILY LEDGER that the telegraph operator at the Quincy station did her work promptly and well on the day of the accident, I am one of those who think that the service should have been free to the passengers on the train, especially those injured. The writer was early at the scene of the disaster, and one of the injured requested him to inform her friends in a distant city. This he willingly did and does not begrudge the cost, yet at the same time is of the opinion that the Old Colony should have footed all bills for telegraphing that day.

R. C. B.

Hancock Street.

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

You told the readers of your newsy little paper yesterday, where the lines on the northerly end of Hancock street should be, but can you inform us why the work of rebuilding the street is delayed? Can it be that our Mayor who opposed so large an appropriation is bound to defeat the improvement. The City Council requested him to direct the Commissioner of Public Works to revise the specifications and advertise for new proposals. This I believe has not been done. There is no doubt but satisfactory pavings and edgestone could be obtained at a much less figure than the original bids, and that the street could be completed for the $40,000 appropriated. Were the Mayor in hearty sympathy with the improvement, work would have begun before this time.

NO DELAY.

Fires in Boston.

The annual report of the fire marshal of Boston has been submitted to the city council. It begins with the discouraging statement that the fire loss for the year ending May 1, 1890, is nearly five times greater than the city has suffered in any one year since 1872. Seven hundred and forty-seven fires have occurred during the year, involving a direct fire loss of $4,963,964.03. Of the total number of fires, two hundred and thirty-nine caused no loss. The average loss per fire was $6645.19, as compared with an average loss last year of $1308. There have been two hundred and twenty-four needless alarms.

The great loss of the year has been attended with an unusual large number of fatalities, twenty-six persons having lost their lives or suffered serious injury on account of fire.

With almost surprising regularity matches continue to cause their twenty per cent. of Boston's yearly fire loss. To kerosene is attributed fourteen per cent. of the loss. More than one-third of the latter were caused by explosions. The explosions generally occurred where the lamp or lantern had been left subject to a draft of air which blew the flame down into the oil.

Between seven and eight per cent. of the year's fires have been of incendiary origin. Fifty-four per cent. of the total number of incendiary fires were caused by Polish or Russian Jews, while seventy-six per cent. of those who resorted to the crime of arson for the purpose of defrauding insurance companies were of that nationality.

There has been one actual fire to every 571 of the entire population.

OVER 3,000 FEET DEEP. One of the deepest coal mines in the world is at St. Andre du Poirier, France, which yearly produces three hundred thousand tons. The mines is worked with two shafts, one 2,952 feet deep, and the other 3,088. The latter shaft is being deepened, and will soon reach the four thousand feet level. The remarkable feature in this deep mine is the comparative low temperature experienced, which seldom rises above seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit.

☞ Until this year R. H. Barham has held the distinction of being the only person of his name enrolled in the Boston directory. He came here in 1842, and since then no other man named Barham, which is a common name in England, has been a resident of Boston.

—Charles river, Dedham, seems to be a good place for pickerel, one man, Mr. Oliver Smith, has taken 600 this season.

The movement for a hospital in Brockton, which has laid dormant during the summer, is again talked and a writer in the Enterprise says in view of the recent disaster at Quincy the hospital must be built next spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

MARRIED.

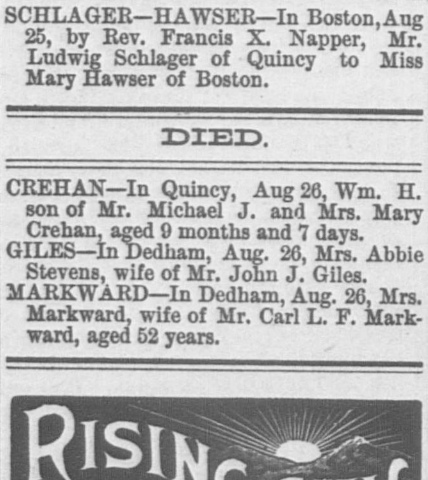
SCHLAGER—HAWSER—In Boston, Aug 25, by Rev. Francis X. Napper, Mr. Ludwig Schlager of Quincy to Miss Mary Hawser of Boston.

DIED.

CREHAN—In Quincy, Aug 26, Wm. H. son of Mr. Michael J. and Mrs. Mary Crehan, aged 9 months and 7 days.

GILES—In Dedham, Aug. 26, Mrs. Abbie Stevens, wife of Mr. John J. Giles.

MARKWARD—In Dedham, Aug. 26, Mrs. Markward, wife of Mr. Carl L. F. Markward, aged 52 years.



RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

THE LARD BILL.

Congressman Morse's Speech in the House Saturday.

MANUFACTURERS NOT HONEST.

Should Leave the Hog's Head off the Label and Call It Vegetable Lard—No Law Can Be Too Severe to Punish Fraud in Food Adulterations.

The speech of Congressman Morse on the Lard bill in the House, Saturday, will prove interesting reading. He said:

"I confess to some difficulty and embarrassment as to how I shall cast my vote on the pending bill, for the reason that hog's lard adulterated with cotton-seed oil lard is undoubtedly a healthier food, to the extent of that adulteration, than pure hog's lard. But because I believe that food and all other commodities should be sold for exactly what they are, and because that principle is an important one to American commerce, I have decided to cast my vote for the pending bill. To my mind, the mistake that the manufacturers of cotton-seed oil have made has been that they have not called it exactly what it was, left the hog's head off the label and called it "Vegetable Lard." Had they pursued that course, and been honest with the public and sold their goods for exactly what they were, there is every reason to believe that the vegetable lard might have rivaled and distanced in the markets of the world the product of the hog. That refined cotton-seed oil is a healthy and nutritious food there can be no question. Shiploads of it are yearly exported to Europe, and there refined, used for the packing of sardines, and shiploads of it shipped back to this country and sold and eaten as "olive oil."

As I understand this bill, it does not exact a license nor demand a tax upon any form of lard except compound and mixed lard. All of us are interested in the principle of anti-adulteration and pure food, and no law to punish fraud in food or food adulteration can be too severe to suit me. Many of the States are passing severe laws against that gigantic fraud and unhealthy food known as "oleomargarine" or "butterine," and if I could have my say I should make it a House of Correction offence to manufacture or sell the vile food known as "butterine." In the manufacture of hog's lard the oil is subjected to a heat of 210 degrees, or something like that, which undoubtedly kills the disease germs. Not so with the hog's oil used in the manufacture of butterine. The oil is heated just enough to make it run. If heated too much the globules are broken so it cannot be churned, so

There is Great Danger.

that in butterine the germs of disease of the hog, "trichinæ," cancer, spores and tape worm germs are inoculated and propagated directly in the human system, and science tells us these germs contain the male and female principle, and have the power to multiply themselves by millions in the human system. Indeed, an eminent physician of Boston told me not long ago that the present and appalling increase of the disease of cancer throughout the country was undoubtedly due to the people's eating uncooked pork in butterine and oleomargarine. European countries have passed the severest laws for the suppression of this dangerous food. In Russia the manufacturers are forbidden, under severe penalties, to color it pink or yellow, in imitation of the appearance of butter, to protect the consumer or person who eats it. One of the formulas on file at the Patent Office in this city for the manufacture of oleomargarine calls for the use of nitric acid. An eminent physician told me that by that formula enough nitric acid would be left in the product to destroy the coats of the human stomach if its use were persisted in and continued.

No, sir, Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to butter my bread with soap grease, if it has been chemically treated. Then, again, I am in favor of legislation against fraud in food, because of the injury to the great dairy industry of this country. I believe the Jews were forbidden to eat the pig—for sanitary reasons—and it is a singular circumstance that the oldest medical works do not record an instance of a Jew (who lived as a Jew) that ever had a cancer or a tape worm. I heard an able physiologist once say, in a lecture, that if he were going to make an offering to the devil, he would take a hog and stuff him with tobacco. I believe the hog is a vile, dirty scavenger,

Unfit for Human Food,

the fruitful source of transmitting to the human family some of the most loathsome diseases, such as scrofula, cancer and tape worm. There is one thing that the carcass is good for. His bristles are good for brushes, and the oil which may be run out of his miserable carcass, by a tremendous heat, makes a magnificent lubricating oil to use on bearing or machinery, either mixed with mineral oil or alone, and for illuminating purposes, and when the milennium comes that will be the only use made of the hog, and we shall eat for food beef, mutton and vegetable eating animals. Many of the wealthy and well-to-do families in my section have substituted refined cotton seed oil for hog's lard, and one gentleman who has made this substitution told me he has since noticed a marked improvement in the health of himself and all the members of his family; and if I thought there was one thing in this bill that would embarrass the manufacturers of a "vegetable lard," who desired to sell their commodities for what they are, I should certainly vote against the bill.

The argument used in a previous Congress in favor of licensing and taxing oleomargarine and butterine and the conditions that confront us now are exactly reversed in the matter now under consideration. In the former case the manufacturers of imitation butter are substituting for healthy cow's butter, largely and principally, the product of the hog, or hog oil, as I claim, an unhealthy substitution and adulteration. In this case the adulteration, namely cotton-seed oil, is a

Healthier and More Nutritious Food

than the article adulterated, and as I have before stated the mistake of these manufacturers has been that they have not sold their product as "vegetable lard," without adulteration, and for what it is: and the only reason I vote for this bill is because the principle of selling goods for what they are is the correct principle, and laws tending in that direction are sound policy and wise statesmanship. In other words, hog's lard should be sold for hog's lard, and cotton seed oil lard should be sold for what it is, and not for "Olive Oil." Cows' butter should be sold for cows' butter. Pigs' grease, soap grease and other grease which has been chemically treated and made to look and taste like butter should be sold for "imitation butter," and the man who is in danger of buttering his bread with this stuff should be protected by State and national laws, such as are in force in Russia and in other European countries, and they should be forbidden to color it pink or yellow in imitation of butter, and should be required to omit all coloring matter, or required to color it blue, if such a harmless pigment could be found, so that the stuff could be detected across a table. When the people of this country thoroughly understand the disease propagating and death dealing qualities of oleomargarine, and especially butterine, a demand will go up from them for legislation against this unhealthy food that will thunder in the Capitol building here and in every State Capitol in the nation.

It must be born in mind that I have here drawn a marked distinction between the refined lard, hog's lard and hog's oil used in imitation butter. In the first instance the diseased germs are undoubtedly killed by the temperature of 210 or 220 degrees and the same is undoubtedly true of thoroughly cooked ham, sausage, or swine's flesh; but in imitation butter they are not destroyed by a temperature of 110 degrees, beyond which the hog oil cannot be heated and still churn, hence the great danger of butterine as food. Undoubtedly much if not most of the swine's flesh which is eaten in the form of

Sausage, Ham and Fried Pork

is brought up to a sufficient temperature to kill these diseased germs and make it comparatively safe for human food. I have thought proper to append to these remarks and to brace further what I have here said about the wrong done to the American people in the manufacture of butterine and oleomargarine, some observations by an eminent physician, J. H. Kellogg, M. D., which I am sure will interest those interested in the matter now under consideration.

* * * * * * *

While this extended quotation from Dr. Kellogg may not be entirely and exactly germane to the discussion now under consideration. I have introduced it because I desire to brace and establish the fact that cotton-seed oil lard is most undoubtedly a healthier and more nutritious food than hogs' lard can be under any circumstance, and because I desire to further emphasize and to appeal to my countrymen, in the interests of the health of the American people and in the interests of the great farming and dairy interests of the country, for radical legislation against that vile product of the hog known in this country as butterine or oleomargarine. Now, let the manufacturers of cotton seed oil lard take the hog's head off their label, and, indeed, advertise that it contains "no hog"—turn on the powerful electric light of truth upon this subject—and I predict that, so far as the bill injures their business, they will find the manufacture and production of "vegetable lard" and its consumption by the American people when they understand its true character to far exceed their expectations, and this change cannot fail to inure to the great advantage of the cotton producing States, in whose prosperity and increased development we shall rejoice, and the whole country will share it.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. McAdoo of New Jersey, Cheatham of North Carolina, Moore of Texas, Herbert of Alabama, and several others.

No General Strike.

The Boston Journal says: "The representatives of railway men's organizations, assembled in convention at Terra Haute, have felt the popular pulse rightly, and are judicious in their determination not to precipitate a general strike. A contrary decision would have been the signal for a prolonged and bitter struggle affecting a large section of the country—a struggle in which the railway men would be handicapped from the beginning by an almost total lack of popular support. For it is apparent that the people believe that the New York Central strike has no adequate reason for existence. Neither Mr. Powderly nor his subordinates have been able to present a really satisfactory excuse for their attempt to paralyze the activities of this great corporation, and the thought that a strike that seems to have had its origin in mere caprice or malice should be extended to other important lines is intolerable. Such a strike, instead of reviving the waning fortunes of his order, as Mr. Powderly evidently hoped it would do, would inevitably in the end prove the death blow of the Knights of Labor."

—A mackerel shark weighing forty pounds was caught off Scituate Sunday by P. H. Hurley of Dedham.

WHEN WILL IT PASS?

May Be Unlimited Debate on the Tariff Bill.

A CHANGE OF RULES NEEDED

To Prevent the Killing of Important Bills by Too Much Talk—Election Bill May Be Passed at December Session—Farmers and Grain Futures.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The senate has agreed upon the resolution which was submitted by Mr. Aldrich. This is the compact which has been entered into by the Democrats and Republicans with respect to this matter. There is, however, a popular misunderstanding as to the exact nature of this agreement. The assumption is that the bill will be passed on the day fixed for the vote is a mistake. There has been no agreement reached as to the time when the bill shall be passed. That would be more nearly in the nature of an agreement as to the previous question than would be in accordance with present views of the senate.

No arrangement has been reached as to the time when the question shall finally be put, "Shall this bill pass?" The two parties have simply agreed that the voting shall begin at a certain time, and that after that time the debate shall be under the five-minute rule, no senator having the right to speak more than once in a day upon one subject. But all of the senators may speak once for five minutes every day upon every amendment. It will be seen that there is great latitude even yet, if any one is disposed to prolong the discussion after the date fixed for the voting to begin.

"BIG END" FOR FARMERS.

Congressman White Issues a Circular Regarding Trading in Futures.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—S. V. White has sent to each member of congress a circular in which he sets forth at length his views regarding the anti-option bill now pending. Among other things he says:

Trading in futures enables the farmer to get at his home railway station, the full market, less only the freight and actual charges to the city, and to get it cash down. To-day, Minnesota and Nebraska and the whole west are full of wheat buyers. At every station the telegraphic click tells of September wheat at 106 1-2 in Chicago. The enterprising buyer wires his house to sell 5000 September wheat, and in an instant it is done. He has a certainty of the price he is to receive and so buys the farmer's wheat, deliverable within two weeks, at a price which pays freight, handling and a small commission, and the farmer has all the advantage at home of the advanced Chicago prices.

Is there a man so blind as not to see that if the buyer had to take the risk of a fortnight's fluctuations in the grain market, he could not pay within many cents a bushel of the advanced prices?

Trading in futures attracts capital, and without permitting monopoly, it furnishes funds to pay cash for all products. Any man with $1000 can buy and carry 10,000 bushes of wheat. There are probably not less than 10,000 men in different parts of this country trading daily in wheat in Chicago. The average of cash in the hands of these men may not be over $1000 or $2000. But the aggregate of their money is $10,000,000 or $20,000,000, and the producer gets the benefit of this aggregation of capital where, if a man could only buy spot wheat, not a dollar would be at his service.

A POSSIBLE BAD BARGAIN.

Some Republicans Object to the Order of Business Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Some of the Republican senators are beginning to think that they have made a bad bargain in their failure to change the rules. While they admit that the tariff bill will go through all right at the time agreed upon there are a number of important measures, which the majority are anxious should pass, which are likely to fail in the senate because the Democrats will not permit them to be passed. Two of these bills which are now in the house, but will pass that body in a few days, are certain of being talked to death. One is the lard bill, and the other is the bill to prevent gambling in agricultural products. The Democrats indicate that neither one of these shall pass, and some of them are also talking to the same effect in regard to the anti-lottery bill, which they declare to be unconstitutional.

The bill reorganizing the supreme court is another one to which the Democrats object. They do not want any more judges appointed, and some of them are opposing the bill on that ground. Without a change of the rules the minority have complete veto over the action of the senate if they choose to exercise it and none of these bills can be passed, however much they may be generally demanded by the people. If any or all of these important measures should fail, the responsibility will rest upon half a dozen Republicans who opposed changing the rules.

THE ELECTION BILL

May Be Passed at Next Session to the Exclusion of Other Business.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Now that everything has been arranged for the passage of the tariff bill, a prominent Republican who has figured extensively in connection with the election bill, and who was the last to yield to its postponement, remarked that the election bill would be called up the first thing at the December session, and that its consideration would be continued from day to day to the exclusion of other business until disposed of, if it consumed the whole three months and made an extra session necessary to pass the appropriations. This course has been fully determined on, he added. The Democrats, however, do not appear to be disturbed at this program. They think that the Republicans in the senate will change their tune after the fall elections, when they will find the country has condemned their course by returning a Democratic house of representatives.

Billy Mason Led 'Em.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Speaker Reed is opposed to the Butterworth option bill. This is given by Republicans as the reason why he tolerated the filibustering led by "Billy" Mason of Chicago, who is shortly to stump Reed's district and other Republicans against the compound lard bill, which has used up the first two days set apart for the Butterworth option bill. There was a lively discussion yesterday, and many personalities were indulged in. Mr. Cannon asked that all leaves of absence be revoked, and named members who had slipped out, thereby aiding in the filibustering.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Worcester and New York Citizens Honor the Dead Patriot.

WORCESTER, Aug. 27.—Mechanics' hall was crowded last evening, at the John Boyle O'Reilly memorial exercises. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Griffin presided, and music was furnished by the organ and a double quartet of male voices. The audience was composed of representative citizens, and upon the platform were many public men. The oration was delivered by Rev. T. J. Conaty, a warm personal friend of O'Reilly. His address was an excellent eulogy of the deceased. Ex-Congressman John E. Russell of Leicester spoke feelingly and other addresses were made by Col. W. S. B. Hopkins and Rev. W. H. Thomas, pastor of Trinity M. E. church. O'Reilly's poem on Wendell Phillips was read and appropriate resolutions were adopted. There were several letters of regret, one from Senator George F. Hoar, who alluded to O'Reilly's poem at the Pilgrim celebration.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The general committee of the Irish-American club appointed to arrange for memorial services in honor of the late John Boyle O'Reilly have decided to hold the services at the Metropolitan opera house on the night of Sept. 8.

WRECKED BY A COW.

Four Men Killed and Five Injured in a Railroad Accident.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 27.—A freight train on the Norfolk and Western railroad was thrown from the track near Radford, by striking a cow, and the engine and nine cars fell on top of a number of shanties below, occupied by Italian railroad laborers. The cars crashed through the shanties, creating the utmost consternation and confusion. Four men were killed, viz., William Cooke, engineer; J. S. Goans, brakeman; and Mike Jarnette and Raphael Nomeral, laborers. Five laborers were also severely injured.

Kept Well Within the Limit.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—A meeting of the members of the committee on accommodations of the national encampment was held last evening. The secretary reported that not all of its appropriation was spent; in fact, with all bills paid, there remains about $11,000 which can be applied to the expenses of other committees. The duty of this committee was to find quarters for the visiting comrades. The committee will hold another meeting next Friday evening to wind up its business.

Dr. Justin Not Discouraged.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—There was another trial of Dr. Justin's dynamite shell at Perryville. Three shots were fired successfully, but the fourth blew the cannon into a thousand pieces. No one was injured. Although he has lost $20-000 by having two of his big guns blown to atoms, Dr. Justin still thinks his invention will make him rich. He claims this accident was due to a flaw in the steel of the shell.

Lungs Full of Bird Shot.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 27.—Gordon Day, 16 years old, of Canton, O., was fatally shot by the accidental discharge of a large navy revolver, with which three boys were shooting at a mark. Day was loading the weapon when the explosion occurred, and a lot of fine bird shot filled his lungs and throat and pierced the windpipe. Day was visiting his grandfather.

The Grade Crossing Again.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 27.—John Crow and his 9-year-old son, while driving across the Webster street crossing of the Northampton division of the Consolidated road, were struck and instantly killed by a passenger train. The horse which Mr. Crow was driving was killed, and the wagon was mashed to bits.

McKinley's Friends Remember Him.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—Congressman William McKinley was renominated at Massilon by an unusually large and enthusiastic convention. A message was received from Mr. Blaine urging the nomination of Mr. McKinley. The latter made a spirited tariff address.

Fast Sailing.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 27.—The steamer City of New York passed Roches' Point at 3:46 yesterday. Her official time is 6 days, 40 minutes. The corrected runs, as taken each noon, were 461 miles, 441, 449, 457, 460 and 461. The Teutonic arrived at 6:16 p. m.

No Changes in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Supervisor Wadlin says that with a population of 2,194,000, which is the present estimate, Massachusetts will neither lose nor gain a representative in congress under the new apportionment as it will probably be carried out.

In the Cholera's Grasp.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—Cholera is spreading in the city of Toledo. Thirteen cases and five deaths were reported yesterday. The Madrid health department has sent officers to Toledo to take sanitary measures.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 26.

Trading in the Wall street stock market was dull and without feature. Boston and Maine was the only strong feature in the Boston stock market trading.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42⅞	Nor Pac. pref	68
Central Pacific	31	Oregon Navi	99
Chi & Northwest	109⅝	Oregon Trans	46¼
Del Lack & West	145¼	Pacific Mail	44¼
Del & Hudson	162¼	Reading	42¼
Illinois Central	110	Texas Pacific	20¼
Lake Shore	107⅝	Union Pacific	60¼
Missouri Pacific	71½	Wabash St. L. & P.	12¾
N. J. Central	121⅛		26½
N. Y. Central	106⅛	Wheel & Lake Erie	37¾
Northern Pacific	33¼	Western Union	88¾

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8½	Fitchburg pref	86
Fremn's Bay Land	....	Flint & Pere Mar	34
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	....	Mexican Central	27¾
Atchison	43	N Y & N E	48⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	119
Boston & Lowell	177	Old Colony	164
Boston & Maine	208	Union Pacific	60⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	102¾	American Bell Tel	234
Central Mass	....	New England Tel	52
do pref	....	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—FLOUR—Dull; city mills $5 15 to 5 35; city mills patents 5 75 to 6 50; winter wheat, low grades, 3 35 to 4 00; do fair to fancy, 4 10 to 5 00; do patents $4 90 to 6 00; Minnesota clear 4 60 to 5 25; do straights 4 75 to 5 70.

WHEAT—Stronger; No 2 red $1 08¾ to 1 09¼ elevator; No 3 red $1 04.

CORN—Higher; No 2, 55½ to 56c elevator; steamer mixed 55½ to 56c.

OATS—Dull; No 3, 41½c; mixed western 40 to 46c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20¾c.

SUGAR—Raw higher; refined firm; granulated 6⅛, cubes 6 5-16c.

POTATOES—Quiet; Long Island 2 25; Jersey 2 00 to 2 25.

PORK—Easier; mess, 12 25 to 13 00; extra prime 10 10 to 10 15.

BEEF—Quiet; beef hams firm; cut meats strong; pickled bellies 5⅞ to 6¼c.

LARD—Stronger; western steam 6 50.

BUTTER—Firmer; state dairy 10 to 21

BOTH SIDES OF IT.

Chief Arthur Bitterly Denounced by Mr. Powderly.

BIG CROWD OF SYMPATHIZERS

Listen to Knights' Grievances—The Strike Will Continue—Mr. Webb Says Trains are Running on Time—Stock Yards Men Strike Once Too Often.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—About 2000 persons assembled in Union Square last night in response to the call for a meeting of sympathy with the New York Central strikers. Speeches protesting against the action of the Pinkerton men at Albany and elsewhere, the action of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the officers of the New York Central in particular were made by T. V. Powderly. Robert Blissert and Mrs. Moore recited the the wrongs inflicted upon the workers by capitalists, and urged workmen not to vote for the party that supported capitalists.

It was Chauncey M. Depew's highest ambition, Mr. Blissert said, to be at table with the Prince of Wales at the head. The country did not want that sort of man for president. Mr. Powderly said there were men in other labor organizations who were waiting for a popular movement. He would go on and fight until the capitalists of the country were overthrown. Though the Central claimed they were moving freight, they were not. If that monopoly cannot move freight the state must be called upon to compel it to surrender its charter to those who will move freight, or to the state. There is, he said, an organization of labor with its headquarters in Cleveland. Its chief is P. M. Arthur. [Hisses.] It contains men who will stoop to take the place of a brother man. This is what the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has done with the consent of Arthur.

The brotherhood is good, but it has a bad chief. It was all arranged for Arthur to be hidden in Cleveland while Depew was in Enrope. No one can get at them. The people of this land do not want a coward for president, a man who runs away when there is a fight ahead. The battle is a strike of the people and must be fought at the polls. The state board of arbitration are fishing in the Adirondacks instead of attending to business, and they should be taught not to neglect their duties.

The resolutions express full sympathy with the strikers and promise them support.

A letter from Samuel G. Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, indorsing the strikers was read.

It was generally reported that district assembly 246 had called out every Knight of Labor on the Vanderbilt connecting lines, but the report could not be confirmed. Mr. Powderly said he was not aware of any such action, although it might have been taken. If so, it had occurred after his departure from Albany. He had seen but two freight trains on his way down from Albany, each composed of about thirty cars, but ten of which were loaded. This is an example of the "regular business" which Mr. Webb claims the company is doing. He was told in Albany that 450 carloads of beef had been buried there, having become spoiled by delay.

LONG SUSPENSE ENDED.

According to Vice President Webb Everything is Going Well.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—While events had been shaping themselves to indicate the result that was reached at Terre Haute, the actual announcement was received in this community with a feeling of relief, which showed itself in the Stock Exchange, as well as in general conversation. It is not improbable that the Central strike will die out of notice without any formal announcement of its end, as the Third avenue strike did some years ago. That has never yet been "ordered off."

Vice President Webb of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad was attending to his duties in his office at the Grand Central station as calmly as though there had never been a strike on the road. He said: "I do not expect any further trouble. The action of the supreme council of the Federation of Railroad Employes at Terre Haute was just what I expected all along. I do not deem it advisable to take any notice of or say anything in reply to the address issued by the supreme council. While I do not think an order for a general strike would have caused us to lose any more men, it might have resulted in thousands of men on other connecting roads losing their jobs and thus entailed great loss and suffering on their wives and families. I am therefore glad for the sake of these people that the supreme council did not order a general strike.

"We now have a full force of employes. Monday we did one of the largest freight businesses on this road that we have done in a great while, and I include a long period before the strike in this statement. For instance, we exchanged a thousand freight cars Monday with the Boston and Albany. Everything is now in first-rate shape all along the line. So far as the road is concerned now there is no strike. It matters not what employes of ours may do."

THE STOCK YARDS STRIKE.

The Railroads Have Assumed the Control of Traffic.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The strike of the switchmen of the Stock Yards Switching association, after the grievances of the engineers and firemen had been adjusted, put a new phase on the situation, and it was decided to dissolve the association and allow each road to do its own switching.

Then came the news to the striking switchmen assembled in conference that the Switching association had been dissolved. The meeting broke up hurriedly, the strikers realizing that they were striking at empty space. The engineers realized the change in the situation also, and, when ordered, proceeded to take their engines to the various roundhouses.

The rumor that the striking stockyards switchmen had repented of their haste and asked to be taken back by the Switching association at the old rate of wages, is found to be groundless. The switchmen are still out, and "packing town" is idle once more. The roads have dissolved their switching association, declared the strikers discharged, and say that each road will hereafter do its own switching.

The fire losses in Boston last year were five times greater than in any previous year since 1872.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 117. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—In or between the store of Mr. John Page and Water street, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 125 Water street.
Quincy, Aug. 27. 4t

PUG DOG LOST.

WEARS COLLAR bearing inscription W. T. PINKHAM, Wollaston, Mass. Return to 3 Grand View avenue, Wollaston, and receive reward. Aug. 26—2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Stone Team at a very low price. Apply to W. G. A. PATTEE.
Quincy, Aug. 28. 6t

FOR SALE.—1 Bay mare, sound and kind, weighs 1250 lbs., road 9 miles an hour, true in any spot or place. Apply to G. VOORHEES, Electric Light Station.
Quincy, Aug. 27. 6t

FOR SALE.—An 18 ft. Cat boat. A safe, staunch boat in good repair. Price very low. Also a cottage to let after Aug. 25th at Littlefield's beach. Address GILMORE BROS., No. 84 Grove St., Brockton.
Aug. 26. 6t

WANTS.

WANTED.—A woman to cook and care for house. Five gentlemen comprise family. Address Box 116, Atlantic, Mass.
Aug. 28. 3t*

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.
April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

DERRICKS

—AT—

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1890, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Two Derricks, off Common street, West Quincy.
JOS. PAROEHIE.
Aug. 28. 3t

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M.
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M.
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M.
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M.
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M.

Deliveries.
At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.
From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

CITY
— OF —
QUINCY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
QUINCY, Aug. 25, 1890.

ALL Persons who have in their possession any valuables or property belonging to persons who were injured at the accident on the Old Colony Railroad, on **Tuesday, Aug. 19th**, or property or valuables taken from the ruins, are requested to return the same to the undersigned.

The City Clerk, Christopher A. Spear, will be in attendance during the day and will give receipts for the same.

It is desirable that prompt attention be taken of this request.

CHARLES H. PORTER, Mayor.
Aug. 25. tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Steam Engine, Derrick,

AND LEDGE TOOLS,

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on **SATURDAY, Aug. 30th, 1890,** at 2 o'clock P.M., at the ledge of Rollou Bros., West Quincy, the following articles of personal property, to wit:

One engine, 15-horse power, and boiler, with double hoisting gear; 1 steam pump; 1 derrick, good for 20 tons; 200 feet of piping, size from 1 1-2 to 2 inches; 1 pair bellows; 1 anvil; deep-hole drills; sledge hammers; chains; 200 feet of railroad iron; 1 engine house; 1 dump car.

Also, lease of ledge, eight years to run.

This property is in good condition. The engine is first-class, and was made by Badger Bros. of West Quincy.

This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, as the Rollou Bros. are bound for the West immediately after the sale.

Saturday, Aug. 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the day of the sale. Aug. 25—5t

THE INQUEST.

Judge Humphrey Seeking to Find Out Who Was Responsible for the Disaster.

This morning the inquest was begun as to the cause of the Old Colony disaster at Quincy last week. It is held by Judge Humphrey of the District Court of East Norfolk, in the Probate Court rooms in the Adams building. The Old Colony is represented by President Choate, Superintendent Kendrick and Mr. Sanborn.

Each witness was taken into a side room and privately examined. Among those on the stand this morning were Emery H. Bryant, the boss of the "floating" gang; Charles B. Babcock, engineer of the wrecked train; Albert E. Willis, Judge Edwards, Edward F. Osgood, W. H. Young, F. W. Steadman, J. W. Baker, John J. Thomas, Royal T. Needham, and Engineer Baker of the freight train.

Among others summoned are Foreman Welch, Michael Hartney, John O. Holden, Henry W. Eaton, and Horace F. Spear.

The witnesses are in charge of Constable Furnald.

The Injured.

Little Elizabeth Fenley was weakened considerably yesterday by an attack of diarrhœa, but as usual is brighter this morning.

There is no great change in any of the patients either at the City hospital or at Mrs. Lane's.

In Bad Company.

The Herald says, Richard Stevenson of Quincy came to Boston Tuesday to see the sights, and met Jennie Hatch, with whom he had a drunk, after which they were driven to a house in the rear of 63 Newman street, South Boston, which is occupied by Mary Rafferty and Mary Morrison. During the evening the quartett drank considerable liquor, and when Richard turned in he was pretty well "soaked." He had over $100 in his pocket at this time, but on rising Wednesday morning he found that it had disappeared, and he had the three women arrested on a charge of larceny. They are old offenders, and the police say that the house on Newman street is one of the worst in the city.

Field Day for Firemen.

The members of the Middleboro Fire Department are making great plans for the celebration of "Firemen's Day," Sept. 20. The celebration of last year was the grandest time the town has seen for many years, but it will not compare with the coming event. A generous sum has been appropriated by the various companies, and the citizens will contribute liberally. Profiting by last year's experience the committees have been chosen early, and complete arrangements for a grand parade and field day are being made. Invitations will be extended to the departments of New Bedford, Taunton, Brockton, Whitman, Plymouth, Bridgewater and other places in Plymouth and Bristol counties, and large delegations are expected.

Mischievous Boys.

Wednesday afternoon two boys playing about a freight car on a side track at East Braintree, got mischievous and came very near causing a very serious accident. They succeeded in starting the car and it being down grade it gained in velocity and was carried on to the main track. The boys though badly frightened had presence of mind enough to inform the station agent and the car was got back on the siding. An express train came along a few minutes later.

Monumental Work.

A number of large monuments are being cut in this city. On Wednesday John Cashman hauled a shaft twenty-six feet in length to Hughes' polishing shop, where it will be polished. It goes with a monument which is being cut at J. F. Desmond's yard on Miller street.

The same team then hauled a stone in the rough of the same length from Churchill & Hitchcock's quarry to the yard of McGilvray & Jones.

A BOGUS CENSUS TAKER.

The Ridiculous Questions Answered in Good Faith By a Granite Cutter.

A young fireman, who still thinks his eye teeth have been cut, was the victim of a rich joke recently played upon him by his fellow boarders in a boarding house on Copeland street.

While the census enumerators were busy with their work, the boarders got together and made out a bogus list of questions, of a ridiculous and personal nature. This list was left on his table. His name and the name of the alleged census taker were appended to the list.

Acting in good faith the young man filled out the blank, and he has just learned that he is the victim of a practical joke.

The questions and answers are given below:

Age?	21 years.
Sex?	Male.
Color?	White.
Height?	5 feet 8 inches.
Occupation?	Granite Cutter.
Weight?	145 pounds.
Habits?	Good smoker.
Married?	No.
Single?	Yes.
Engaged?	No.
Disease?	None.
Ever been in jail?	No sir ree.

ELECTRIC CARS.

Accidents of a Day—Serious Ones in Beverly and Boston.

Following close upon the investigation by the Boston Advertiser as to the safety of electric cars and the favorable report, comes two serious accidents, not directly responsible to electricity but which doubtless would not have occurred if drawn by horse power.

Collision at Beverly.

There was a lively collision on the Naumkeag Street Railway on Rantoul street, Wednesday morning. The 8 o'clock Wenham car was coming down the street followed by the storage battery car of the Beverly and Danvers Road. At the turnout at the foot of Pond street, the conductor on the Naumkeag car signaled the electric car to stop, but the electrician lost control of his machine and it crushed into the rear of the Naumkeag car, throwing it from the track, staving a hole through the dasher and demolishing the brake. Conductor Woodman and a stranger were thrown from the car platform and considerably bruised, while the passengers received quite a scare. The conductor of the Naumkeag car had loosed his brakes, so that when the collision occurred, his car was pushed forward, and a more serious accident was thus avoided, as the electric car was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

On Beacon Street, Boston.

There was a collision between an open electric car coming into Boston on Beacon street about 5 P. M. Wednesday and a steam roller at work levelling the street at the junction of Beacon street and the Bay State road. The roller was in charge of Joseph Birch, and the car was in charge of Motorman Dolan and Conductor Finney. The roller was close beside the track. The car came up behind it at a good rate of speed. The roller failed to get out of the way, as the motorman failed to stop his car in time to avoid the accident. One side of the car was completely wrecked. All the seats but two in the rear were displaced, the car at the same time being lifted from the rails and left diagonally across the track. It was well filled with passengers, but no one had time to jump. Several were injured, among them the following: Mrs. James C. Corbett of 312 Warren street, ankle out of joint and suffering from shock; taken home in a carriage. Mrs. Ella Morgan of 240 Broadway, Cambridgeport, right shoulder dislocated. Miss Ida M. Patchet, also of 240 Broadway, bad bruise on right leg and severe shock. These ladies were taken home by Officer Dolan of station 16, and attended by Dr. J. A. Walcott of Cambridgeport. Mrs. Capt. Harkins of 14 Boston street, Roxbury, and Mrs. Knapp of 5 Rockland street, Roxbury, were both bruised and shaken.

Our Visit to Post Revere.

It would seem as if Robert G. Shaw Post, No. 12, of New Brighton, N. Y., would never forget the enjoyable time they had in Quincy, encampment week. Miss A. C. G. Eadie, a daughter of Past Commander Eadie, sends us the following:

Years have passed away and gone
Since our battling days were o'er,
Since the noise of fife and gun
Proclaimed peace forevermore.

And since then what mighty changes
By God's hand have taken place,
Till our nation foremost ranges
In the great historic race.

Should not all the praise be given
To the men who nobly fought,
And to early graves were driven
For by them our peace was bought.

Every year we ho'd a meeting
Of our men from far and near,
And exchange a soldier's greeting
With the ones we hold so dear.

This year Boston was selected
And we could not ask for more,
For on none did luck shine brighter
Than it did on Post G. Shaw.

Why? You ask! Well I will tell you
We went out in right good cheer,
For we had the invitation
To be guests of Post Revere.

Well, they met us at the station
And then went up many cheers,
For we met some old time comrades
We'd not seen these thirty years.

When we reached our destination
For the time called Bass' camp,
There they furnished every ration
For they said we'd had a tramp.

There we met with many ladies
All so active and alive,
Ready for us with our breakfast
At the hour of half-past five.

Then we had a jolly clam bake
On the shore some miles away,
Oh, how pleasant all was for us
There we spent the entire day.

When had come our time for parting
One and all of us formed into line,
And there was a general starting
For we had to be on time.

Eddie was not like the others
When he stepped upon the ground,
Not ashamed of sisters, brothers
Kissed the ladies all around.

Long will we hold in remembrance
That happy week of the past,
When we shipped off to Quincy
Feeling too happy to last.

And here's a cheer for the ladies
And one for their daughters, dear,
Here's one for John R. Graham
And three for Post Revere.

WEYMOUTH.

The late Mrs. Elizabeth L. Torrey of South Weymouth made the following bequests: Second Congregational Church, South Weymouth, $150; to the American Missionary Association of New York and the Home Missionary Society of Massachusetts, in equal shares, the balance of her personal estate.

The shoe factory formerly occupied by David L. Sterling has been rented by a Randolph firm, who will immediately fit it up with improved machinery.

The Prohibitionists at their caucus Wednesday evening elected the following delegates to the various conventions: G. W. Dyer, Wilmot Cleverly, Nathan Pratt, G. H. Cunningham, Waldo Turner, G. A. Beedem, Francis Cowing, Joseph P. Ford, D. P. Lincoln, J. F. Dizer, Fred Blanchard, Rev. Merrill Blanchard, Mrs. H. B. Raymond, S. S. Marden, C. B. Cushing.

The Five Minute Rule.

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

After a battle is fought it is very easy to see the mistakes of preparation. Wise acres come to the front when the mischief is done. Prescriptions for a dead man are of no use. I am led to write this article not because I know more than others, but simply because everything we learn in this world must be bought. Experience represents a certain cost.

To come to the point. If there had been a law on the Old Colony railroad that nothing should obstruct its track five minutes in advance of any train the terrible horror of last week would have been averted.

Why did not some one think of that? They do in England and on certain roads in the United States. Why not on this road? There is a responsibility at some department head of the Old Colony railroad. It should be fixed.

One lesson that the Old Colony should not forget—don't let it be the rule to have your trains behind time. I could give a direct testimony to this one point. The Old Colony "makes up time" on this division of its road on the curves near Boston. It is criminal to run behind time as a rule. The subject is a large one, but once make a rule a law if you please, that it shall be imprisonment to obstruct a railroad track five minutes in advance of schedule time, and you will solve one constant and dangerous chance of disaster.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trustees, to S. A. Pierce, $1.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trustees, to M. A. Dewey, $1.

George F. Pinkham to M. R. Williams, $6,200.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trustees, to J. H. Welch, $1.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trustees, to G. W. Lincoln, $1.

Charles A. Belcher, to Francis Veazie, $650.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trustees, to A. T. Kelley, $1.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trustees, to John Cahill, $1.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trustees, to H. M. Faxon, $1.

George F. Pinkham, to J. W. Lincoln, $1.

Charlotte Fisher, et al., to George F. Pinkham, $1.

George F. Pinkham, to J. W. Lincoln, $1.

E. Emery Fellows, to H. L. Burrell, $1.

Hattie L. Burrell, to G. E. Fellows, $1.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trustees, to E. C. Brady, $270.

Josiah P. Quincy, et al., trustees, to A. R. Whitechurch, $450.

In Braintree.

Charles A. Belcher, to Joseph Dunkerley, $1.

In Milton.

Edward T. Ruggles, to L. E. Damon, $25.

Frances E. Vose, et al., to E. F. Vose, $1.

Frances E. Vose, et al., to H. W. Vose, $1.

Frances E. Vose, et al., to H. M. Vose, $1.

Frances E. Vose, et al., to Jesse Vose, $1.

Nathan Godfrey, to L. N. Godfrey, et al., $1.

George A. Fisher, to E. F. Bonner, $1.

In Weymouth.

Mrs. Albert Whitmarsh, et al., to Francis Tirrell, $125.

Francis B. Tirrell, et al., to C. A. Tirrell, $1.

Averick S. White, et al., to D. J. Pierce, $5,000.

Samuel Webb, et al., to J. D. Pierce, $1.

Joseph F. Burrell, et al., to E. S. French, $200.

New Officers Installed.

Imperial Commander W. L. Barrell of People's Five Year Benefit Order installed the following officers of the local commandery Wednesday evening:

Wor. Com., W. W. Penniman.
Wor. Vice Com., Mrs. M. McPhail.
Wor. Guard, Mrs. Annie Rogers.
Wor. Sentinel, Welcome J. Blake.

The bond purchases at the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries on Monday aggregated $2,500,000.

COLT STAKES.

The Coming Brockton Fair Will Have a Very Fine Exhibition of Colts.

In the belief that there is a strong tendency toward the early development of the trotting horse, the Brockton Agricultural Society has made its first distinctive move to encourage the new departure.

The liberal response from horse breeders has given to the Brockton fair as fine a list of colt entries as were ever honestly made to any breeder's meeting in New England.

The list of entries to the eight stakes will be found below, and the fact should be noticed that they come from all parts of New England, every state being represented by one or more fast youngsters. Among the fine colts entered are several from our townsman, John R. Graham.

With this long list of blooded colts it is perfectly safe to promise, for the coming fair, the finest exhibition of colts ever shown on any one piece of ground in this section of New England. Read the lists carefully and you will acknowledge the truth of this statement.

Stake No. 1.

For foals of 1889; $15 entrance, in instalments of $3, $5 and $7, with $20 added. Single dash, one-half mile. Seven entries. Amount of stake, $153.

Fatherland stock farm, Byfield, names Starmont, b. c., by Mambratonian, dam Lady Annie by Cazenovia Star, son of Walkill Chief.

A. A. Austin, Mansfield, names Ike Wilkes, c. c., foaled June, 1889, sired by Red West (dam Minnie West, full sister of Jewett, 2.14) by Red Wilkes; dam Bessie D., by Scott's Justin Morgan.

J. P. Crane, Woburn, names Maude Banks, by Charlie Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, by George Wilkes. First dam Lady Dombey, by Gen. Lyon by Old Morrill. Second dam Lady Gross by Kay Morgan by Vermont Morgan. Third dam by Tam O'Shanter.

H. G. Wood, Natick, names Prue, b. f., by Pure Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; dam by Kensington by Kentucky Prince.

Jacob Marz, Portsmouth, R. I., names Kate Wilkes, g. f., by Mason's Alcazar; dam Kate by John Greene (sire of Charlie Thorne). Second dam by Rattler.

R. L. Frampton, Hyde Park, names dk. c. c., Plumps, by Lumps by George Wilkes; dam Lucy Patchen by Tom Patchen by George M. Patchen.

Jeremiah J. McCarthy, Franklin, names Franklin Boy, blk. g., by Frank Wilkes; dam a Messenger.

Stake No. 2.

For foals of 1888; $20 entrance, in instalments of $5, $5 and $10, with $30 added. Half-mile heats, best two in three. Seven entries. Amount of stake, $220.

J. P. Crane, Woburn, names Tanner Boy, by Charlie Wilkes by Red Wilkes by George Wilkes. First dam by Lady Dombey by Gen. Lyon by Old Morrill. Second dam Lady Gross by Kay Morgan by Vermont Morgan. Third dam by Tam O'Shanter.

James C. Warr, Wareham, names Gladys, b. f., by Comee by William Fullerton, Jr., he by Florida. First dam Cinderella by Winooski 701, by Walkill Chief 330, by Hambletonian 10. Second dam Lady Walkill by Walkill Chief. Third dam Lady of the Lake.

A. Johnson, Brockton, names Sidwood, br. c., by Sidney (2.19¾) by Santa Claus; dam Lynn by Lynnwood by Nutwood. Bred by G. Balensin, Pleasenten; Cal.

W. A. H. Comstock, Providence, R. I., names Lancewood, br. c., by a son of Blackwood.

A. Cunio, Boston, names Brier Boy, rn. c., by Vatican; dam by French's Hambletonian.

H. Bradford, Boston, names Bradford's Wildwood by Eyewood by Redwood by Belmont (sire of Nutwood): first dam Bessy Morrill. Second dam imported mare Inverlocky.

Tom McLaughlin, Lowell, names Howdy.

Stake No. 3.

For foals of 1887; $25 entrance, in instalments of $5, $8 and $12, with $50 added. Mile heats, best two in three. Nine entries. Amount of stake, $311.

E. E. Frost, Worcester, names Oxide 7713, blk. s., by Rumor. First dam Ode by Gen. Knox; second dam Daisy Burns (2.29¾) dam of Slander (2.28) and Lady Dawson (2.28½).

S. L. Galvin, Wilkes Farm, Lynnfield Centre, names Silver Spray 11,560, c. s., by Guy Wilkes (2.15¼); dam Blanche by Arthurton 365, by Hambletonian 10. Blanche was the dam of Hazel Wilkes (2.20 at 4 years) and Una Wilkes (2.30 at three years).

Dr. A. Parsons, Whitman, names bkn. s., George O.

Fatherland Stock Farm, Byfield, names Vernona, f., by Mambratonian; dam Lady Annie by Cazenovia Star, son of Walkill Chief.

J. P. Crane, Woburn, names Gen. Wilkes, by Charles Wilkes by Red Wilkes by George Wilkes. First dam Lady Dombey by Gen. Lyon by Old Morrill. Second dam Lady Gross by Kay Morgan by Vermont Morgan. Third dam by Tam O'Shanter.

James C. Warr, Wareham, names Axleine, b. f., by Nero 6555, by Winooski 701, by Walkill Chief 330, by Hambletonian 10. Dam Young Lady by Imported British Splendor.

John R. Farnham, Waltham, names Hattie Wilkes, g. f., by Mambrino Wilkes. Bred by Samuel Curtis, Manchester, N. H.

J. H. Nay, West Roxbury, names Lightning, b. f., by Alcantara by George Wilkes; dam Portia (2.29¼) by Startle.

J. R. Graham, Quincy, names Richball, b. g., by Don Carlos; dam Bon Bon by Bayard

Stake No. 4.

For foals of 1886; $30 entrance in instalments of $5, $10 and $15, with $100 added. Mile heats, best three in five. Six entries. Amount of stake, $280.

F. S. Hale, Rutland, Vt., names Hulda B., f., by Ben Franklin; dam Topsy by Green Mountain Banner.

H. G. Wood, Natick, names Pure Wilkes, b. s., by Red Wilkes; dam by Brignoll, he by Mambrino Chief.

[*Continued on fourth page*]

GRAND ILLUMINATION

— AND —

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DAY

— AT —

HOUCHS NECK AND MANET BEACH,

(IF PLEASANT,)

Friday, Aug. 29, 1890.

Cars will run every half hour on Friday, Sunday and Monday, if the weather is favorable.

GEO. W. MORTON,
Superintendent M. R. R.
Quincy, Aug. 26.—5t

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Taste for Flowers.

It is gratifying to see the growing taste for flowers on the part of both sexes. On every side this taste finds gratification. In some places there is danger of catering excessively, thus causing a reaction. The funeral occasion especially is marred now a days to many by the extravagant profusion displayed, a result not so easily reached at a wedding. The annual floral displays at the great centres are thoroughly enjoyable. No other kingdom displays nature's love of variety as does the floral kingdom. This is realized in these displays to perfection. Music hall, Boston, has been made this season such a fairy land of bewildering variety of beauty that the surging crowds of nature lovers would not have been surprised to have caught sight of the veritable elfs themselves peeping out from among the lavish wealth of tiver shrubs with these deep green orchids, vines, lilies, roses, each of many species, in banks and single, in all shades and shades of shades, with such variances as nature alone can attain to, all forms from the exquisite delicacy of the maiden hair fern to the bolder markings of the fern palm, furnish such a sight as Flora and her attendants alone can furnish.

This taste for floral beauty is seen in Elm park in this city in a degree which could not have been imagined forty years since. We were surprised to see, in the town of Adams, amid the factories not merely in enclosures, but right beside the road, borders beautifully designed of many kinds of flowers. Let them blossom say we all, gladdening the eye of every passing toiler.—Worcester Times.

Brave Engineers.

The recent accident on the Old Colony railroad brings to mind the praise accorded by the press of today to the engineer who, as the phrase is, "sticks to his engine." Railroad men say that in time this may have a bad effect. Engineers, as a class, are a courageous set of men. Their position is one of constant danger, which must be boldly faced, and the danger, as nearly as may be, calculated. But foolhardiness is not required. Occasionally an engineer goes down with his engine. In such a case, however, it is usually, as was last Tuesday, because he could not do otherwise. The Old Colony engineer was not killed, but stunned. He admits that he had not time to jump. Had he been able he probably would have done so. His "sticking to his engine" would had been a foolhardy act. The most an engineer can do is to put on breaks and reverse his engine, after which he can do no more. He should then leave his engine as best he may. He owes it to himself and to his family to save his life if possible. To do this is to be brave, to do more is foolhardy. The brave man is he, who when nothing can be accomplished to save others make his best effort to save himself.—Boston Traveller.

The Cambridge Chronicle, like a good many other newspapers, has more or less trouble with anonymous correspondents. The Chronicle has one just now to whom it cannot reply because he is a guerrilla and fights from ambush. "We will print your criticism," says the Chronicle, "if there is manliness enough in your article to carry the manly endorsement of a manly name." Sometimes these anonymous writers are so because of an oversight, they forgetting to send their names, but generally they lack the qualities hinted at by the Chronicle.

The Boston National league club were in great luck yesterday. They not only defeated the Pittsburgs twice, but they had the pleasure of seeing the Brooklyns drop a notch. In the Players' league the Bostons and Chicagos divided honors.

FOR UNCLE SAM'S MAIL.

Main Object of the Struggle Between Fleet Atlantic Liners.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—"There are many people," said the manager of one of the European steamship companies, "who suppose that the struggle between the fleet Atlantic liners, more especially those of the Inman and White Star lines, is almost wholly a sentimental one, that there is no practical purpose subserved in running across the Atlantic a few minutes sooner than a rival boat. On the contrary there is a big financial gain at stake. Every trip between the vessels of those two lines is virtually a struggle for a prize and never has that struggle been so keen as at the present time.

"Where rival lines go to the same port the United States mail, as is well known, is sent by the fleetest vessel. This is determined by taking the average speed made by a vessel during her three last trips. The logs are sent to the postoffice and there this average speed is determined. So eager in this rivalry and so close are the records that one vessel of the White Star line may carry the mail one trip and her rival of the Inman line the next. This has happened during the last summer. As averages are computed each trip, the difference of a few minutes means the loss or gain of valuable freight.

"An interesting case of this rivalry was recently seen between the Cunard and Anchor lines. The Anchor line steamship City of Rome now lands mail at Queenstown, as do the Cunarders. The Anchor line people won this valuable patronage by putting their fastest boat (the City of Rome) in competition with the Aurania, and, beating her, carried the mail on the last trip. The Anchor line had no boat that could have defeated the fleeter Etruria or some of the other Cunard vessels, so they shrewdly made the race with one of the slower Cunarders."

FURNESS STEAMER ASHORE.

Ulunda Strikes Cow Ledge — Will Probably Be a Total Wreck.

HALIFAX, Aug. 28.—The Ulunda went ashore at Cow Ledge, at the mouth of Westport harbor, in a dense fog. She is a splendid Clyde built, iron steamer of 1161 net and 1769 gross tonnage. She is only 5 years old, having been launched at Linthouse in 1885. Her port of registery in West Hartlepool. She is 275 feet long, 35 feet in breadth and 23 feet dept of hold. She is a sister ship of the Furness liner Damara, the two steamers being originally built for the Halifax Steam Navigation company plying between London, Halifax and Boston.

The latest advices from the scene of the wreck says she must be badly damaged, as she is swinging with the tide and wind, and the prospects of floating her are very poor. A late dispatch from Digby says the Ulanda's bottom is gone from bow to midships and the water flows in and out of the forward compartments. The engine room was dry and the after part of the ships float at high water. She will in all probability prove a total loss.

WON $100,000 FOR BUILDERS.

Success Attends the Trial Trip of the New Cruiser San Francisco.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Aug. 28.—The trial trip of the new cruiser San Francisco took place in Santa Barbara channel, and resulted in a successful run of over four consecutive hours, during which time the cruiser made an average speed of 19.51 knots an hour and won a premium of $100,000 for her builders, the Union iron works of San Francisco.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Succi, the Italian faster, is on his way to New York.

Princess Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha died at Dieppe.

A case of British bulldozing is reported from Venezuela.

The Socialists and police had a serious conflict in Berlin.

There is no material change in the labor situation in Lynn.

Minister Lincoln is to preside and speak at a Welsh festival.

Ismail Pasha is said to have been poisoned in Constantinople.

Prince Bismarck says his only ambition now is for a good epitah.

The proposed chemical syndicate in France has fallen through.

Moussa Bey prefers to exile himself rather than be sent to Mecca.

Two Frenchmen promise to publish the inside history of Boulangism.

Kansas and Texas railroads have accepted the reduced freight rates.

Considerable damage was done to shipping near New Haven by a storm.

Outside of the potato crops Irish farmers have had a generally good year.

American protection is the subject of a sharp article in The London News.

Eleven Russian soldiers were killed by the blowing up of a pontoon bridge.

The Cunard line has increased its fleet to accommodate the increased travel.

There seems no chance of bettering Ireland's blighted potato fields.

The hop crop is below the average, but of much better quality than usual.

There is a movement to rid Rome of the large number of impecunious foreign priests there.

A Lynn man was seriously injured by an ammonia thrower. The culprit has been arrested.

Francis Moore, 6 years old, was drowned in Silver lake, South Kensington, R. I., while at play.

It is considered doubtful whether Gen. Ezeta will agree to the terms of peace proposed by Guatemala.

Count Villanova, with his guide and porters, is believed to have perished in the ascent of Mont Blanc.

The Paris Siecle says England virtually has established a protectorate over Portugal's African possessions.

John L. Sullivan made his debut as an actor at Bridgeport, Conn., and says he has abandoned prize fighting.

An Illinois boy murdered his father because the latter objected to his planting a certain piece of ground to wheat.

It is reported that the navy department has agreed to purchase the right to manufacture the Whitehead torpedoes.

Capt. Bradford of the cruiser Philadelphia has been given an extended sick leave. Capt. Rodgers will probably be his successor.

The state department at Washington is said to have instructed Minister Mizner to propose arbitration of the trouble in Central America.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland afforded Timothy Healy a subject for a severe attack upon the government, as well as upon rent-paying Irishmen.

Dr. William P. Downer died in Washington. He was at one time a leading physician in New York, numbering among his patients ex-President Arthur, Senator Conkling and Daniel Manning.

AT
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
YOU WILL FIND
NEW FALL STYLES
— IN —
Outing Flannels,
— AT —
10 & 12 1-2c. per Yd.
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.
BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.
Agent for the Celebrated
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Superior to all others
Edward Russell,
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

One Dozen Fine Cabinet
PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR $3.00
Bussell's Studio,
ADAMS BUILDING,
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QUINCY.
June 3. 13t—Thu

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.3 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.0, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.-7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

TWO EASY VICTORIES

For Beaneaters in the Boston-Pittsburg Series.

HUB PLAYERS NOT SO LUCKY.

They Succeed, However, in Taking One of Two Games with Chicago—Closing Races of the National Bicycle Meet at Chicago.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Bostons played off to-day with Pittsburg the game which was postponed by rain in Pittsburg on the last trip. Osborne made a point at Pittsburg, but rolled up the unenviable record of ten bases on balls, six wild pitches and three men hit by the ball. When he did get the ball over the plate it sailed off in doubles and triples. The home team couldn't lose if they tried to.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hines, cf	5	2	1	1	0	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b	5	3	2	4	0	12	0	0
Hardie, lf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Lowe, ss	3	1	0	0	0	3	4	1
McGarr, 3b	4	2	2	4	0	2	0	0
Ganzel, c	6	3	2	4	0	5	0	0
Smith, 2b	5	3	2	4	0	1	7	1
Clarkson, p	6	1	2	5	0	0	2	0
Totals	42	16	14	25	2	27	13	2
PITTSBURG	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Miller, 3b	6	3	4	4	1	3	2	2
Berger, ss	4	1	2	2	0	4	3	0
Osborne, p	5	2	2	3	1	2	2	0
Hecker, 1b	3	0	1	1	2	7	0	1
Jordan, cf	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Lyth, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	2
Wilson, c	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Heard, rf	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Phillips, lf	5	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Total	40	7	12	14	6	26	12	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	7	0	0	0	2	3	2	16
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	7

Earned runs—Boston 3, Pittsburg 4. Two-base hits—Tucker 2, Clarkson, Osborne, Phillips. Three-base hit—McGarr, Ganzel, Smith, Clarkson. Stolen bases—Boston 3, Pittsburg 1. Base on balls—Boston 10, Pittsburg 6. Base on errors—Boston 4, Pittsburg 2. Struck out—Boston 2, Pittsburg 3. Double plays—Tucker and Smith, Berger and Hecker. Umpire—Powers.

Second Game.

Then they tackled Phillips for the regular game. For six innings he was an enigma, then in the other three the Beaneaters found him for ten hits, and he also grew wild, so that a victory was a matter of course. Wilson's catching was repeatedly applauded. Attendance 834.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	6	11
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—Boston 5, Pittsburg 1. Two-base hits—Hardie, Getzein, Lyth, Wilson, Heard. Three-base hits—Tucker, Ganzel, Hecker. Stolen bases—Boston 4. Home run—Hines. Base on balls—Boston 5. Base on errors—Boston 1, Pittsburg 1. Struck out—Boston 3, Pittsburg 10. Double plays—Miller and Berger. Umpire—Powers.

Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27. — Luck was again with the Philadelphias in the game with Cleveland. Nearly all of their hits and each of their opponents' errors contributed to the run getting. Smith was unsteady at the start, but a couple of double plays prevented any damaging consequences.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0		4
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

Earned runs—Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 9. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Swett and Schriver, Young and Zimmer.

Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 1.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 27.—The Cincinnatis won the second game of the series from Brooklyn. Mullane pitched with telling effect, holding the Brooklyns down to three hits. Caruthers was not so fortunate; neither was Terry. The fielding was admirable on both sides.

Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Cincinnati 4. Base hits—Cincinnati 12, Brooklyn 3. Errors—Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 2. Batteries—Mullane and Harrington; Carruthers, Terry and Daily.

Chicago, 5; New York, 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Chicagos won their third consecutive game from the New Yorks. Rusie pitched well, but was poorly supported. Anson's men took all chances.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0		5
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Chicago 1, New York 1. Base hits—Chicago 6, New York 4. Errors—Chicago 4, New York 4. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Rusie and Buckley.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Bostons and Chicagos played two games to-day. The first was a magnificent contest that Boston won in the ninth inning. In the second game Irwin and Quinn were "way off" in their fielding, and Chicago won with ease. Attendance 3904.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Murphy, c	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	1
Kelly, rf	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Brouthers, 1b	3	1	1	1	0	11	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Quinn, 2b	3	2	1	1	0	4	6	0
Irwin, ss	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
Gumbert, p	4	1	1	1	0	1	3	0
Totals	32	8	5	5	2	27	12	2
CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Duffy, rf	4	1	2	3	0	3	1	1
O'Neill, lf	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Ryan, cf	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
Comiskey, 1b	5	1	3	4	0	15	2	0
Boyle, c	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	1
Williamson, 2b	5	1	2	4	0	0	3	0
Bastian, ss	5	1	1	2	0	1	5	0
Baldwin, p	4	1	1	1	0	2	3	0
Total	40	7	13	20	0	27	18	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8
Chicago	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	7

Earned runs—Chicago 6. Two-base hits—Williamson 2, Comiskey, Duffy, Bastian. Three-base hit—O'Neil. Stolen bases—Boston 3, Chicago 2. Base on balls—Boston 8, Chicago 4. Base on errors—Boston 2. Struck out—Boston 2, Chicago 3. Double play—Bastian, Pfeffer and Comiskey. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Second Game.

Chicago	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0		8
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Earned runs—Boston 2. Two-base hits—Kelly, Williamson. Three-base hit—Kelly. Stolen bases—Chicago 3, Boston 2. Base on balls—Chicago 6, Boston 5. Base on errors—Chicago 4, Boston 2. Struck out—Chicago 1, Boston 4. Double plays—Irwin, Quinn and Brouthers; Kelly and Swett. Umpires—Sheridan and Gaffney.

Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—A fumble by Shindle, a misplay by Sanders, a base on balls and three base hits beat Philadelphia in the ninth inning, much to the surprise of the spectators present.

Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	6
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5

Earned runs—Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Cleveland 14, Philadelphia 15. Errors—Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Gruber and Brennan, Sanders and Cross.

Buffalo, 10; Brooklyn, 9.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 27.—The Bisons braced up in the eighth inning and defeated the Brooklyns, after the latter seemed to have the game well in hand.

Buffalo	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	5		10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	9

Earned runs—Buffalo 2, Brooklyn 4. Base hits—Buffalo 7, Brooklyn 11. Errors—Buffalo 7, Brooklyn 7. Batteries—Stafford and Mack, Sowders and Cook.

New York, 10; Pittsburg, 5.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The New Yorks defeated the Pittsburgs through heavy hitting and the errors of their opponents.

New York	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	10
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5

Earned runs—New York 3, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—New York 12, Pittsburg 7. Errors—New York 5, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—O'Day and Brown, Tener and Carroll.

Other Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 6; Columbus, 3.
At Baltimore—St. Louis, 11; Baltimore, 10.
At Harrisburg—New Haven, 1; Harrisburg, 0.
At Lebanon—Newark, 10; Lebanon, 6.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

Brotherhood and American Association Will Not Amalgamate—The Circuit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A special meeting of the central board of directors of the Players' league was held at the St. Cloud hotel in this city. The proposed amalgamation of the Brotherhood and American association has been knocked in the head. Al Johnson stated that the Players' league was all right and that it had no intention of amalgamating with the American association. He said that to suit the delegates a vote was taken in the matter and that the Players' league immediately voted it down. The delegates talked over financial matters at great length. The Boston club protested the games which Twitcheil played for Buffalo. Johnson said that the Players' league was satisfied with its present circuit and that no change would be made next year.

THE WHEELMEN.

National League Meet Ended—Soft Track Makes Hard Work.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The League of American Wheelmen's annual meet came to a close with a program of races which was marred by a soft track occasioned by Tuesday night's rain. Windle, Campbell and other cracks did not start on account of the heavy track. Lourie and Willis, the English riders, had a pneumatic tire wheel which was a winner over the soft track. Banker borrowed it for the mile safety championship race and the other contestants at one withdrew, giving him a walkover. The racing board decided that the pneumatic tire was all right. Lumsden, the crack Chicago rider, met with several defeats. The results are as follows:

One-mile novice, safety; 4 starters; A. W. Palmer, Hamilton, Ont., 1; J. W. Leavitt, Cleveland, 2. Time, 2:39 2-5.

One-mile handicap; 15 starters; S. B. Bowman, N. J. C. A., (130 yards) 1; Robert Thorne, Chicago, 2 (110 yards). Time, 3m.

One-mile safety; 3-minute class; 7 starters; C. J. Willis, N. Y. C. A., (England), 1; G. A. Banker, Pittsburg, 2. Time, 3:13 2-5.

One-mile safety, L. A. W. championship; W. D. Banker, N. Y. A. C., 1 (walkover). Time, 2:59.

One-mile, L. A. W. championship; 5 starters; W. F. Murphy, 1; E. C. Anthony, 2. Time, 3:06.

One-half mile safety, open; 7 starters; H. E. Laurie, N. Y. A. C., 1, P. J. Burlo, Manhattan A. C., 2. Time, 1:28.

Half-mile, ordinary; 9 starters; C. M. Murphy, N. Y. A. C., 1; A. A. Zimmerman, N. J. A. C., 2. Time, 1:26 4-5.

One-quarter mile safety, open; 10 starters; W. F. Gassler, N. Y. A. C., 1; H. E. Laurie, 2. Time, 40 3-5.

Five miles, ordinary, championship L. A. W., 2 starters; E. C. Anthony, New Hampshire, 1; Van Sicklen, 2. Time, 23:19 4-5.

One-mile tandem, open; 4 starters; Van Wagoner, Newport and Merrill of Boston, 1: Gassler and Banker, N. Y. A. C., 2. Time, 3:18 1 5.

Team race, New York vs. Chicago; three New York men disqualified. Clark rode against Lumsden, Winship and Githens of Chicago, and came in fourth. Lumsden was first, Githens second and Winship third.

Two-mile tandem, L. A. W. championship: 2 starters; W. F. Murphy and G. M. Murphy, first; A. Beers and H. H. Hutchins, second. Time, 6:53 3-5.

Tennis at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—The preliminary round play in the national tennis championship meet was almost absolutely devoid of excitement. Never before in the history of lawn tennis in this country were so many cracks announced as competitors in a championship, or other tennis meet, and never before has there been an entry list so large. Most half a hundred experts appeared, none of those prominently named as possible champions being absent.

The Rhode Island Regatta.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 28.—The southwesterly winds delayed the yachts from starting early in the Rhode Island Yacht club's regatta. The big sloop race was a fizzle. The winners in the other classes were the Diamond, Pawtuxet; A. P. E., Osterville, Mass.; Widgeon, Monmouth Beach, Mass.; Scud, Newport; Zara, Swansea, Mass. Diamond and A. P. E. took the special prizes on sail area.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Forecast for Maine: Fair, preceded by rain in eastern portion; northwesterly winds; warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion.

For New Hampshire: Fair; stationary temperature; northwesterly winds.

For Vermont: Fair; westerly winds; slightly warmer.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; slight changes in temperature; westerly winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 27.

Trading was not very lively in the Wall street market and prices were weak. Boston trading was slight in volume, what little energy it possessed yesterday having departed, and orders to buy were very few, while time selling was persistent in several specialties.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41¾	Nor Pac. pref	82
Central Pacific	32⅝	Oregon Navi	99
Chi & Northwest	108⅝	Oregon Trans	45⅛
Del Lack & West	143¼	Pacific Mail	42¾
Del & Hudson	159¾	Reading	42⅝
Illinois Central	109	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Lake Shore	106⅞	Union Pacific	60⅝
Missouri Pacific	70¾	Wabash St. L. & P.	11⅝
N. J. Central		do pref	25⅞
N. Y. Central	105¾	Wheel & Lake Erie	36⅝
Northern Pacific	33	Western Union	83⅞

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8	Fitchburg pref	87¾
Fremn's Bay Land	6	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	26¼	Mexican Central	25½
Atchison	41⅝	N Y & N E	46¾
Atlantic & Pacific	6⅝	do pref	
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	169½
Boston & Maine	207	Union Pacific	60⅝
Boston & Prov	253	Wisconsin Central	25
Chicago, B & Q	101¼	American Bell Tel	....
Central Mass	20⅝	New England Tel	50
do pref	43	Erie Tel	49¾
Eastern	172	Mexican Tel	85

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27. — FLOUR — Quiet; city mills $5 15 to 5 35; city mills patents 5 75 to 6 50; winter wheat, low grades, 3 35 to 4 00; do fair to fancy, 4 10 to 5 50; do patents $4 90 to 6 00; Minnesota clear 4 60 to 5 25; do straights 4 75 to 5 70.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red $1 08¼ to 1 09 elevator; No 3 red $1 03¼ to 1 04.

CORN—Moderately active; No 2, 55¼ to 55½c elevator; steamer mixed 55¾ to 56¼c.

OATS—Weak; No 3, 41c; mixed western 39 to 45c.

COFFEE—Rio firm; fair cargoes 20¾c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined firm; granulated 8-16, cubes 6¾.

PORK—Active; mess, 12 25 to 13 00; extra prime 10 10 to 10 15.

THE BIBLE IN CHINESE.

A NEW VERSION TO BE PREPARED IN THREE STYLES.

The Work Intrusted by the Recent Conference to Especial Committees—An Appeal for More Christian Missions. Bibles in the Various Dialects.

Shortly before the last mail left Shanghai the proceedings of a great missionary conference there had terminated, having lasted for a fortnight. It was attended by about 450 men and women engaged in missionary work all over the eighteen provinces of China, from Manchuria and Mongolia, Japan, and even from India. A summary of the general results of the conference or congress, from the missionary point of view, includes a diffusion of information on topics of interest and value to the missionary by means of essays and papers, of which there were about fifty, and the general discussions on them, and the adoption by general assent of a plan for obtaining new translations of the Bible. This is a subject around which fierce wars have raged in the past in China; the conference dealt with it in a sensible and adroit way, which excluded all personal differences, predilections and prejudices. Small committees were formed of leading men to consider each branch of the subject. Acting on their guidance, the conference agreed to select by ballot three executive committees to superintend respectively a revised version in the high classical style, a version in the easy classical style and one in Mandarin. These committees shall select the translators and superintend the publication of their work.

The committees are to consist, in two cases, of five British, five American and two German scholars, and in the third instance of ten, chosen without regard to nationality. The arrangement is described as a reasonable plan by which Bible translation in China may be simplified, unified and perfected. A committee was also chosen to superintend the rendering of the Bible into the various vernacular dialects, as well as to consider the best methods of reproducing it for the blind and dumb. Further, it was decided to try and meet the want of a Chinese Bible with summaries, chapter headings and brief explanations, and similarly a Bible with annotations is to be prepared by a committee. The superintendence of missionary schools has been placed in the hands of an association of practical teachers; the production, distribution and sale of translations of standard works have been placed under single control; a joint address to the Chinese government explaining the aims of the missionaries and the object of Christianity is to be prepared with a view to obtaining the suppression of current libels on the missions; an appeal to the Protestant world for 1,000 more ordained missionaries in the next five years, for more lay and female workers, was adopted; and measures to secure harmony and co-operation between individual missionaries and different societies were agreed upon, especially in regard to the division of the fields of labor. As an example of the experience represented at this remarkable conference it was mentioned that fourteen of the members present had labored for more than thirty years in China, the senior missionary present had been in China for forty-six years, and the fourteen represented more than 500 years of missionary service and experience in China.—London Standard.

Religion in Heligoland.

The Christianity in Heligoland is purely English in origin. The first mention of the island under its present name, "The Holy Island," says The Pall Mall Gazette, occurs in the life of the Northumbrian apostle of the Frisians, St. Willibrord, written by the great English scholar, Alwin of York. It was called "holy" by the pagan sea robber before its folk received the gospel, and held in high reverence by all shippers in the north as the only place easy of access in which they could procure a stock of fresh water without risk. In St. Willibrord's time the southern parts of Friesland were occupied by the Frankish kings, but "The Holy Island" was still inhabited by an independent Frisian folk. It is probable that the first Christian church in Heligoland was built by English hands, or at least under English direction and after an English plan. Willibrord baptized his first three converts in the holy well reverenced by pirates and shippers in the north.

Episcopal Sunday School Offerings.

Mr. Orlando Crease, treasurer of the Episcopal Sunday School Association of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, reports as having received from eighty-one Sunday schools Lenten offerings amounting to $6,722.11, beside which there was reported to but not received by the treasurer $1,765.24 from nineteen Sunday schools, making the total Lenten offerings of these schools for 1890 $8,487.35. He also reports total offerings for 1878 to missions, $2,750; 1879, $3,080.35; 1880, $3,175.04; 1881, $3,723.99; 1882, $5,157.53; 1883, $4,209.16; 1884, $4,942.37; 1885, $3,845.12; 1886, $4,148.36; 1887, $5,979.86; 1888, $7,529.83; 1889, $5,414.92; 1890, $6,722.11; total for thirteen years, $60,678.74; additional special contributions, $1,765.24 for 1890; total, $23,180.65; advent offerings 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 ($880.54), $5,280.54; total offerings to all objects, $89,139.93.

Congregationalism in Connecticut.

The total membership of the Congregational church in Connecticut is 58,305; settled pastors, 111; pastors not installed, 83; churches supplied, 74; vacant churches, 34; benevolent contributions, $346,582; charitable legacies, $114,899; value of church property, $5,011,151.

Little Sisters of the Poor.

The Little Sisters of the Poor have now a membership of 6,600. Their only mother house is located in France, where from 500 to 600 novices are in attendance. Their training consists in learning to nurse the sick, cook and make over old clothes and mend them.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

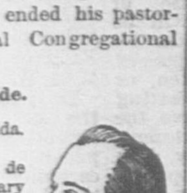
WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 28.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1639—William Hutchinson given permission to mow at head of Monatiquot river.

1841—Rev. William Allen ended his pastorate over Evangelical Congregational church, Quincy.

World Wide.



GOETHE.

1565—Melendez occupied Florida, landing at St. Augustine.

1608—Death of Sir Francis de Vere, distinguished military commander and author.

1609—Delaware bay discovered.

1645—Death of Hugo Grotius, jurist; born 1583.

1749—Birth of Goethe, German poet; died 1832.

1758—Frederick the Great defeated the Russians at Zorndorf.

1793—Toulon captured by the English under Lord Hood.

1833—Abolition of slavery in the British Provinces.

1859—Death of Leigh Hunt, poet and miscellaneous writer.

1861—Combined military and naval attack at Fort Hatteras, N. C.; Union victory.

1862—Battle of Groveton, followed on the next day by battle of Gainesville; the Federals forced to retreat; Union loss 7,000, Confederate 7,000.

1887—Charles A. Percy safely went through the Niagara whirlpool in a specially constructed apparatus.

A Cheap Summer Outing.

The big bridge is the coolest place in the two cities upon a hot night, yet very few persons cross it on the promenade after midnight. Those who do have a delightful walk, and one that is bound to provoke sleep. Several months ago a Brooklyn school teacher had a very obstinate attack of insomnia, which would not yield to drugs or the mental exercises suggested for the relief of the disease. A newspaper man advised her to take bridge at night in moderate doses. For six weeks she spent an hour on the bridge each night before going to bed. She attracted the attention of the police before she got through, but she conquered the insomnia, and it has not returned.

It is not an unusual sight to see well dressed men nodding or sound asleep on the seats around the towers or along the promenade at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. The police do not seem to disturb them, and a nap up there is said to be one of the most refreshing things in the world. An entire family strolled across the bridge from Brooklyn and back again between 3 and 4 o'clock the other morning. The father carried a babe in his arms and two children walked with the mother. They were all neatly dressed, and looked as if they had come out of hot sleeping rooms to get a breath of fresh pure air.—New York Times.

Cooking Eggs on Hot Sidewalks.

Two treasury clerks were looking out of a window of the north front of the building in Washington upon the smooth pavement that, unprotected from the sun, becomes hot enough to almost blister your feet through the soles of your shoes.

"That pavement is hot enough to fry eggs," said one clerk.

"Bosh," said the other.

"I bet you that it is."

A few minutes later, when lunch hour arrived, the two men stood out on the pavement, where the temperature overhead was about 105. One of them had an egg in his hand. Holding it close to the pavement he clipped it open with a knife, and let the contents fall upon the heated flagstone. There was a little sizzle, and the albumen began to grow white and hard.

"What did I tell you?" said the triumphant clerk, and then the two men went and cooled themselves.—Washington Letter.

A Fortune in Litigation.

Jean Thiery, a rich merchant and ship owner in the Rhine provinces, died in 1676, leaving a fortune of 50,000 Louis d'or in Paris and 800,000 thalers in the Venice mint. His heirs for some unknown reason did not draw the money from the depository in Venice, so at the end of the last century Napoleon found it still untouched and appropriated it to the use of his army. For the last thirty years the descendants of Thiery have been trying to find a way of recovering the 800,000 thalers with interest. Recently they all met in Cologne, and resolved to send their lawyers to Paris to move the French government to pay over an indemnity. It was said that the French chambers had already considered their claims and advised the government to pay them.—Paris Letter.

Exciting Chicken Stealing.

Chicken thieves raided the henroost of a farmer near Belleville, N. Y., early the other morning. Just after the thieves got to work a heavy log in front of the coops dropped and exploded a big torpedo. The farmer was up and after the two thieves in a few seconds. He chased them to the Second river. They jumped in and started to swim across, and he followed. In the middle of the stream he caught one of the men. The other swam back and hit him in the face. Stunned for a moment he released his man and sank. When he came to the surface he had recovered from the blow, but the fugitives were beyond reach.

Encouraging.

Young Crimsonbeak—I desire to marry your daughter.

Col. Yerger—My daughter is too young to marry, but I assure you when she comes of age you will have the first mortgage on her affections.—Texas Siftings.

MOLD WITH GRITTY SAND.

Samples of the Work of New York's "Molders of Public Opinion."

[Special Correspondence.]

If there is any one thing that inspires a feeling of disgust in an impartial observer it is the attitude that the "molders of public opinion" jump over each other in their haste to assume whenever a strike of great moment occurs. Hardly had the wheels of the Central been stopped before they, as usual, belched forth their malignant strictures on the "dastardly" conduct of the "conspirators." A trio of examples will suffice. Quoth The New York Sun, which is advertised to shine for all:

> Without disturbing the merits of the original controversy in the least, the essential nature of the relation borne to the public by such an institution as the Knights of Labor was forcibly shown at the Grand Central station and along the line of the New York Central railroad. A great and essential and teeming artery of human circulation is choked without a moment's notice. Thousands of the people of this city and elsewhere are subjected to the deepest distress, inconvenience, and personal damage, and such is the detriment for the time being to business and property that the conspirators might as well have taken the torch in their hands at once and added pillage and destruction to their act. The motto of the Knights of Labor is evidently "The public be damned!"

It is not so long ago since The Sun frothed over in oft recurring bursts of righteous indignation at the late president of this fat headed corporation, grown saucily rich from the underpaid, overworked toil of its myriad workmen, for using the very expression it now flaunts as the motto of the K. of L., and The Sun would concede, if it only dared be honest enough, that the policy of this corporation today is, as it has been in the past, "The public and the workingman be d——" The New York Herald's disinterested little lecture is so fashioned:

> It is said by the strikers that the removals were made because the railway managers have resolved to employ no members of labor organizations. We see no evidence to confirm this statement. Nor does it seem plausible. The Vanderbilt people would perhaps prefer to have their employes avoid "unions," find their firmest basis of union in harmony with their masters and comrades, and see in the justice and wisdom of a well governed corporation an assurance of better things than any "brotherhood" could give.
>
> We cannot but feel that the strike is unnecessary, and that the sympathy of the public should go out to those whose kindness to their employes has become a proverb.

Take off your hats and bow low to your masters, ye brawny toilers. For do they not give you work, not that they may become rich and loll in luxury, but that you may earn your bread by the sweat of your brow? Avoid unions, do, and then see the master's soft white hand grip ye by the throat in iron grasp and choke ye into dull submission. Proverbial kindness, forsooth! Aye, ask the unfortunates who have received the dreaded blue envelopes, and they will tell you all about the feelings of despair harrowed up by the receipt of one of these blacklisting, thief branding documents so liberally bestowed through the "kindness" of this philanthropic corporation.

The real nice New York Evening Post said:

> The strike on the New York Central railroad that went into effect without previous notice, leaving hundreds of men, women and children stranded, bewildered, and unable to reach their destinations or to communicate with their friends, was a raw, cruel, and indefensible assault upon the public.

It is to be presumed that according to the ethics of these and similar journals it was all right and defensible when the workmen, simply because they belonged to a labor organization, and dared to raise their voices in an effort to better their bad enough condition, were instantly discharged to discourage such "dastardly" conduct in the future. It is presumably also all right when a great corporation locks out its hand-to-mouth-paid workers without a moment's notice because they will not accept a reduction to enable larger dividends to be paid.

But there are some people alive who think that certain coal barons, mill lords and railroad corporations would have done better, and been more merciful, too, had they taken the torch in their hands, a la The Sun's suggestion, than to have inflicted on their locked out and black listed employes the untold anguish of heart (for they have hearts, though they be only workingmen) engendered by the sight of innocent, pinched faced babes and wives suffering from hunger, cold and despair.

But evidently, according to these journals, there is a vast difference between a strike and a lockout. A strike is a conspiracy of ignorant, socialistic workmen. A lockout is the unalienable, militia-backed-up right of a corporation to manage its own affairs free from outside dictation.

Pile on the burdens thick and fast—goad on!
In terror soon you'll find you've put too big a load on.

New York. Geo. F. Murray.

Three Hours Is Enough.

In Australia the labor organizations have secured the eight hour day, with a half holiday on Saturday, and now they are agitating for a seven hour day, with no work on Saturday. The explanation given by the labor leaders is that they want to make a bigger demand for men, as the Australian labor market is overstocked.—Exchange.

The Co-operative Commonwealth.

To put the case in a nutshell, the workingmen of America must either own, through the government, the soil, the capital and the machinery, or those who by cunning and fraud have possessed themselves of these things will own the labor also. Which is it to be?—Official Journal of Knights of Labor.

The official organ of the social democracy of Germany, Der Social Democrat, now published in London, will be discontinued on and after Oct. 1, as there is no need for it any longer, the restrictions against the socialist press in Germany having been removed since the fall of Bismarck.

After wrestling with the subject for six weeks the city council of St. Paul recently passed the following resolution: "That on and after Aug. 15 eight hours constitute a day's work for all mechanics, clerks and laborers employed by the city."

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the Ledger and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

OLD AND NEW IDEAS ON THE QUESTION OF WOMANLY DELICACY.

London Needlewomen—Economy in the Use of Ice—A Plucky School Teacher. Victor Hugo's Granddaughter—Fresh Air for the Children.

There are two truths which Mrs. Phelps-Ward does not take into account in her discussion of the "Decollete in Modern Life." In her passionate assertion that delicacy of thought and feeling in women is on the wane, she adopts—unwittingly, perhaps, but still she does it—she adopts as the standard of modesty the modesty of our grandmothers. Truly, our foremothers were modest women, but their modesty was of a very fictitious and unhealthful kind, after all. It was founded on ignorance and nourished in that atmosphere of stilted sentimentality which was supposed to be the only medium in which the lungs feminine could breathe with comfort and, still more important, with propriety.

Why, our grandmothers held it to be indecent to have the least knowledge of the laws of their own bodies! I know one dear old white haired saint, "reared in the traditions of high birth and gentle training of a generation ago"—to use Mrs. Ward's own words—who protested bitterly and in the name of all the decencies against her granddaughter's studying physiology under a woman physician and in a girls' school! The mawkish and affected attitude of the mind of the women of that time toward the commonest facts of life is best illustrated by the novels of that time. Fancy a healthy minded young woman of today adopting the Amanda Fitz-Allen style of behavior toward her friends of the other sex. Thank heaven, the modern girl has too much good sense! And isn't modesty, after all, nothing but good sense abloom? —New York Evening Sun.

London Needlewomen.

The Cottage Industries in Knightsbridge, London, are self supporting, managed by Mrs. Horne-Payne, a newspaper woman, and patronized by Mrs. Mackay, the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Rossmore, Lady Archibald Campbell and a dozen other less prominent people. The very poetry of the Irish needle is taught and learned in the industries, the embroideries rivalling those from the Rouen schools, which have made the name of France famous for lace and cambric work. Mrs. Mackay has been most kind to the Irish pupils of the Industries. She not only buys their delicate embroideries and drawn work, but a short while ago lent her London house for a Cottage Industries sale, at which the Duchess of Albercorn presided, "tea" and music lending variety to the mercantile duties.

Another American patroness of the poor needlewomen of London is Mrs. Conger, also a Californian; also young, beautiful, accomplished as a musician and linguist, and rich in her own right. Every year she has managed in her own way to get an exhibition of Cottage embroideries in the Paris salon. Mrs. Conger has instituted a series of night talks for the benefit and entertainment of the Kensington sewers. Not long ago Mrs. Horne-Payne astonished her friends in the Industries by the publication of an article advocating the revival of tobacco culture in Ireland for the benefit of the Irishwomen indirectly, which Lord John Manners made the subject of a speech in Parliament.—London Letter.

Economy in the Use of Ice.

A serious waste of ice, with those who use it in coolers, is in the lack of judgment or a knowledge of physics displayed by many in the choice of a location for the cooler. A lump of ice that will last all day and night in a judiciously placed receptacle will not last half of that time if the cooler be so placed that it is exposed to a constant draught of wind. The cooler should be located at a point where the wind cannot play upon it, or, if this be impossible, it should be protected by a covering of dry, porous, nonconducting material. Take any ordinary zinc cooler, and wrap it around with a dozen thicknesses of newspaper tied to place, and take a similar cooler unprotected, and put the same amount of ice and water into each. Long before the ice is melted in the first it will have disappeared in the last.

A soup plate of shaved ice standing by the bedside unprotected melts very rapidly, but if the plate be pressed down into a feather pillow, a saucer turned over it and another pillow pressed over the whole, it will last for many hours almost unchanged.—National Druggist.

A Plucky School Teacher.

Eastern women may have the culture, but for pluck and push the second place is not where the western woman belongs. Miss Kate Kennedy, who has been a teacher in the public schools of San Francisco for more than twenty years, has just gone through a year's fight with the board of education, and established the principle that the board cannot discharge teachers without cause. Miss Kennedy, having obtained a leave of absence, made a visit east, and was surprised upon her return to find that her place had been given to her substitute. The board of education coolly informed her that she was not wanted, whereupon she brought suit to test the legality of her discharge, meanwhile making formal application every month for her salary. She won her case in the lower courts, and now the supreme court sustains these decisions, and orders that she be restored and receive her back salary. —San Francisco Letter.

Victor Hugo's Granddaughter.

Jeanne Hugo is just 20 years of age. She is a pretty and stylish blonde, and has had a good deal of social success since her debut in society, which took place two years ago. She has one defect, however—she is addicted to tight lacing, a habit which rather spoils the grace of her carriage. She was the idol of her illustrious grandfather, who used to spend hours in watching at her bedside whenever she was ill, a contingency that not infrequently happened, for in her early childhood Jeanne was a very delicate little creature.

Victor Hugo had at one time a vision for his darling of an alliance rendered impossible at that time by the youth of the parties, and there is no doubt that had his life been spared some five or six years longer he would have tried to carry out his project. Mrs. John W. Mackay was presented to him about a year before his death, and he was so charmed with the beauty and grace and intelligence of his fair visitor that he remarked afterward to a gentleman (by whom I was told of the incident), "If my little Jeanne had been only a few years older I should have endeavored to arrange a marriage between her and Mrs. Mackay's eldest son, particularly if the young gentleman resembles his mother."—Paris cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Fresh Air for Children.

When circumstances render it impossible to permanently remove the infant from the city during the summer months, fresh air must be secured by taking it to public parks during the cool hours of the morning and evening, or by spending the day in some open suburban resort or on a neighboring river. The heat of the day must be spent in as cool, clean and well ventilated a room as can be had. Plenty of sleep is important, and it is of great moment that the infant rest upon a clean, fresh bed rather than on a hot lap or shoulder. When out of doors it should be wheeled in a coach rather than carried. Many a stout mother has caused her baby's illness, and even its death, by too fond and constant nursing. The clothing must be as thin as possible, provided always that woolen be worn next to and over the whole skin. An exception to this rule may be made during days of excessive heat, when the legs may be allowed to go bare.—Dr. Louis Starr in Ladies' Home Journal.

Skill of the Western Irish Boatwomen.

The women of these coasts and islands are as skillful as the men in handling the oar and rudder. They know every sunken rock and dangerous current of the intricate channels between the great island of Arran and the mainland, and take the boats in and out in all weathers. For many years a Grace Darling of this western coast, the daughter of a pilot who lived on Eights island, went out in storm and darkness with her old father, never trusting him alone. This brave girl never flinched from facing the wildest gales, fearing that disaster might befall her father and the vessels it was his business to guide to a safe anchorage if she were not at the helm. Many a ship's crew beating about between Arran and Owey owed its preservation to Nellie Boyle. Two sisters have taken the post boat into Arran for many years past, their father, John Nancy, being now old and infirm.—Woman's World.

Queer Occupations for New York Women.

If a list of odd pursuits for women were made out some of the following would deserve entry:

Miss Maud Yale, a porous plaster maker; Caroline Hartfield, vermin exterminator; Alice M. Brown and Julia Reilly, "truckmen;" Mary Furst, tinsmith; Mary P. Hickey, "expressman;" Mary Boband, watch case polisher; Elizabeth McNamee, wig maker; Catherine Faist, bottler; Cecilia Wilhelmi, basket maker; Ella Goodwin, bed maker; Mary L. Cordier, silver plate maker; Mary Harris, show card mounter; Hannah Pearl, quilter; Wilhelmina Kuhn, regalia maker; Sarah Mason, sand dealer; Elizabeth Rightmere, pickler; Louisa Frankenthaler, poulterer; Ellen Gray and Harriet A. Sunner, hucksters; Mary A. Dougherty, plasterer; Emily Fleischman, manufacturer of piano covers; Mary E. Ross, sauce dealer; Eliza A. Becker, caterer.—New York World.

Good for the Skin.

To keep yourselves out of mischief and benefit your complexion you may try these recipes from abroad: 1. Pour boiling milk over fresh garden violets and let it stand till cold. Apply to keep the skin soft and free from wrinkles. Very French and pretty, isn't it? 2. Fine oatmeal is cooked one hour to a porridge, strained through a coarse sieve or mosquito net and mixed with as much bay rum to soften and whiten the skin. Apply at night and let it dry on. Ten drops of glycerine improves this. 3. Mix fifteen grains sulphate magnesia, twenty grains sulphate of soda, two drams distilled orange peel in two ounces distilled water. Take a teaspoonful before breakfast for a week to clear the skin. If you like the effect rest one week and take again.—Shirley Dare.

The Only Female Professor.

There is only one woman professor here, although a number of women teach and lecture. This notable exception is Mrs. S. L. McClintock, the wife of the young looking professor who was reading "Rosetti" to the Browning class. She teaches Anglo-Saxon and old English, and is a tall, graceful young woman, who contrives to deeply interest a large class of thirty-eight men and women in the literature of King Alfred and Beowulf. Phonology and grammar are also dealt with. There is a class in Chaucer. Mrs. McClintock is devoted to her favorite study of the historical development of language. She took up teaching from being called upon to fill an accidental vacancy in a college.—Chautauqua Cor. New York World.

Female Bicycle Clubs.

The lady riders of Hartford have formed a wheel club. It is pleasing to record the increase of these clubs throughout the country. New York city is peculiarly backward in this respect. While there are many ladies interested in the sport no club has been formed, the Riverside and Harlem clubs being the only ones to admit them to membership. Possibly the fact that the public mind has not been educated up to the sight of wheelwomen, independently speeding along unaccompanied by a male escort, has a great deal to do with this. In Philadelphia almost all the clubs admit ladies, and the plan has worked successfully, but it is a step that the clubs of Brooklyn and New York view with distrustful eyes. Some years ago a ladies' tricycle club was formed in Brooklyn, with Mrs. John Oakey at its head, and the growth of a club governed and runs taken solely by ladies was watched with interest. It flourished a while and then died out. No doubt these ventures succeed better in smaller places.—New York Letter.

She Sells Furniture.

There is not a brighter, prettier or more capable furniture dealer in the business than Mary Jane McShane, of Madison street, a trim little Irish widow, who has cheeks the color of poppies, a pretty wit, blue black hair, and a well poised, well modeled head that is brimful of brains.

This young woman knows enough about textures, woods, metals and stones to be able to pick out the real laces, all wools, pure linen, genuine mahogany and bronzes and perfect gems with her eyes blindfolded. She has a cellar full of carpets that the summer beauties of the seaside have consecrated with their dancing slippers; she has laces that the Four Hundred have coquetted and married in; she goes about with her pockets full of jewels, and has a calling acquaintance with a wilderness of theatrical and fashionable women.—New York World.

She Is a Citizen Now.

Miss Anna Paton, of Port Huron, wanted to get a passport to go home to Scotland for a visit. Mr. Blaine said he couldn't give her one, as she was not a citizen of his. The lady went thereupon before a circuit judge, renounced allegiance to everything save Uncle Sam and was made a full and complete citizen. She will now write Mr. Blaine. Children who came to this country before they were 18 years old without their parents can take out full papers on becoming of age.—Chicago Herald.

A Female Pharmacist.

Mrs. Ida Hall Roby, of South Chicago, is the only woman pharmacist in Illinois. She is 24 years of age, a graduate of the Illinois College of Pharmacy and sole proprietor and manager of a tidy little drug store at the corner of Forest avenue and Thirty-first street, which is registered under the dignified title of the Thirty-first Street Homœopathic Pharmacy. Mrs. Roby has one assistant, Miss Jessie Carter, a Mason City girl, who is to be admitted to the firm in a short time.—Chicago Letter.

A very active woman in the field of social reform in England is Miss Clementina Black, whose pale face and eyeglasses are now known in every labor meeting in London. She "runs" a women's protective and provident league, and has just won, with the aid of John Burns, a remarkable victory for some hundreds of girls who were locked out by a firm of chocolate makers in London.

The number of women pawnbrokers in New York is put at twenty-two. About five widows keep pawnbroker's sale stores. Mrs. Lynch, of Broadway, heads the list, and Mrs. Catherine Murphy, of Chambers street, and Mrs. Laura Thorn, of the Bowery, have been successful in disposing of the trinkets and souvenirs hallowed by memory and misfortune.

Annie Pixley, who is now in London, chats pleasantly about ladies' dresses, and says: "All dresses for street wear are now made sans bustles, sans reeds, sans crinolines, sans pretty much everything, and yet," she added with a bright laugh, "I notice they cost from 25 to 50 per cent. more than they did when they put in the whole business."

The lady who has been chosen president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is the daughter of Professor Ralph Emerson, of Andover Theological college, and the wife of a Dr. Brown. She can speak seven languages fluently, and has at different times held professional chairs in three colleges.

The will of Mrs. E. C. Atkinson, of Boston, provides that upon her death her body shall be examined by the students of the Massachusetts hospital in the hope that science may be aided in alleviating suffering. It is expressly stipulated that the body shall not be dissected.

The mother of Oscar Wilde, who has written verses that have been admired in England, will henceforth receive an annuity from the British crown, her name having been placed on the pension list.

Mrs. Davis, wife of the Minnesota senator, is one of those who go to extremes in the fad for black. All her undergarments, as well as the sheets and draperies of her bed, are black.

Mlle. Sarmisa Bilesco, the first woman to be admitted to the practice of law in France, is only 21 years old. She is pretty and belongs to one of the richest families in Roumania.

The most summery looking girls on the seashore dress in white India silk, made with an accordion skirt and round waist; white shoes and a white wrap complete the outfit.

Mrs. Rosamond Rogers Johnston, who has recently been made a W. C. T. U. president, is the first woman in Oakland, Cal., to fill the position of school principal.

Miss Carrolan, of San Francisco, is described as a "sunny haired girl with a Dresden shepherdess complexion." She is immensely rich and extremely charitable.

Rev. Sarah Gorham, of Boston, the first licensed woman preacher of the African Methodist Episcopal church, has resigned her pastorate and gone to Ethiopia.

Gloves with thirty-two buttons are being worn in Paris for full dress, those with eighteen buttons being considered fit only for demi-toilet.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 28.

High water at 9.15 A. M. and 9.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.05; Sets at 6.25.
Moon sets 2.39.
Full Moon Aug. 29.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The Hospital Aid Association meet this afternoon at City Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thomas have joined the Hospital Aid Association.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nash have returned from Kennebunkport, Me.

Miss Minnie Dowd of Winchester is visiting Miss Maggie O'Brien of West Quincy.

Mrs. Henry and Mr. Harry Flint have returned after five weeks' visit to Middleboro.

Miss Etta Randlett, of West Quincy, is visiting her sister Mrs. G. Sweetland in Somerville.

Mr. Thomas J. Foley, of West Quincy, fell Wednesday and sprained his ankle very badly.

Mr. Patrick Cain whose house was partially destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, is having the building repaired.

Mrs. William Davis after three weeks' travelling through Fair Haven, Vt., and Saratoga, has returned home.

Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Alderman A. F. Carpenter, of Somerville, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. Y. Thomas of Atlantic.

Mrs. George Alexander has so far recovered from her serious illness as to take a short ride today, the first time for seven weeks.

The advertisement of Mayor Porter in the DAILY LEDGER has resulted in the return of one piece of jewelry, a watch charm.

Notices were issued today for a special meeting of the City Council to be held on Saturday evening. The only business is to draw jurors.

The St. Marys are preparing for the game with the Randolphs at the Hibernian picnic on Saturday. They will make the visitors hustle.

No deaths have resulted from the disaster since Wednesday night of last week. It is earnestly hoped that all the injured may now recover speedily.

An auction of monuments, large engine and stone wagon is to be held at the stone yard of Philip Garrity on Willard street, West Quincy, Aug. 30.

A burst in the water pipes in the upper story of the Wilson's building yesterday happened at a very convenient time or the store might have been flooded.

The exposition of food adulterations as made in the homes of the residents of Quincy by the lady analysts, is proving alike interesting and intructive.

Frank Brewer has purchased the drug store of the late Frank A. Read at Jones corner, and the pharmacy is reopened. R. D. Chase negotiated the sale.

Illumination at Houghs Neck tomorrow night if pleasant. Entertainment has been provided for children throughout the day. It was a very enjoyable occasion last year, and this year promises to eclipse it.

Ingraham's billiard parlors on Hancock street was broken into Tuesday night, but nothing appears to have been stolen. A new pair of pants were left behind and it is possible they had also entered a clothing store.

The Railroad Commissioners gave a supplementary hearing on the Quincy accident at their rooms, 20 Beacon street, at 11 A. M. today, when the testimony of Engineer Babcock and the rear brakeman were taken.

G. A. R. Fair at Hingham.

Edwin Humphrey Post 104, G. A. R., of Hingham, opened a three days fair Wednesday evening. It is for the purpose of clearing the debt on Memorial hall. The following well known gentlemen and ladies assisted in the opening: Ex-Gov. John D. Long, Department Commander George H. Innis, Lieut. Col. Charles K. Darling, S. of V., of Fitchburg; Mrs. Mary E. Knowles, department president W. R. C.; Rev. Edward A. Horton and Gen. W. W. Blackmar.

Avon's Pride.

The large new shoe factory at Avon, built by the local benefit association, will be formally dedicated in grand style this afternoon, to be followed by a concert and ball. It will be occupied by John Peach, of Randolph.

—The Journal reports: A young lady from Chicago recently swam from Green Hill, Nantasket, to the Black Rock, a performance which would test the strength of an athlete. She then took a boat and rowed back to the starting point.

Tennis Tournament at Wollaston.

Unusual preparations are being made for the Wollaston tennis tournament, which will be held on Labor Day at Merry Mount park. The prize,—an elegant large gold-lined silver bowl and ladle, which is now on exhibition in Tucker's window, has attracted quite a crowd. The play will begin at 8 o'clock in the morning and continue throughout the day. The drawings will be made Monday morning according to the Bagnall Wilde system. Accommodations will be provided for spectators.

The list of entries up to date is as follows:

- Mr. Chandler W. Smith.
- Mr. Charles M. Bryant.
- Mr. Brock.
- Mr. Fred Sanborn.
- Mr. Justin Emery.
- Mr. Robert E. Price.
- Mr. Charles Faxon.
- Mr. Arthur C. Sprague.
- Mr. Walter S. Pinkham.
- Mr. Harry Litchfield.
- Mr. Amos T. Leavitt.
- Mr. Charles W. Godfrey.
- Mr. John H. Osborne.
- Mr. Edmund S. Taylor.
- Mr. Jesse G. Swift.
- Mr. Walter C. Badger.

TODAY'S COURT.

Michael Donnelly of Boston for being drunk, fined $5 and costs.

John Gilmore of Cambridge and George Wilson of Boston for being tramps, sent to the State Farm at Bridgewater for six months.

An Even Swap.

A Hyde Parker giving employment to a large number of men, referring to the ready wit of Irishmen, overheard this funny dialogue between two of his employes: One of his men made application for a day off and when it was given him, he wandered off among his fellow workmen, wearing a look of much distress. "What troubles you, Mike?" asked one of the men. "Me poor wife died this morning, and she lies there unburied in the house." "Oh, then," spoke up his companion, "don't worry at all; sure I have a live one, and I'll swap even wid you!" It is needless to say the bargain was not consummated.—*Gazette.*

BORN.

PRATT—In Zanzibar, East Africa, July 13, a son to Mr. and Mrs. S. Arthur Pratt, and a great grandchild to Mrs. Sarah A. Burrell of Quincy.

STONE—In Malden, August 23, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stone, nee Nettie French.

MARRIED.

WYLIE—LONG—In Chelsea, Aug. 27, by Rev. David H. Ela, Mr. David Wylie of Quincy to Miss Lizzie Long of Chelsea.

ERICKSON—LARSON—In Brockton, Aug. 22, by Rev. Ang Pohl, Mr. Clarence Henry Erickson of Quincy to Miss Emma Christine Larson of Campello.

DIED.

FISHER—In West Dedham, Aug. 27, Mr. Joshua Fisher, formerly of Quincy, aged 83 years and 3 months. Funeral from his late residence at 2 P. M., Friday.

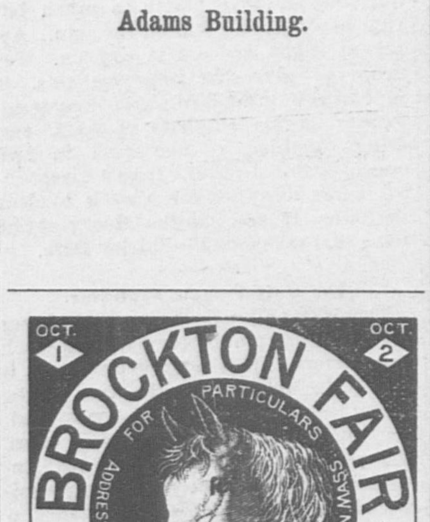
PRATT—At Sailors' Snug Harbor, Aug. 27, Mr. Henry Pratt aged, 78 years.

ESTY—In Randolph, August 26, Mrs. Mary A., widow of Mr. William H. Esty, aged 81 years, 1 month and 10 days.

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.



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OCT. 2
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OCT. 4
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Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

COLT STAKES.

[Continued from first page.]

James F. Connor, Pittsfield, Maine, names Diana, c. f., by Harbinger; dam by Whalebone Knox.

Geo. H. Hicks, Allston, names Peerless Ben (2.38) c. s., by Ben Franklin (2.29); dam Dolly Spooner by Holabird's Ethan Allen.

J. R. Graham, Quincy, names Carlos, c. g., by Don Carlos; dam Clara Dudley by Mambrino Dudley.

A. H. Dore, Taunton, names Lobelia, c. f., by Alcazar; first dam Mallar by Sir Walkill; second dam by Goodwin's Champion.

Stake No. 5.

For foals of 1889; $10 entrance, with $100 added. Mile heats, best two in three. Ten entries. Amount of stake, $200.

C. B. Gilman, Waterville, Me., names Extreme by Gideon 145; dam Bessie by Norton's Hambletonian.

Fatherland Stock Farm, Byfield; names, b. c. Starmout by Mambratonian; dam Lady Annie by Cazenovia Star, son of Walkill Chief.

A. A. Austin, Mansfield; names, Zora Zar by Alcazar (son of Alcantara, 2.23, and Galatea, 2.24¾); dam Ledo by Cohannet, 2.17½. Bred by William Mason, Taunton.

R. L. Stampton, Hyde Park; names, dark chestnut colt Plumps by Lumps by George Wilkes; dam Lucy Patchen by Tom Patchen by George M. Patchen.

H. G. Wood, Natick; names, bay filly Prue by Pure Wilkes; dam Lilly Clay by Kensington by Kentucky Prince.

E. D. Wiggin, Bellingham; names, bay colt Dare by Charley Wilkes, 2.25½; first dam Martha Wilkes by Alcyone; second dam by Clark Chief.

Lester Fish, Rutland, Vt.; names, black stallion Tamerlane by Aristos; dam Empress by Bay Lester.

Wyn Dyl Farm, Southport, Conn.; names, bay colt Nimble, by Nimbus, 10,457, he by Ben Franklin 753. Bred by S. M. Cate, Jr.

W. S. Bailey, East Hardwick, Vt.; names bay colt Osgood by Cobden; dam by Messenger Chief.

C. H. Wood, Benton, Me.; names, bay filly Geneaver by Gideon; dam by Gen. Knox.

Stake No. 6.

For foals of 1888; $15 entrance, with $150 added. Mile heats, best two in three. Ten entries. Amount of stake, $300.

William Field, Brockton; names, bay filly Rose Leaf by Alcazar, 2.20½; dam Unis by Electioneer. Bred by L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

C. B. Gilman, Waterville, Me.; names, Bridgham by Gideon, 145.

Comstock & Corcoran, Providence, R. I., name brown colt Athlete by Barkis.

James F. Connor Pittsfield, Me., names chestnut stallion Connor by Harbinger; dam by Whalebone Knox. (Connor is own brother to Diana in Stake No. 8.)

E. D. Wiggin, Bellingham, names bay colt Ellard, by Charley Wilkes 2.25½; first dam by Fearless, son of Chennery's Grey Eagle; second dam by Draco Prince 2.24½.

W. S. Bailey, East Hardwick, Vt., names grey filly Mary S. by Cobden; dam by Laundry horse.

C. H. Wood, Benton, Me., names gray colt Gid Knox by Gideon; dam by Gen. Knox. This colt is a full brother to the bay filly Geneaver entered in Stake No. 5.

J. J. Crawford, Belmont, names, black colt, General Robinson by Ellerslie Wilkes (2.28¾); first dam Massilon Belle by Hylas (2.24¼); second dam by black Harry Clay 70. Bred by A. A. Kitzmiller, Lexington, Ky.

J. J. Crawford, Belmont, names, chestnut colt Salvini by Piedmont (2.17¼); first dam Elsie by General Benton; second dam Elaine (2.20) by Messenger Duroc 106; third dam Green Mountain Maid by Harry Clay (2.29). Bred by Hon. Leland Stanford at Palo Alto Farm, Menlo Park, Cal.

Tom McLaughlin, Lowell, names Howdy.

Stake No. 7.

For foals of 1887; $20 entrance, with $200 added. Mile heats, best three in five. Nine entries. Amount of stake, $380.

C. B. Gilman, Watervile, Me., names Lester by Gideon 145; dam a sister to Emperor William (2.27¼) by Gen. Knox.

Fatherland Stock Farm, Byfield, names the filly Vernona by Mambratonian; dam Lady Annie by Cazenovia Star, son of Walkill Chief.

J. M. Galvin, Medford, names Silver Spray 11,560, c s.. by Guy Wilkes (2.15¼); dam Blanche by Arthurton 365, by Hambletonian 10. Blanche was the dam of Hazel Wilkes (2.20 at 4 years) and Una Wilkes (2.30 at 3 years.)

E. E. Frost, Worcester, names Oxide 7713, blk. s., by Rumor. First dam Ode by Gen. Knox; second dam Daisy Burns (2.29¾) dam of Slander (2.28) and Lady Dawson (2.28¼).

John R. Farnham, Waltham, names Hattie Wilkes, g. f., by Mambrino Wilkes. Bred by Samuel Curtis, Manchester, N. H.

Wyn Dyl Farm, Southport, Conn, names chestnut filly Wyndylla by Ben Franklin 753; dam by Gen. Sherman. Bred and owned by Wyn Dyl Farm.

W. S. Bailey, East Hardwick, Vt., names gray filly Helen M. (2.28) by Cobden; dam by Laundry Horse.

Jerry O'Neil, Medford, names gray filly Woodbell by Woodbrino; dam by Robert Bonner.

J. R. Graham, Quincy, names Richball, b. g., by Don Carlos; dam Bon Bon by Bayard.

Stake No. 8.

For foals of 1886; $25 entrance with $250 added. Mile heats, best three in five. Ten entries. Amount of stake, $500.

C. B. Gilman of Waterville, Me., names Badoura by Gideon 145; dam a sister to Emperor Williams (2.27¼) by Gen. Knox.

F. S. Hale, Rutland, Vt., names chestnut filly Hulda B. (3 year-old record 2.35¼) by Ben Franklin; dam Topsy by Green Mountain Banner.

Geo. W. Leavitt, Boston, names brown stallion Lycurgus by Lumps.

H. G. Wood, Natick, names bay stallion Electryon by Electioneer; dam Lina K., by Don Victor. Bred by Senator Leland Stanford, Menlo Park, Cal.

James F. Connor, Pittsfield, Me., names chestnut filly Diana by Harbinger; dam by Whalebone Knox.

E. E. Frost, Worcester, names black stallion Raven by Cyclone (2.23½); first dam Kate Westwood by Westwood; second dam Kate Dillard by John Dillard.

A. H. Dore, Taunton, names Lobelia, c. f., by Alcazar; first dam Mallar by Sir Walkil; second dam by Goodwin's Champion.

John E. Thayer, Lancaster, names bay filly Tiny B., by Charlie B. (2.25); dam by Prince Imperial, a son of Flora Temple.

Geo. H. Hicks, Allston, names Peerless Ben (2.28) c. s., by Ben Franklin (2.29); dam Dolly Spooner by Holabird's Ethan Allen.

J. R. Graham, Quincy, names Carlos, c. g. by Don Carlos; dam Clara Dudley by Mambrino Dudley.

It is a great thing to be ready-witted. I saw an instance of it the other day. Over at the depot in Canal street they have an "information bureau," and a neat sign over the window announces the fact. It is a very clever idea, since a great many people frequently want to know something about the town or about the train, but it is the only one in town, and it strikes sophisticated people as very queer.

I saw a young fellow look at the sign the other day and smile. Then he went up to the window, and I knew he was going to be funny at the bureau man's expense. I edged up carelessly and heard him ask:

"What kind have you got?"

"What kind of what?" asked the bureau man.

"Kind of information," said the flippant young man.

The bureau man "tumbled" in a second. He saw he had run against a joker, but he didn't show it in his manner. He just said, in a business-like tone and with a perfectly straight face,—

"All kinds."

"Does it come with or without?"

"Both ways. Which will you have it?"

"Got any cut bias?"

"Plenty; and stripes down the side."

"Is it red, white or blue?"

"It is, and shot with stars; also fringed. How much will you have?"

The humorist seemed to be disappointed in some way, for he mumbled something and sneaked away, looking as crushed as a banana-peel under a two-hundred-pound man's boot.

I asked the man at the window if he had many customers of this kind. He laughed and said that the travelling men usually had some fun with him when they had time.

The art involved in coloring the crystal ball intended for the schieroctica, or white of the eye, in producing an artificial member, has been reduced to a matter of simplicity, at the same time attaining the desired perfection. The artisan applies to the glass ball enamels of different colors, which mixing with that of the crystal in a pasty state, gradually gives it the tint of nature's optic. This operation begins with the iris, which is formed by amalgamating several enamels; and the iris finished, there is placed in its centre a spot of black enamel; this is the pupil, which is to be encircled by the artist with its aureola, the process being completed by drawing those small, exquisite fibres which are found in the iris. The globe of the eye being in this manner brought to its completed state of beauty and adaptation, all that remains is to place it in the centre of the crystal ball.

The plans for Boston's new harbor defences are made on a pretty extensive scale and will eventually cost the government about $3,000,000, though only $235,000 has been appropriated thus far. The plans proposed include the fortifying of Deer Island, which is already occupied by Boston's penal and other public institutions, on which the city has expended upwards of $1,000,000 and which she will not be likely to remove to another locality without a struggle. Ultimately the forts will be armed with 130 sea-coast mortars of the largest size, and some fifty guns of the newest and heavest patterns, ranging from an 8-inch breechloader, weighing thirty tons, to the giant 16-inch destroyer weighing 107 tons, carrying, for the distance of nearly fifteen miles, a shell five feet high, weighing a ton and containing a bursting charge of ninety pounds of powder.

Of this armament the mortars will be located chiefly on Deer and Gallop's islands, while the rest will be distributed around between Hull, Long Island, Winthrop and Nahant. The first work undertaken will be at Fort Warren, where an 8-inch gun will be placed as soon as possible. To defend the gun from larger projectiles it will be necessary to place the cannon behind ramparts of earth and stone seventy feet thick. The gun will be additionally guarded by being placed on one of the new elevating carriages, so that when being loaded it can be lowered behind the casements and loaded in safety, and then swiftly elevated over the parapet and sighted and fired, then quickly dropped out of sight. To build these ramparts and make the gun carriage will alone cost $125,000, and it will probably be 1892 before the gun is in place. After that five more of these cannon will be placed at the fort, beside six other guns.

In collections centuries old, to be seen both in China and Japan, are specimens of the most remarkable drawings in the world—pictures of all kinds drawn with the thumb-nail.

The nails of the thumb on the left hand of these peculiar artists are allowed to grow to an enormous length, sometimes to a foot or eighteen inches, and are then pared to a pen shaped point. Dipping this odly-constructed pen in beautiful vermillion or sky-blue ink, the only kind of ink used in these "sacred" thumb-nail drawings, the artist gracefully outlines his work.

Occasionally the bold touches from the studio of a master in this department of "high art" are lifed-sized, and are sketched by a few sweeps of the artist's arm. Like other pictures and sketches of the Orient, these sacred thumb-nail pictures are mounted and rolled up like scrolls.

New York has received already from California this season 15,000 boxes of Bartlett pears, and there is much other fruit to follow.

A STORMY SESSION.

House Proceedings Varied by the Giving of the Lie.

AN INTERCHANGE OF BLOWS.

"Uncle" Joe Cannon Uses Bad Language. Secretary Tracy Tells Why the Kittery Navy Yard Force Was Increased — Mr. Plumb and Canadian Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—There were but eighty-five members present when the house met. The opponents of the lard bill, led by Mr. Mason of Illinois, at once inaugurated filibustering tactics. The reading of the journal consumed one hour, and then Mr. Dingley of Maine moved its approval, and on that motion demanded the previous question. The previous question was ordered. Yeas, 106, nays, 56—the clerk noting a quorum.

Mr. Turner of New York set out on his task of consuming time, taking as his text the Cannon resolution. Though he proclaimed himself to be in good voice, he was unable to proceed for more than ten minutes in denunciation of the resolution, when he ceased and yielded to Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey.

That gentleman after ridiculing Mr. Cannon's statesmanship and historical knowledge. cast his store of ridicule upon Mr. Cannon's love for the farmer. Then ensued the

Stormiest Scene of the Session.

Mr. Cannon rose to reply. He admitted that he was not a great statesman, and also admitted the superiorty of the gentleman from New Jersey in that respect. His friend abounded in one thing, and that was wind, adding a phrase that would not look well in print. [Loud laughter.]

There was instantly great confusion and disorder in the hall. Mr. McAdoo shouted out that he wanted the words to go upon the Record as a specimen of Mr. Cannon's vulgarity. Mr. Caruth of Kentucky suggested the propriety of clearing the galleries of ladies, while Mr. Enloe was clamoridg for recognition on a question of order.

Again Mr. McAdoo shouted out to Mr. Cannon, "If you can afford to let that go on the Record as a specimen of your stable jockey wit, I can afford to have it there. I cannot indulge in blackguardism with you. You ought to argue with a stable jockey. That is your size." Finally, Mr. Enloe was recognized on his point of order and demanded that the words be taken down.

Mr. Cannon—Oh, if it annoys the gentleman I will withdraw it.

After a brief discussion the speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that Mr. Enloe's proper course would have been to call the gentleman to order and not to raise a point of order.

Mr. Enloe appealed from the decision and the clerk proceeded to call the roll on sustaining the decision of the speaker. But a storm was brewing. Its mutterings were heard when Mr. Mason, coming down the aisle near which Mr. Cannon was sitting, in a tone audible only to those who were in the immediate vicinity, began to denounce that gentleman in no measured words. He declared that if Mr. Cannon's family were in the gallery, he would not have uttered the words he had. His (Mason's) family was in the gallery, and he would not sit tamely by and hear them insulted.

"Cannon," he exclaimed, within the hearing of a number of members, "that was not fit language to use in the house, with ladies sitting in the gallery. If members of your family instead of mine had been in the gallery you would not have said what you did."

"You are a d—d liar," responded Mr. Cannon.

"And you," retorted Mr. Mason, "are not only a liar, but a dirty tramp and loafer, or you would not have used such language in public."

Before anything more serious occurred, the storm

Broke Out in Another Quarter.

Mr. Wilson of Washington, taking occasion to defend Mr. Cannon's action, aroused the ire of Mr. Beckwith of New Jersey. Hot words were exchanged, the lie was passed and a blow was given. Friends seized both men and finally quieted them. Mr. Enloe suggested that the house should adopt the London prize ring rules.

It was many minutes before order was restored, and it required a vigorous wielding of the speaker's gavel before the clerk could proceed with the roll call.

The decision of the chair was sustained—yeas, 103; nays, 73. The journal was then approved—yeas, 109; nays, 58.

The speaker then stated that the vote recurred upon the question of sustaining the decision of the speaker holding that the lard bill was unfinished business. On sustaining the decision the house was once more left without a quorum. A call of the house was ordered, and disclosed the presence of 198 members. A motion to dispense with further proceedings was lost—yeas, 57; nays, 115.

Absentees Ordered Back.

Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania offered a resolution for the arrest of absentees, directing the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph for absent members and revoking all leaves of absence except those granted on account of illness. The resolution was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

SECRETARY TRACY'S ANSWER

To the Question Concerning the Kittery Navy Yard Force.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. — Secretary Tracy sent to the house his answer to the Cumming resolution calling for information as to the necessity for increasing the force of employes at the Kittery navy yard, for various construction work now in progress, and whether the contemplated employment of the increased force was intended to affect the approaching congressional election in Maine rather than to subserve the public interests. In his reply the secretary says that the necessity for an increase in the working force in the month of July was due to the fact that the appropriation for the current year became available July 1. He quotes the act forbidding increase of force within sixty days before an election except upon a certificate setting forth its necessity, and says that as the Maine elections were fixed for Sept. 8, the force of the Kittery yard could only be increased upon certificate, which he accordingly issued July 23. The secretary says that the force numbered June 1, 1890, 418; July 1, 347, and Aug. 1, 448.

The decrease in July was due to exhausted appropriations. Touching the necessity for replacing the buildings in the Kittery yard destroyed by fire last January, the secretary says:

In view of the fact that on June 30, less than one month before the publication of the order covering the work, congress directed the work by law and emphasized its urgency by making the appropriation immediately available, it would seem to be unbecoming in an executive department, whose duty is to obey and execute the law, to make any comment, even by way of answer to an inquiry, on the opinion thus clearly pronounced by the legislature.

The work on the Lancaster and Monongahela and the building of a launch was assigned to Portsmouth, because work of that kind had been done there for years, and the assignment of the Lancaster was made eleven months before the approaching elections.

In conclusion, Secretary Tracy says:

In view, however, of the character of the interrogatory which the house of representatives, in direct terms, asks the head of an executive department whether he has or has not been guilty of a gross abuse of power in public administration, I deem it proper in terms equally direct to deny that the contemplated employment of such increased force at said navy yard is intended to affect the approaching congressional election in the state of Maine rather than to subserve the public interests, or that any increase of force at any time has been, or will be made, by the navy department under its present administration for the purpose of influencing an approaching election, or for the purpose of electing or defeating any particular candidate; and I have the honor to add that the navy department, while pursuing steadily this policy, does not propose that the progress of public works, directed by law and by law committed to its charge, shall be interrupted or postponed by the occurrence of an election, or that it shall be deterred from the performance of what it believes to be its duty by any fear that unjust and unfounded suspense may call in question the motives of its action.

RECIPROCITY.

But Little Support Will Be Given Mr. Plumb in His Canadian Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Senator Aldrich says he has his reciprocity proposition ready to submit to the senate, but that the friends of the measure thought it had better be held in abeyance until all of the other controverted questions in the tariff bill had been disposed of. A very interesting and exciting debate is anticipated when the subject comes up.

Senator Plumb's course in proposing the reciprocity proposition with Canada is severely criticised by the members of the finance committee. The senator says, however, that he offered it in good faith, and that, if the scheme is adopted, and suitable for the Central South American states, he sees no reason why a free exchange of products with Canada would not be advantageous to this country.

It is similar in its proceedings to the bill introduced last December by Representative Butterworth—everything produced in Canada to be brought into the United States and the products of this country to be sold in Canada free of duty. It would be the renewal of the reciprocity treaty which was abrogated in 1867 and which was of such great advantage to Canada. Senator Sherman proposed a scheme of this kind in the last congress, but it did not receive any encouragement among the Republicans. It is not probable that Mr. Plumb's proposition will receive any vote except his own. Even the Democrats do not favor it, as it will build up Canada at the expense of the United States.

Senator Davis' Plea.

WASHINGTON, 28.—During the discussion on the tariff bill in the senate, Senator Davis, after completing an able argument in favor of placing twine on the free list, branched off on the question of reciprocity, and made a telling plea in favor of the Blaine scheme. He was listened to with marked attention by both Republicans and Democrats, and it is evident that the proposition is gaining strength.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—There was considerable talk in the senate about the sale of liquor in the Capitol, and then the tariff debate was resumed, the tobacco and agricultural schedules being discussed.

Col. Baxter Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Col. Jedediah H. Baxter as surgeon-general of the army, with the rank of brigadier general.

"Grand Army Day."

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 28.—The second day of the veterans' reunion opened with a heavy storm prevailing, but about noon the clouds broke away and delightful weather followed. Yesterday was known as "Grand Army day" and many prominent members of the organization have been in attendance. The reveille was sounded at sunrise and breakfast was served in the pavilion at 7 o'clock. At 8 there was a band concert, and later there were numerous gatherings at the regimental headquarters. The members of the First Regiment association re-elected all their officers.

Those Biddeford Aliens.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug, 28.—The seven Biddeford aldermen were brought before United States Commissioner Rand, charged with failing to strike from the voting lists the names of some 500 aliens. City Clerk Hubbard was examined with regard to the records, and the hearing was postponed until next Monday.

Assigned.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Potter, Lovell & Co., bankers, and the Potter, Lovell company, dealers in commercial paper, are embarrassed. The affairs of the two concerns are closely interwoven. The difficulties are supposed to be of a temporary character. William A. Haskell was agreed upon as assignee.

Many Killed on Land and Sea.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—A terrific storm has visited Trieste, causing a great loss of life and property. Many wrecks are reported on the Adriatic Sea, and the crews of several vessels have perished. At Wittingau three persons were killed by lightning and much damage was done to property.

Cholera in Spain's Capital.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Fears are entertained that the cholera has reached this city Several suspicious cases of illness are reported here and in the adjacent villages of Torrejon and Capillas. Cholera is increasing among the troops of the garrison at Valencia.

A Prospect of Peace.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 28.—Dispatches from San Salvador state that a protocol of peace was signed. Similar advices have been received from Guatemala.

An Awful Record.

PESTH, Aug. 28.—One thousand families have been made homeless by the fire at Tokay. Five persons were killed.

Newspapers in the City of Mexico severely censure Minister Mizner for his course in the attempt to secure peace between Salvador and Guatemala.

CHIEF ARTHUR'S SID

Plainly Defined in a Letter Regarding the Strike.

HE PITCHES INTO POWDERLY

And Denies Certain Actions Attributed to Him by the Grand Master Workman—Central Road Apparently Doing Its Full Quota of Business.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has written the following letter to an engineer on the Third avenue elevated railroad in response to a letter on the subject of the New York Central strike. This is the first written utterance of Mr. Arthur, which fully defines his position toward the Central strikers and the Knights of Labor:

R. H. Holman.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your letter of the 23d inst. with Mr. Powderly's letter and other clippings from the New York papers enclosed, is received and contents carefully perused. In reply, I will say that I have not received any letter from Mr. Powderly. He claims to have written me a private letter on the trouble, and wants me to define my position. If he considers his letter that appeared in the newspapers a private one, I don't nor will I answer letters that reach me in that way.

It is unnecessary for Mr. Powderly or any one else to ask me to define the position of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the present trouble on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. The policy of the brotherhood is well known to him and the public, as it has been repeatedly explained from the public platform and published in the newspapers. He says that "some time ago I telegraphed him (meaning me) that I would meet him in Cleveland, and when I arrived there I could not find him high or low. I learned that the telegram had been received by him, but my efforts to locate him were fruitless."

Now the facts in the case, as near as I can remember, are these: Some four years ago I received a telegram from Powderly requesting me to meet him at the Union depot in Cleveland on the arrival of a certain train on the Lake Shore road. Owing to my absence from the office I did not receive the message until after the departure of the train, and so informed him by letter, addressing him at Scranton. I do not believe he stopped over and looked for me. If he had, he would have no difficulty in finding me at my office or at my house, as I am always at the one or the other when in Cleveland. He tells a wilful falsehood when he says other leaders have been unable to find me when they tried to do so.

While I differ with men as to the best methods to be employed to secure certain ends, I have always been liberal enough to concede to every man the same rights and privileges I ask for myself. When the present trouble on the New York Central first occured I advised the engineers to abstain from all participation in it, and attend strictly to their own business. I gave the same advice when the strike occurred on the Gould system a few years ago. My advice to the Brotherhood of Engineers, when men employed in other branches of railroad service have been on a strike, was to mind their own business and not do anything that did not properly belong to them as engineers.

Can Mr. Powderly say the same? I think not.

Whenever the engineers have been on a strike we never asked any other labor organization to assist us. It is true that some member of the order during the C. B. and Q. strike importuned the switchmen to quit, but they did it on their own responsibility, not by the authority of the organization. Consequently I hold that we are perfectly justified in maintaining strictly a neutral position when others are engaged in a conflict with their employers.

Mr. Powderly accuses members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of taking the places of striking firemen. If that is true, the division of which they are members will deal with them. It is not within the province of my authority to deal with individual members. I wonder if Mr. Powderly had the knight expelled who took the places of our men on the C. B. and Q.

Yours fraternally,
P. M. ARTHUR, G. C. E.

THE SITUATION AT ALBANY.

Boston and Albany Road Swamped by Cars Turned Over to It.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The New York Central officials say the freight movement yesterday out of the West Albany and Karner yards was a great improvement on that of Tuesday. The Boston and Albany road informed the Central people that they were delivering too many cars to it and the road will be somewhat delayed in clearing up the yards at this unexpected development. The yard at Karner appears to be much more crowded than it was a week ago. There are several hundred loaded cars in the West Albany yards, the cars being very much in need of repairs and the freight in them will have to be transferred. This work would have been done much before this time were it not for the fact that there are not enough men in the repair shops to do one-third of the necessary repairs.

An engine ran off the track in West Albany as it was passing over the switch known as the "Chinese puzzle" and badly damaged this intricate piece of work. It was three hours before the switch was again ready for use. About 300 men are at work in the shops. Two striking knights returned to work in the blacksmith shop. About one-third of the men now at work in the shops are non-union men who went out with the knights, but have since returned. The rest are new men. A striking knight at West Albany said that not as yet had one of his brethren returned to work in the yards at West Albany or Karner.

In a bulletin issued the strikers say the Central officials are giving out exaggerated statements of the movement of freight, and claim the strike is no more settled now than it was Aug. 7. They deny that any of the knights have applied for reinstatement. Superintendent Hammond of the D. and H. says he will have a full force of men to man the Schenectady yard to-day. The situation is the same in the Albany yards.

The Pinkerton force at West Albany has been reduced one-third. There are about 250 of these men there now.

The Knights of Labor announce that they will stump New York state against the Central road.

This Time it Worked.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Lieut. Milot and Lieut. Baruti fought a duel with swords at Belford. The former received a slash on the arm which severed the large blood vessels. He is not expected to recover.

Electric Road Accident.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—A collision between one of the West End electric cars and a city steam road-roller occurred late yesterday afternoon and five persons were injured and the car itself badly smashed.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 118. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—Bull Terrier Bitch Pup; collar with no name. Color—maltese and white, four white feet, end of tail white, face white with fine black spots on end of nose, ears and body colored. A reward will be paid for her return. H. FARNUM.
Aug. 29.—d2t p1w

LOST.—In or between the store of Mr. John Page and Water street, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 125 Water street.
Quincy, Aug. 27. 4t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Stone Team at a very low price. Apply to W. G. A. PATTEE.
Quincy, Aug. 28. 6t

FOR SALE.—1 Bay mare, sound and kind, weighs 1250 lbs., road 9 miles an hour, true in any spot or place. Apply to G. VOORHEES, Electric Light Station.
Quincy, Aug. 27. 6t

FOR SALE.—An 18 ft. Cat boat. A safe, staunch boat in good repair. Price very low. Also a cottage to let after Aug. 25th at Littlefield's beach. Address GILMORE BROS., No. 84 Grove St., Brockton.
Aug. 26. 6t

WANTS.

WANTED.—A woman to cook and care for house. Five gentlemen comprise family. Address Box 116, Atlantic, Mass.
Aug. 28. 3t*

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.
April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

DERRICKS

—AT—

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1890, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Two Derricks, off Common street, West Quincy.

JOS. PAROEHIE.

Aug. 28. 3t

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West.	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y. South and West	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M.
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	"	3.15 P.M.
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M.
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
South Shore,	6.30	" "	5.15 P.M.
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M.

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

CITY
— OF —
QUINCY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
QUINCY, Aug. 25, 1890.

ALL Persons who have in their possession any valuables or property belonging to persons who were injured at the accident on the Old Colony Railroad, on **Tuesday, Aug. 19th**, or property or valuables taken from the ruins, are requested to return the same to the undersigned.

The City Clerk, Christopher A. Spear, will be in attendance during the day and will give receipts for the same.

It is desirable that prompt attention be taken of this request.

CHARLES H. PORTER, Mayor.

Aug. 25. tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Steam Engine, Derrick,
AND LEDGE TOOLS,
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 30th, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the ledge of Rollou Bros., West Quincy, the following articles of personal property, to wit:

One engine, 15-horse power, and boiler, with double hoisting gear; 1 steam pump; 1 derrick, good for 20 tons; 200 feet of piping, size from 1 1-2 to 2 inches; 1 pair bellows; 1 anvil; deep-hole drills; sledge hammers; chains; 200 feet of railroad iron; 1 engine house; 1 dump car.

Also, lease of ledge, eight years to run.

This property is in good condition. The engine is first-class, and was made by Badger Bros. of West Quincy.

This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, as the Rollou Bros. are bound for the West immediately after the sale.

Saturday, Aug. 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the day of the sale. Aug. 25—5t

CHILDREN'S DAY.

The Annual Illumination at Houghs Neck This Evening.

A VERY ENJOYABLE OCCASION.

Sailing Parties—Band Concerts—Punch and Judy Shows—Refreshments Served Free to Children—Manet Railway Runs Half Hourly.

It is a gala day at Houghs Neck—the annual illumination and children's day. Many arrived this morning, the electric cars of the Manet Street Railway running every half hour.

The only entertainment provided for the morning was sailing. The committee issued 500 tickets, which were distributed among the women and children. The following yachts were placed at the disposal of the committee, and from 10 A. M. until late in the afternoon the bay was alive with yachts and merry parties: Moondyne, Erin, Princess, Myth, Adolph, Davy Crockett, Water Lily, Nereid, Louise, Kitty, Ella B., Undine, Nellie, Mamie and Julia. The yachts were in charge of competent skippers.

For those who did not care to sail row boats were provided, and were manned by some of the muscular young men.

The programme for the afternoon comprised Punch and Judy performances at 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, and a concert by Martland's band of Brockton from 3 till 5. Ice cream and cake were furnished to the ticket holders at the Casino, under the direction of Major C. T. Trask.

The evening programme which Martland's band will present will contain many of the selections given by them at Hotel Nantasket several weeks ago. They will undoubtedly be a great attraction.

The Quincy Brass band will give a concert in the band stand near the Club House from 8 o'clock to 10.

The fireworks will be held in the large field in the rear of Mr. Danielson's cottage at eight o'clock.

The Quincy Yacht Club will hold one of their regular hops at the Club House this evening.

A dance will also be held at the Casino between 8 and 12 o'clock.

The electric cars will run half hour trips after noon time and will continue to do so until midnight and even afterward should the regular trips up to midnight be inadequate. See tomorrows LEDGER for full account of todays festivities and occupants of cottages.

Saturday's DAILY LEDGER will contain an extended report of the cottages illuminated and other features.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

The Twenty-third Death from the Railroad Disaster at Quincy.

The death of Mr. Benjamin Maxwell one of the injured in the Old Colony disaster last week is reported. It occurred Wednesday evening at his residence No. 70 Huntington avenue, Boston, the deceased being conveyed thither directly after the accident. Mr. Maxwell was a prominent member of Zion African Methodist Episcopal church on North Russell street.

This makes the number of deaths by the disaster twenty-three.

Mr. Spear's Story.

Mr. Horace F. Spear's story of the jack which caused the disaster is substantially as follows: I found that three of the cars had passed the point of derailment, and were still on the track, disproving the rail-spreading theory. I discovered under the middle of the third car, between the rails, the foot of the jack. While I was there one of the section men came along, and looking carefully around to see if he was unobserved, picked up the piece of iron and threw it into the bushes. Later in the day I informed two section foremen that there was something in the bushes which I thought the road would like to have. They replied "all right," but did not inquire what it was, and made no effort to procure it. I tried to find some of the higher officials of the road to impart to them the information, but was unable to do so. I was very busy after that and forgot about the jack until the next morning, when I went and got it where it lay in the bushes, and gave it to Supt. French, at the same time explaining the circumstances under which I had found it.

Send in the News.

The Hospital Aid Association was in the midst of an excited debate Thursday afternoon whether it was prudent to forward a report of the meeting to the local papers, when our representative dropped in. Some had argued that the papers did not solicit it, and others that there would be a charge, but others were confident that the newspapers wanted the news. The representative assured them immediately that all the news was wanted every time. That it would be a favor to the PATRIOT and LEDGER both if the secretary would keep them posted. The publishers thought it was so understood by all associations, meetings, corporations, lodges, etc., but would again extend the invitation to them all to send in the news. We never make a charge for printing news unless it is an advertisement, then it should be paid for, otherwise the publishers would be obliged to go to the almshouse.

HOSPITAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Very Largely Attended Meeting Held Thursday—Financial Statements.

The monthly meeting of the Hospital Aid Association Thursday was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held, 107 ladies being present. Mrs. W. T. Babcock, one of the vice presidents, presided.

The treasurer Mrs. Walter E. Simmons, presented an itemized report of the fete held June 17, and also a statement of the financial condition of the treasury at the present time, which were accepted.

A letter received from Miss Elsie Russell enclosing $25 was read. A proposition to transfer the amount to the Hospital endowment fund called forth much discussion, and the motion was defeated when put to vote. It was then suggested that the sum and subsequent donations might become a nest egg for a fund of which the association should have control, and the following vote was passed.

VOTED,—That the $25 given by Miss Russell be kept, with her consent, as the beginning of a permanent fund, to be called "The Ladies Aid Association Endowment Fund."

Misses Amy F. Slade and Mary R. Ela volunteered to aid Miss Thayer, the matron at the City Hospital, in sewing at the institution during the month of September, and their offer was accepted.

Mrs. Cushing Lane was complimented on her hospitality to persons injured in the accident, and it was voted to loan her three pairs of blankets from the hospital.

It was not intended for a sewing meeting, but nevertheless several pairs of sheets and pillow-cases were made.

The representative of the press was requested to state that the gift of light wraps for the patients at the Hospital would be very acceptable at this time.

The Treasurer's Report.

QUINCY, Aug. 28, 1890.

To the City Hospital Aid Association of Quincy.

I beg leave herewith to submit the following financial report of the fete given by the Association June 17, 1890.

CASH RECEIVED.

From sale of tickets,	$1209 70
Fancy table,	479 77
Donations,	365 50
Ice cream,	252 00
Candy,	132 00
Mrs. Amory,	121 00
Refreshments,	113 07
Fortune teller, gypsy, and baskets,	75 30
Lemonade	63 75
Grabs,	50 15
Miss E. C. Adams' table,	36 66
Dancing,	29 30
Sale of Mrs. Faxon's books,	28 75
Loaf of cake,	20 00
Punch and Judy,	11 00
Art exhibition,	2 80
	$2,990 75

CASH PAID.

For Punch and Judy,	$15 60
Tents and express,	28 00
Expressing, (Boynton's,)	2 00
Lanterns,	11 56
Fireworks and expressing,	30 00
Printing tickets,	28 25
Conveyance of children,	5 00
For advertising,	15 00
Base ball committee,	2 75
	$138 16
Making net receipt,	$2,752 59

The total receipts of cash from all sources since the organization of the Association are $4617.11, of which $3,230.00 has been paid to the treasurer of the Hospital, and $795.28 has been expended for furnishings and other expenses as per items on cash book, leaving a balance in the treasury of the Association of $651.83.

ALMIRA E. SIMMONS, Treasurer.

Free Flower Show.

On Saturday, from 12 to 3 o'clock, P. M., there will be another of the free exhibitions at Horticultural hall, Boston, of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which bids fair to excel any of the preceding Saturday shows. Fruits in their season and vegetables in profusion will come from the market gardens in this vicinity and from other sections of the state—luscious melons are now in grand condition and a splendid show of these is expected. There will be a grand show of flowers, for it will be prize day for asters, Japan lillies, nasturtiums, marigolds and baskets of flowers. Asters were not in good condition when the grand exhibition of last week was held, but now they are in perfection, and will be shown in large quantities and of fine quality. The public are cordially invited, and competition is open to all persons.

Shipping at Quincy Point.

Arrived—August 23, Sch. Alaska, Capt. Parker, from Perth Amboy, with 108 tons of coal for C. Patch & Son.

August 25, Sch Charlie Bucki, Capt. Jackson, from Port Johnson, with 377 tons of coal for J. Sheppard & Sons.

August 25, Sch. Abbie Ingalls, Capt. Kelley, from New York, with 321 tons of coal for C. Patch & Son.

August 26, Sch Surprise, Capt. Mitchell, from Calais, with 40,000 feet of lumber for B. Johnson.

August 27, Sch Forrester, Capt. Patten, from Bangor, with 79,000 feet of lumber for B. Johnson.

Cleared—August 28, Sch Fannie and Fay, Capt. Mehaffey, with granite for New York.

POLICE THANKED.

Mayor Porter Formally Thanks the Quincy Police for Services at Disaster.

The Quincy police were promptly at the scene of the disaster last week, and seemed to take in the situation at a glance. They protected the injured and their property and succeded admirably in keeping the surging crowds back. Mayor Porter recognizing their valuable services has written the following letter to Deputy Manager Langley;

QUINCY, Aug. 22, 1890.

GEO. O. LANGLEY,
Deputy Manager Police.

SIR:—I return to the Police Force on duty on Tuesday last, at the scene of the disaster, my thanks for the efficient manner in which the duty was preformed.

Although our force is not a paid one it did the duty assigned to it, in a most praiseworthy manner.

Respectfully,
CHAS. H. PORTER,
Mayor.

The Open Tournament.

Entries for the open tournament of the Quincy Tennis Club for Labor Day do not close until Saturday night. There are already a large number entered, as will be seen below:

Gentlemen's Singles.

Howard Mildram and George Wright, Neponset Club; F. R. Sewall, Dix Club; A. E. Peterson, Braintree; W. M. Packard, J. F. Harlow, F. B. Rice, W. I. Dewson, Quincy; C. Arthur Belcher, Holbrook; Mr. Dexter of Boston; Mr. Hill and Mr. Fuller of Dorchester.

Ladies' Singles.

Miss H. E. Whitmarsh and Miss M. W. Dewson and Miss Brown.

Gentlemen Doubles.

Mildram and Wright, Dewson and Rice, Pratt and Claflin, and Harlow and Packard and Hill and Fuller of Dorchester.

Valuable prizes are offered.

Alarm from Box 34.

Box 34, corner of Union and Maine street was pulled last evening by some excited person who saw sparks issuing from the chimney at Whicher & Co.'s, shoe factory. There was no fire. The fire department made a remarkably quick run.

—The Savin Hill yacht club will have an open regatta next Wednesday, and the Massachusetts club on Thursday, both in Dorchester bay.

Paper Shell Clams.

Of long clams, or paper shells, as some term them, there are several varieties. For these there is also a ready market, but the choicest kinds never find their way to the New York dealers, as not enough are dug to supply the home demand. When long clams are dug for shipment to New York, the clammer goes to a bar which falls bare at low tide and digs the ground over with a garden fork, having a boy to pick them up. In this way from two to four bushels may be taken in a tide, and for them he gets a dollar a bushel. When he wants a mess for his own table he goes out to the extreme low water limit, and digs even then in water a foot deep.

He can get no more than half a peck, and never offers them for sale. These clams are large, and sometimes weigh eighteen ounces apiece. They are young and tender, and the sweetest morsel, when properly cooked, that a man ever laid on his tongue. The clam catch is estimated at 75,000 bushels a year. The best time to go clamming is after a heavy west or northwest wind, for then the tide falls very low and new grounds may be reached. At Guilford, after a northwest storm, many of the workmen leave the foundry and shops, and lose half a day's time to get a small mess of the delicious bivalves. Summer visitors hire cheap cottages, dig up the clams, on which they largely live, and then go back to the city and brag how cheaply they can live at the seaside.—New York Sun.

Clergy in Russia.

The clergy of the Russian church are divided into two classes, according to their means of sustenance. One portion receive their regular salaries, the other have to work in the fields which the church apportions to them, and to depend on the gifts and collections from their parishioners. The latter are known as the "white" clergy. Now the synod is working out a plan for putting the entire clergy on regular salaries and abolishing the system of church collections. The sum of 32,841,600 rubles will be required annually for the salaries of the "white" clergy, which will be graded according to their respective offices. A special tax will be imposed upon the "orthodox" to raise that sum.—St. Petersburg Letter.

Origin of Cholera Infantum.

Professor Vaughan, of Michigan university, thinks that he has discovered the origin of cholera infantum. It is, according to his theory, the result of a poison generated by germs in the alimentary canal. He has extracted and tested in his laboratory the specific poison in question, and hopes to be able to produce an antidote with which the patient may be inoculated. He calls the poison tyrotoxicon, and finds it in cheese and all products of milk.—New Orleans Picayune.

He Named It.

"D'you know what is to be the new capital of Alaska?"

"Yes. That's it."

"What?"

"Juneau."—West Shore.

AVON'S GREAT DAY.

New Shoe Factory Erected by Business Society Dedicated.

Residents of the little town of Avon had a gala day Thursday, formally dedicating a large shoe factory, which is a monument to the push and enterprise of the town and to the Avon Business and Improvement Society.

The exercises commenced at 2 P. M., when the invited guests, headed by Martland's Brockton band, Mace Gay, leader, marched from the square up High street to the new factory. As they neared the edifice, the band playing a patriotic air, the factory showed to fine effect with the American flag floating from the tower. The company marched into the building and it was soon well filled with the large assemblage that had gathered to participate in the festivities of the occasion.

The interior decorations were elaborate and very handsome.

Brockton was represented by Mayor Douglass and other members of the government, Randolph, Holbrook, Stoughton and Avon by their selectmen, and other prominent citizens.

There were speeches by President Robert Sheehan of the society, Mr. William Rapp, the chairman, and Mayor Douglass.

A banquet and dancing followed.

Quincy Sail Off.

The champion-ship sail off in the first and third classes of the Quincy Yacht Club will take place next Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, off the club house at Houghs Neck. The boats having legs in the first class are the Mudjekewis, Posy and White Fawn. The contestants in the third class will be the Flora Lee, Rocket and Mirage.

Diphtheria.

Of those who were attacked by yellow fever during the prevalence of that disease in Florida a year or two ago only about one in eleven died. In the same year there were 1,422 cases of diphtheria in Boston, of which 470, or one in three, proved fatal. During the last eleven years there have been 14,867 cases of diphtheria in Boston, with an aggregate of 4,825 deaths.

Such a fearful prevalence of this deadly disease with its incessant desolation of homes is not by any means necessary. In Glasgow, Scotland, its ravages have been greatly checked by means of enforced isolation and disinfection, and there is no reason why our own boards of health, if they were armed with the requisite legal power and backed up by a wise public sentiment, might not be able to accomplish a similar result.

Diphtheria is much more fatal than smallpox, and the fact that it is less contagious only increases the necessity of compulsory isolation, for many persons expose themselves unnecessarily to diphtheria who could not be induced by any consideration to expose themselves to smallpox.

It is a fact of public interest that diphtheria does not go from house to house apart from personal communication. Except in tenement houses, therefore, the patient can be safely isolated at home, provided the public is duly notified by some simple but familiar signal attached to the door. For such as cannot be safely isolated at home adequate municipal accommodation should be provided.—Youth's Companion.

Nutmegs.

Nutmegs grow on small trees which much resemble our pear trees of six or seven years' growth. The tree is of a pale hue much resembling in color the weeping willow; is very fragrant and hardly ever attains the height of more than twenty feet. Nutmeg trees grow both the nutmegs and the mace of commerce, the nutmeg being the seed of the fruit and the mace the thin covering over the seed. The fruit itself is about as large as a good sized peach, and when ripe breaks open and exposes to view the fragrant little nut so highly prized as a spice by all good cooks.

The tree, which is indigenous to several countries, grows most abundantly on the island of Asia, but few growing in America, these being confined to the tropical parts. After arriving at maturity a tree will bear nutmegs for from 70 to 100 years, having ripe and green fruit upon its branches at all seasons of the year. One of the finest nutmeg trees in the world grows in a public park at Kingston, on the island of Jamaica. As high as 5,000 nutmegs have been gathered from it in a single year.

A century ago the Dutch controlled the nutmeg trade of the world, as they then owned the Banda islands, the only place it was known to grow. Ten thousand bushels of nutmegs were burned at one time by the Dutch traders, who were making a wild effort at keeping up prices.—St. Louis Republic.

Excursion to Newport.

On Thursday next, September 4, a special train will be run from South Braintree and stations to Somerset, inclusive, to Newport and return. For this occasion reduced rates will be offered, an opportunity presented for an enjoyable outing among the attractions of this beautiful resort. A feature of the trip will be the inspection of the steamer "Puritan" at Fall River. Newport never appeared to better advantage than at present, and this opportunity to visit her many favored localities is worthy of all improvement.

—The tax rate of Brockton for 1890 is $15.20.

GRAND ILLUMINATION
—AND—
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DAY
—AT—
HOUGHS NECK AND MANET BEACH,
(IF PLEASANT,)
Friday, Aug. 29, 1890.

Cars will run every half hour on Friday, Sunday and Monday, if the weather is favorable.

GEO. W. MORTON,
Superintendent M. R. R.
Quincy, Aug. 26.—5t

BEST IN THE MARKET!
FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.
C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH
Neatness and Despatch
—AT THE—
Quincy Patriot Office,
115 Hancock Street.

Billheads,
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Business Cards,
Statements,
Envelopes,
Posters,
Flyers,
Hand Bills,
Dodgers,
Circulars.
Etc., Etc.,

Everything in the Printing Line
at 115 Hancock Street,
Green & Prescott, Proprietors.
TELEPHONE 54-3.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

It would seem that Whicher & Co., had received sufficient warning that iron smokestacks were dangerous and that their large shoe factory was liable to be destroyed. Neighbors fear such a conflagration and an employe remarked last night that it would be burned yet. If the owners do not remedy the defect, the Chief Engineer should step in. The city ordinance establishing the fire department says in section seven. "The Chief Engineer shall observe all buildings in which steam engines are used, and all buildings in process of erection or alteration, and make record of such of them as in his judgment may be dangerous, and report thereon to the Mayor forthwith.

His Honor Mayor Porter will soon be called upon to carry out the law in relation to the appointment of election officers. The law as amended the present year provides that the mayors of cities shall nominate between the first and the twentieth day of September, subject to confirmation by the Council, a warden and deputy warden, a clerk and deputy, and four inspectors with the same number of deputies. The Council must act upon the nominations as made in not less than three and not more than ten days after they are made.

A writer in the Boston Commonwealth is dead sure that birds think. The sprightly Marlboro Daily Enterprise says that no one who has chased a mosquito for half an hour in the dark, only to have him vanish at the presence of a light, and re-appear when it was once more extinguished, will for a moment doubt that "birds" have reasoning powers.

The consideration of the Lard bill in Congress naturally encourages comment pro and con, and the measure seems to be getting its full share of attention, as such an important subject should. The bill was drawn in the interests of pure lard and ostensibly as against the practice of adulteration; and as such a measure of protection to public interests, is in principle a righteous cause. But contrary to the usual conditions the adulterated article is claimed to be, and undoubtedly is, healthier than the pure lard or hog product, which is unquestionably a most unwholesome article and unfit for general consumption. For this reason it would be better for the people, as Congressman Morse said in his recent speech in the House, if they had none but the adulterated lard. The substance used in the adulteration, cottonseed oil, is not injurious at all, but better for consumption than lard itself. But the objection to it is, that it is sold as pure lard and deception practiced upon the people; and while no harm is done in this case, it is this deception which makes most adulterated articles of diet dangerous, because consumers cannot tell what they are using, when if called by their right names they might be shunned. It would violate the principle laid down by Congress and concurred in by the people, that all articles of food or food products should be known and handled by their proper names, to except the one article lard, although no direct harm could follow. But, on the other hand, in this instance the very fact of the adulteration being beneficial rather than injurious, precludes the probability, if not possibility, of any injury to the producers of vegetable lard, as that intermixed with cotton-seed oil has been called. If, as Congressman Morse says, they will bring it out under its proper name and be honest with the public, their business can suffer no harm from legislation of this kind, while the public will in time be benefited.—New Bedford Standard.

THE FRIENDS.

An Impressive View of the Present Condition of a Strange Sect.

The annual meeting of the Society of Friends, which has been held recently, affords a very impressive view of the present condition of this interesting body. Though it is generally understood that the society is losing ground so far as numbers are concerned, there is no evidence of failing vigor in its spirit and enterprise.

The Friends have always regarded education as indispensable in the maintenance of their mission. Last year they opened a high class school in the town of Reading, Pa., with a view to counteract the influence of the Church of England, whose educational institutions have attracted the younger members of the body. This year special attention is to be given to the provision of educational facilities for the children of Friends belonging to the artisan classes. An effort is to be made also in the direction of meeting the requirements of the more wealthy and cultured classes by bringing before them the principles in the study and acceptance of which the Friends have found peace and rest.

There are no less than fifty-three English Friends on the mission field. The foreign missionary income is over £15,000, and the chief spheres of labor are China and India, where some hundred zenanas are open to the agents of the society. They have also an interesting mission in the district of Mount Lebanon. Not less vigorous are their home missions. They, too, with the rest of the churches, are working for the upraising of the East End of London. They have a very effective temperance union, and it is needless to speak of their indefatigable exertions in the cause of "Peace upon earth." Quaint and old-fashioned as the Friends may seem to many, there is room for their quiet and meditative vigor in the midst of the rush and stir of this Nineteenth century.—Exchange.

May Christians Dance?

In the Sunday edition of a very secular daily journal published in New York city the question is asked, "May Christians Dance?" Answers follow from no less distinguished persons than Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Bishop Vincent and others whose names are familiar to the public. Without attempting to quote all that is said by these leading men, we may snatch a sentence of each of the three mentioned. Thus Archbishop Corrigan writes: "The question how far a Christian may indulge in any form of worldly amusement is one meriting the most serious consideration. There can be no doubt, in considering the diversion you name, that all kinds of round dancing are contrary to piety."

Bishop Vincent remarks that "in the dance there must be at some point a peril, or so many wise and good people would not have written, taught and preached against it. It has been said, 'To the pure all things are pure,' but, alas, who are the pure, and how many such are there? Let those dance who will; the humble, earnest, consistent Christian, who desires to consecrate his or her every word and act to Christ, will deem it wrong and inconsistent to dance." Dr. Storrs concludes his letter on the subject with these wise words: "We should never, under any circumstances whatever, ask ourselves, 'How far may I go in indulgence in amusements and still remain a Christian?' How much, not how little, in the way of personal service and self denial can I render to the Lord? is the question which should constantly be present in the mind of the true Christian disciple."—Exchange.

Reformed Episcopal Gains.

Chicago Reformed Episcopal synod shows the following substantial gains in its report for the last year as compared with that preceding: On May 1, 1889, there were 2,213 Sunday school scholars, and on May 1, 1890, there were 2,768; May 1, 1889, 1,247 communicants, and on May 1, 1890, 1,683 communicants; May 1, 1889, $37,587 contributions for the year, and on May 1, 1890, $47,959; May 1, 1889, $181,833 property free of debt, and on May 1, 1890, $192,100. The report of property does not include the new Church of the Epiphany, Cleveland, O., since dedicated, and worth $28,000, with but $4,000 of debt.

An Old Bible Unearthed.

Some excavations were being made a few days ago for building a house in Montreal, when a box was discovered which contained a Bible which was published at Amsterdam in 1669. It is in the French language. The Bible has been put into the safe of Notre Dame Savings bank.

The Reason.

My God, I love thee, not because
I hope for heaven thereby,
Nor because they who love thee not
Must burn eternally;
Not with the hope of gaining aught;
Not seeking a reward;
But as thyself hast loved me,
O ever loving Lord,
E'en so I love thee and will love,
And in thy praise will sing,
Solely because thou art my God
And my eternal king.

—New York Observer.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NOTES.

According to the statistics gathered by Mr. E. Payson Porter, statistical secretary of the international Sunday school convention, there are in the United States 108,252 Sunday schools, with 8,643,255 scholars and 1,143,190 officers and teachers.

The Rev. A. J. Diaz, who has been carrying on an important evangelical work in Cuba as a Baptist missionary, has been arrested and imprisoned. His case has been presented to the state department as that of an American citizen who is a victim of religious persecution.

The London Yearly Meeting of Friends reports an increase of members for the year of 261. The whole number received was 637, of whom 190 were received by birth and 344 by convincement. The losses were 367—223 by death, 6 by disownment, 60 by resignation and 78 from other causes.

AT
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
YOU WILL FIND
NEW FALL STYLES
— IN —
Outing Flannels,
— AT —
10 & 12 1-2c. per Yd.
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others

Edward Russell,
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

39,480 LBS. OF METAL.

It takes thirty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty pounds of stereotype metal to make the plates for the
SUNDAY HERALD
When all the new presses are running.
SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*
The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.
Just the Paper for your Family to read.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.3- A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

THE POLITICAL POT.

It is Beginning to Boil in Various Sections.

AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOME

The Republicans are Vigorously Denounced by the Opposing Party — Reports of Conventions in the South and West.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—The Democratic state convention met here, with 1308 delegates present, and the largest number of Democrats in attendance ever gathered together in the state. Ex-Governor Isaac P. Gray was made chairman. The platform adopted says:

We, the Democracy of Indiana, in convention assembled for the first time since the memorable contest of 1888, when we went down with defeat, but not with dishonor, overcome by the shameless methods of Dudleyism and the "blocks of five" do solemnly declare:

That the electoral vote of Indiana was obtained for Harrison and Morton by the most flagrant crimes against the ballot box ever perpetrated in an American commonwealth; that these crimes were committed under the direct auspices of William Wade Dudley, then and now treasurer of the national Republican committee, and by the procurement and connivance of Republican leaders in this state and in the nation; that the administration of Benjamin Harrison has made itself an accessory after the fact to these crimes, by shielding the criminals from punishment and even by rewarding them for their knavery, and that the brazen propstitution of the machinery of the federal court for the district of Indiana, by its judge and attorney, to the protection of these conspirators against the suffrage, constitutes the most infamous chapter in the judicial annals of the Republic. The federal court of Indiana has decided that advising and organizing bribery is not a crime. We appeal from this decision to the people of Indiana and we demand a verdict against William A. Woods and the miscreants whom he saved from legal punishment.

We denounce the administration of Benjamin Harrison for its deliberate abandonment of civil service reform; for its use of cabinet positions and other high stations in payment of financial campaign debts; for treating the public patronage as a family appendage, instead of a public trust, and quartering a host of relatives, by blood and by marriage, upon the national treasury; for dismissing honest and competent public servants, in violation of solemn pledges, because of their political opinions and filling their places with men devoid of character or capacity, and whose only title to preferment rested upon disreputable partisan work; for its dalliance with questionable gift enterprises; for its complete subservience to Wall street and the money power, and its undisguised hostility or indifference to the rights and interests of the producing and laboring masses.

Continuing, the platform denounces the tariff, silver and force bills; condemns the Republican party for the theft of two seats in the United States senate from the people of Montana, for one-man depotism in the house of representatives in order to strengthen a partisan majority and for reckless prodigality in appropriations; rejoices at the efforts of the farmers to organize against unjust legislation; demands prohibition of alien land ownership in the United States; favors the election of United States senators by the people; denounces the employment of the Pinkertons in the New York Central strike and favors arbitration as the only just and fair method of settling labor controversies.

The following ticket was nominated: Claude Matthews, a farmer, for secretary of state; J. A. S. Mitchell, justice of the supreme court; J. O. Henderson, auditor; Albert Gall, treasurer; A. Green Smith, attorney general; A. M. Sweeney, clerk of the supreme court; H D. Vories, superintendent of public instruction.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

James M. Turner Unanimously Nominated for Governor.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—Temporary Chairman Van Zile called the Republican state convention to order. James M. Turner of Lansing received the nomination on first ballot for governor. The platform commends Harrison's administration, the course of Speaker Reed and that of the senators and representatives of Michigan in congress; declares for a free ballot and fair count, but is silent on the force bill. The silver bill was indorsed.

It reaffirms the position of the Republican party heretofore expressed it its state platforms, upon the temperance question; favors such a revision of the national tariff laws as will protect producers; laborers and farmers against the ruinous, competitions of foreign productions and cheaper labor, and especially commends those features of the McKinley bill which provide for the protection of farm products as well as manufactured articles.

The ticket was completed as follows:

Treasurer, Joseph B. Moore; auditor general, Theron F. Gidding; superintendent of public instruction, Professor Schurtz; state board of education, James M. Ballou; justice of the supreme court, Edward Cahill; chairman of the state central committee, Senator John McMillan.

South Dakota.

MITCHELL, S. D., Aug. 29.—The Republican state convention reassembled here. The platform indorses Harrison's administration; demands an expansion of the currency to meet the needs of an increasing population; favors protection against ruinous foreign competition; indorses the disability pension bill and the Australian ballot system, and pledges the party to a strict enforcement of the prohibitory law now in force.

Congressman J. A. Pickler was renominated by acclamation. Governor Millette was renominated without opposition. The ticket was completed as follows:

Lieutenant governor, G. A. Hoffman; secretary of state, Mr. Ringsrud; treasurer, W. W. Taylor; attorney general, Robert Dollard; superintendent of public instruction, Cortez Salmon; commissioner of schools and public lands, Thomas H. Ruth; commissioner of labor and statistics, R. M. Smith.

Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—The Republican state convention met here. The platform adopted indorses the national administration and the "wise and business-like course of congress;" expresses confidence that a tariff measure will be passed which "will meet the the conditions of all classes of industries and labor and will enable the party, by adopting the suggestions of Secretary Blaine, to obtain among our sister republics that reciprocity in trade and internal good feeling that must in a short time make the western hemisphere the market of the world;" indorses the course of Speaker Reed; the Lodge bill was favored. Alexander Mullin was nominated for supreme judge; James K. Merrifield for railroad commissioner, and Frank P. Sever for superintendent of public schools.

Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 29.—The state Prohibition convention adopted a platform declaring constitutional and statutory prohibition the most vital issue before the people, denouncing license, declaring for the Australian ballot, declaring for woman suffrage, demanding state ownership of railroads and transportation at cost, favoring the election of president, vice president and United States senator by a popular vote. The nominations:

B. L. Paine was nominated for governor by acclamation; George W. Woodby, a colored man, for lieutenant governor; Charles Watts, secretary of state; A. Fitch, Jr., auditor; H. W. Hardy, state treasurer; Judge E. P. Wigton, attorney general; C. Olson, commissioner; Mrs. Mary R. Morgan, state superintendent of schools.

North Carolina.

RALEIGAH, N. C., Aug. 29.—The Republican state convention was called to order by Mr. Vest.

There was a contest over the permanent chairmanship of the convention between A. E. Hilton (white) and John L. Leary (colored). Hilton was chosen. The platform indorses President Harrison's administration; thanks congress for the silver bill; deplores the failure of the Blair education bill in the senate, and favors an election bill. Charles Price was nominated for chief justice and W. W. Faircloth for associate justice.

They are "Commonwealths."

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The local Nationalists, belivers in the theories advanced by Edward Bellamy in "Looking Backward," held a meeting at Cooper Union in which they named their party organization the Commonwealth party. The platform adopted is almost as extreme as that of the Socialists. Eight hours a day labor is demanded for all, with the abolition of Pinkerton men and the suppression of Gerry's society, Anthony Comstock, etc.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—The Democratic convention reassembled and proceed to finish their state ticket as follows:

Thomas Cunningham for secretary of state; John Hunner, state treasurer; J. L. O'Connor for attorney general; O. F. Wells, superintendent of public instruction; Thomas Thompson, railroad commissioner; W. M. Root, insurance commissioner.

Mr. Taggart's Chances.

EXETER, N. H. Aug. 29.—Hon. John J. Bell of Exeter will not seek a nomination for congress at the Republican convention in the First district. All signs point to the unanimous choice of D. Arthur Taggart of Manchester, late acting governor.

License Issue in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 29.—The Democrats opened their campaign here at city hall. The speakers were Hon. William H. Clifford of Portland and Hon. William H. McLellan of Belfast. The license issue was the principal topic discussed.

RUTLAND'S BIG SHOW.

Eight Thousand People Witness a Fine Display of Horseflesh.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 29.—The sixth annual meeting of the Vermont Association of Road and Trotting Horse Breeders promises to be the most successful one ever held by the association. Yesterday was the red-letter day of the meeting, and fully 8000 people were on the grounds during the day to witness the display of horses and see the races arranged for the second day. It required several hours to show the 800 or more horses entered for the meeting, and the grand cavalcade of all horses on exhibition was pronounced by horse breeders from Kentucky and other western states to be the largest and finest exhibit of the kind ever seen in America.

Many fast trotters made exhibition miles, including Gill J., Highland, Gray, Helen M., Aristos and Bonus. The show of horses entered for premiums was a very attractive one.

Was Old, but a Good Shot.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 29.—William Tucker, 74 years old, who lives in North Smithfield, found a well-dressed man in his house, the stranger having entered through a cellar window. The intruder seized a soldering-iron and Tucker reached for his shot-gun, which was loaded for skunks. As the trespasser ran, Tucker fired the contents of one barrel into the man's arm and side. The stranger ran, leaving a trail of blood. He was afterward arrested in Woonsocket. He gives his name as Nelson Fountain of Fall River. He is a French-Canadian, aged about 30 years.

The Quincy Disaster.

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 28.—Judge Humphreys has begun here an inquest on the death of the persons who lost their lives in the railroad accident. District Attorney Wentworth was present, as there is a possibility that the case may go to the grand jury. The witnesses were for the most part those who testified before the railroad commissioners, and the hearing was strictly private.

A Joint Tariff Debate.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Congressman W. M. Springer of Illinois, in behalf of the Reform club of New York, and ex-Congressman Roswell G. Hoar of Michigan, on behalf of the Republican party, opened at the county fair here the series of joint debates on the tariff question, to which the Reform club has challenged the Republicans. There were 10,000 people on the grounds.

Was the First in New England.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Lucinda S. Hall, M. D., wife of Robert Hall, M. D., this city, is dead, aged 75 years. She was a native of Concord and the first woman in New England to receive the degree of M. D., graduating from the Boston Female Medical college in 1848, and the Worcester Medical college in 1852. She has practiced in Worcester, Lowell and Concord.

For Chief Justice.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Governor Brackett has nominated Judge Walbridge A. Field of Boston chief justice of the supreme court of the state. to succeed Chief Justice Marcus Morton, resigned. The nomination, as is usual in those cases, was held over for confirmation until the next meeting of the council.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Forecast for Maine: Fair weather; cooler in eastern stationary temperature in western portion; winds shifting to southerly.

For the rest of New England: Fair and stationary temperature, followed Friday night and Saturday by showers and slightly cooler weather; westerly winds, becoming variable.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

Two Strong Utterances—Cardinal Gibbons' Opinion.

When we find the most upright citizens taking no interest in politics, showing no zeal for the good government of the country, we may expect political stagnation and corruption; but when the best citizens manifest interest in public affairs we have good government and honest administration of public trusts. It is the duty of every public man to take an active personal interest in the welfare of his country and to see that the best citizens are elected to public places.—Cardinal Gibbons in St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore.

At no period of our history have the words used by Cardinal Gibbons been more applicable than the present. Thousands of our best equipped citizens take little or no interest in politics. Their plea is that machine rule is dominant, and that they would be contaminated by contact with the rough masses. They take an altogether pessimistic view of municipal, state and national affairs, and too many of them are ready to join in with the foreigners who pronounce republican government in America a failure. But these gentlemen are altogether mistaken. Wherever government is corrupt it will be found owing largely to the neglect of such as they to do their duties as patriotic Americans. They could speedily put to rout the forces of evil, and cleanse the Augean stables of public affairs. For, while we believe that our constitution and free system contain in themselves the potent germs of immortal life, they require the co-operation of the citizen to bring them to the full measure of their power and usefulness.—Freeman's Journal.

Methodist Episcopal Statistics.

The Methodist Episcopal church south, according to statistics published, has 4,862 itinerant preachers, 6,269 local preachers, 1,161,666 members (white), an increase of 38,168; 520 colored members, a decrease of 125, and 3,833 Indian members, a decrease of 1,125. The total net increase of preachers and members is 37,053. The number of infants baptized last year was 34,733, and the value of church edifices is reported at nearly $17,000,000.

The total missionary collection for eight months, ending June 30, is $581,440.39.

Gifts to Universalist Institutions.

The Rev. William H. Ryder, D. D., of Chicago, has bequeathed about $162,000 to different institutions of the Universalist denomination, all of which has been paid. Mr. A. G. Throop, of Calfornia, has given $20,000 to a college. The gifts of Universalists to their colleges during the past twelve years have amounted to an average of over $200,000 per annum. In Philadelphia during the past eighteen months over $100,000 has been raised in the Church of the Messiah and paid into the treasury, in addition to the amount received for the sale of its old church edifice.

German Religious Statistics.

Religious statistics of Germany: Evangelicals (including Lutheran, Reformed and United churches), 29,369,847; Catholics, 16,785,734; other Christians (including United Brethren, Baptists, Mennonites, Methodists and other independent churches), 125,673; Jews, 563,172; unclassified, 11,278. The Evangelicals and the Catholics have increased about the same rate since 1871, but the other Christains, which include the various Protestant missions, have grown much faster in proportion to the population, which is 46.855,704.

The Late Rev. Dr. Leonard Schmitz.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard Schmitz, who was formerly rector of the celebrated High School of Edinburgh, and more widely known as the author of a standard history of Rome, died recently at the great age of 83 years. He was the first to publish from his own notes eight volumes of lectures from the celebrated German historian, Niebuhr.

An International Congregational Council.

The Congregational Annual union has recommended that an international council be held in London in July, 1891. The committee proposes that the council shall consist of 100 delegates from England, 100 from America and 100 from the rest of the world. The Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, is to be asked to preach the inaugural sermon.

Evangelical Lutherans in Pennsylvania.

The statistics as given in the minutes of the annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania are as follows: Ministers, 269; parishes, 212; congregations, 448; accessions, 8,811; losses, 3,727; confirmed members, 104,041; contributions for home and foreign missions, general beneficence, $39,104.47.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

There are sixty-four churches of the Church of England, besides those of other denominations, within a quarter of a mile of St. Paul's cathedral. Most of them have more seats than there are residents in the parish. Many of the clergymen live far from London. One, whose income is £1,050 a year, has not visited his parish for fourteen years.

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Mabie, of Minneapolis, has resolved to accept the western secretaryship of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary society. His headquarters will be in Chicago.

The Salvation Army in Paris has been re-enforced by a Salvation Navy. A church boat floats on the river Seine near the Pont de la Concorde. The "floating temple," as the Parisians call it, has been named the "Herald of Mercy." In the hall amidships there is accommodation for 200 persons.

The Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Christ has a membership of about 9,000 in this country, and an influence over 40,000 persons. Two centers of its influence are at Alfred Center, N. Y., where is the church seminary and university, and at Plainfield, N. J., where is a vigorous congregation, from which has radiated two other churches—one in New York city, another at Daytona, Fla.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 29.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1803—Poor of Quincy let out at vendue to lowest bidder.

1803—Committee on Neponset turnpike reported.

1824—Gen. Lafayette visited ex-President John Adams at Quincy. The day being Sunday a large number of people called to see him, the sole surviving general of the Revolutionary war.

1849—Eight Quincy gentlemen sailed for California.

1880—Houses of James W. Pierce, Dr. Duggan, Brien Donaher, and barn of D. W. Arnold struck by lightning.

1886—Farewell sermon of Rev. Mr. McLeod, pastor of Presbyterian Church.

World Wide.

1632—Birth of John Locke, philosopher.

1769—Death of Edmund Hoyle, author of games.

1776—Washington retreated to New York and occupied the heights of Harlem.

1782—Loss of the Royal George, English battleship, with 600 lives.

1799—Death of Pope Pius VI.

1809—Birth of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

1842—By treaty with China Hong Kong ceded to England and ports thrown open to British.

1853—Death of Sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde.

1862—Battle of Gainesville, Va.; result indecisive.

1862—Garibaldi defeated, wounded and captured at Aspromonte, Italy.

1877—Death in Salt Lake City of Brigham Young, aged 76. The Mormon apostles claim to have had a revelation to the effect that the conduct of the church was to be hereafter vested in a quorum of the twelve.

1888—Fifteen Nihilists arrested at St. Petersburg for attempting the life of the czar.

1889—Death of George Fawcett Rowe, dramatist, in New York, aged 60.

Dug His Own Grave.

There was a strange funeral at the Trappist abbey, Gethsemane, near New Hope, Ky., recently. Father Benedict, the abbot and one of the founders, was buried in a grave dug by himself as his last resting place. He was buried without coffin or shroud, wrapped simply in his monastic robes, with the capote drawn over his face to protect it from the clods. The ante-interment ceremonies were unique and solemn. Two brother Trappists, relieved by two others at regular intervals, chanted the psalms of David over his remains continually from the moment of his death until the interment twenty-four hours later. Father Benedict, with other French pilgrims, founded Gethsemane in 1848, and was the second abbot. In the world he was M. Berger, of a leading French family. He will be succeeded by Father Edward, or more properly Count Edward De Bourbon, a French nobleman, who left his native land for political reasons in 1860.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cheating Bucolic Citizens.

A man with a new plan of campaign has been swindling farmers in Kennebec county. He came round a few weeks ago representing himself as the agent of a farmers' supply company that proposed to sell to farmers at wholesale rates. As the goods were not to be paid for until received many agreed to take them. On the appointed day a carload of flour, molasses, coffee and other goods ordered arrived. One barrel of flour stood open for inspection, and a better quality of that article it would be useless to desire. The buyers deemed no further explanation necessary, but loaded up, paid their money and drove home. But alas! when they inspected their purchases they were not like the decoy barrel, but hardly fit to offer to the pigs. One man is said to be out $70 by the transaction.—Waterville (Me.) Sentinel.

Some Unique Dressing Studs.

A man who has just returned from Europe brought with him two sets of dressing studs that show forth a new idea. One set, for himself, was of turquoises, each stud consisting of a single stone set in just the narrowest rim of gold. There are two pairs of sleeve buttons—one large and one small—small studs for the bosom, two collar buttons, and, lastly, a ring set with one magnificent stone.

The other set consisted of the same number of buttons and of a ring, but instead of the turquois moonstones were used, there being in both sets as little gold visible as possible—just enough to carry the stones successfully.—New York Evening Sun.

An exciting scene was witnessed on Hillswick, in Shetland. A large shoal of whales was observed sporting in the bay, and many boats were speedily manned and put off. After much trouble the whales were nearly all driven ashore or killed, the total catch being estimated at nearly 160. Some of the whales were killed in deep water and sank, but twenty came to the surface next morning and were secured.

At Americus, Ga., as the workmen commenced their labors on the roof of the furniture factory, which is three stories high, a huge rattlesnake was discovered coiled on the highest point of the building. The snake was soon killed. Just how he got into his elevated position is not easily understood, but it is possible that he may have been concealed in one of the rolls of roof tin.

N. A. McDavid, of Fellowship, Fla., carved out a "rebus" on the end of an orange cane which translated is the name of President Harrison. On one end of the handle is the head of a hare, near the center is an eye, then a sun. Putting them together the symbols spell Harrison. The cane is elegantly finished in oil and has been sent to the President by C. P. Haycraft.

TO A POTATO.

Thou white and soft perfection of thy kind!
Thou feathery, powdery, dainty edible,
Thy snowy, creamy substance, gustable,
Delights the eye and satisfies the mind.
What though a lowly place 'tis thine to find—
Mere side dish in the grand menu—yet still
Temptation must each fluffy crevice fill,
And be (the cook agreeing) pleasure lined.

How fared the world before thy presence came?
How set a dinner for the genial group,
So wont around my eager board to troop,
Without thy laughing face and 'customed name?
Nay, bid me not to such resources stoop?
Too helpless I—too high and proud thy fame.
—Good Housekeeping.

A GAME FOR TWO.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Browne, although sincerely fond of each other, found ere they had been many months married that there were various things about which they did not agree.

Hundreds of other young married couples have made the same discovery, and although it surprised and shocked them they have been too wise to allow it to wreck the happiness of their married lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Browne were thus wise. They wasted no time in undignified and unprofitable wrangling over their differences of opinion, but neither of them yielded one jot or tittle to the other. They simply kept silence on all topics on which they should disagree.

Happily also for them their differences of opinion were in regard to the minor things of life, and, although it is the "little foxes that destroy the vines," their little differences did not destroy their worldly happiness, each of them being blessed with abundant good nature in spite of the firmness of opinion that made them decline to yield one to the other.

Mrs. Gibson Browne was a high church Episcopalian, while Mr. Gibson Browne was inclined toward Unitarianism, but Mrs. Browne did not become a Unitarian, nor did Gibson renounce his faith and become an Episcopalian—and yet they were happy as married folks go.

Mrs. Browne was decidedly opposed to all operas in which there was a ballet, while Mr. Browne was fond of a ballet purely because of the artistic effect it gave to operatic scenes, and he went to the opera whenever he felt like doing so, and he did not annoy his wife by telling her anything about it.

And when Mrs. Gibson wished to do anything she felt it was perfectly proper for her to, even though Gibson did not approve of it, she simply and quietly did it, and Gibson was none the wiser. There were times when Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Browne exemplified the old adage, "Silence is golden."

One morning at the breakfast table Mr. Browne said:

"My dear, don't forget that the Van Horns give their party to-morrow night."

"I remember it," replied Mrs. Browne without lifting her eyes from her plate.

"What dress shall you wear?"

"I am not going," replied Mrs. Browne calmly.

"Not going?" Mr. Browne dropped his knife and fork in surprise.

"No, I am not."

"Why not?"

"I have my reasons, Gibson. Rest assured that they are good ones. And I'd rather you didn't go either."

"But I think I shall go, my dear."

"I'd rather you wouldn't."

"I don't see why I shouldn't go."

"Let the fact that I don't wish you to suffice for this once."

For the first time in their married lives, Mr. and Mrs. Browne engaged in a heated discussion. Mrs. Browne firmly refused to give her reason for remaining at home, and as firmly insisted on Mr. Browne remaining with her. There was, in fact, a good deal of firmness on both sides.

Mrs. Browne did not resort to tears; she never did. Mr. Browne did not rage and fume and use ungentlemanly language; he never did; but their voices grew harder and colder every moment, and as they rose from the table Mrs. Browne said decidedly:

"You shall not go, Mr. Browne;" to which Mr. Browne replied with equal decision:

"Indeed I shall go, Mrs. Browne."

But he went down town in a more uncomfortable frame of mind than he had ever experienced as a married man. Never before had he seen such a look of firmness on his wife's face, and he knew by this time that Mrs. Browne was a very determined woman. But he was doggedly determined to resist her opposition. He would go to the party.

"I guess she'll hardly hide my dress suit," he said. "But hanged if I feel like putting it on and marching off before her very eyes. I'm afraid there'll be trouble if I do. But I shall go, all the same, if I—I know what I'll do! Yes, sir; I'll do it, and we'll have a big laugh over it afterward, although it wouldn't be much of a laughing matter if Mrs. Browne knew I intended doing it. But I'll do it, sure as guns!"

And when Mr. Browne went home to tea the next evening there was tucked away in his vest pocket a little phial containing a colorless liquid he had just purchased at the druggist's.

"She often puts a few drops of this in a glass of milk or of water, and takes it when she can't sleep or when she has a toothache," he said, "and it never fails to send her right off to sleep. Now I'll manage to put a few drops of this in her tea to-night. She always lies down for a little while after each meal, and she'll be asleep before ten minutes to-night, and I can dress and be off without those keen eyes of her upon me, and without any disagreeable arguing of the matter, for go I will."

Browne found it easy enough to "doctor" the glass of milk his wife always drank at the tea table, and according to her usual custom Mrs. Browne lay down on a sofa immediately after tea, and, as Browne had predicted, she was soon fast asleep.

"But hanged if I don't feel mean over it," said Browne as he sat in his big easy chair looking at her and picking his teeth with the gold and pearl toothpick she had given him only three days before.

"It was taking a mean advantage of the little woman, hanged if it wasn't. Wonder what she'll say when she wakes and finds me gone. She'll be mad enough, no doubt. But it'll teach her that I'm not to be thwarted. It isn't that I care much for the party. I'm tired and sleepy enough to stay at home, but"——

His arms went up over his head, he yawned fearfully, and said to himself:

"I must be careful not to yawn at Mrs. Van Horn's ball, and I will if I don't shake off this drowsiness. I've been losing too much sleep of late and"——

He yawned again and again. The paper he had taken up fell from his hands, and his arms dropped listlessly at his side.

* * * * * * *

The handsome little ebony and gold clock on the mantel was striking 10 when Mrs. Browne yawned and opened her eyes to find herself lying fully dressed on the sofa in the dark. She rose slowly, groped her way unsteadily to the mantel in the darkness, found a match, lighted the gas and said to herself as she did so:

"How queer my head feels! Just like it does after I've taken an opiate. Mercy! if it isn't 10 o'clock! How could I have slept so long? And Gibson? I feel like a guilty wretch for doing it, but I was determined that he just should not go to that party, and"——

"Louise!"

"Why, Gibson!"

His voice sounded thick, and he had both fists thrust into his eyes and was rubbing them as he leaned back in his great easy chair.

"What time is it, Louise?"

"After 10, dear."

"You've been asleep all the evening?"

"Yes, have you?"

"I—I—guess so, and—why, it's time for the party!"

"It's long past time. It would take you an hour to dress."

Browne sat for a moment staring blankly at his wife. She had dropped suddenly into a chair and was staring as blankly at him.

"See here, Louise."

"See here, Gibson."

"Did you dare to"——

"Did you dare to"——

"Give me an opiate?"

"Give me an opiate?"

"Yes, I did."

"So did I."

For a full minute they stared at each other, and then both burst into a ringing laugh.

"But don't you dare tell it to anybody, Gibson."

"And don't you breathe a word of it, Louise."

"I? Never fear."

"I shall keep mum enough about it."

Nevertheless I know all about it and so do you.—Zenas Dane in Yankee Blade.

When a Man Appears a Fool.

How foolish a man appears when he is arguing with a railroad company about something that cannot be helped. For instance he has purchased a ticket to, say, New York. He intends to travel at night comfortably in a lower berth on a Pullman palace sleeping car. He steps jauntily up to the window of the Pullman office and says, in an offhand way, "Give me a lower berth on the 7:15 for New York," as he lays down a five dollar bill. "Haven't a berth left, sir." "What?" It is impossible to describe the awful emphasis with which this monosyllable is thundered forth, but we have all heard it and know how it sounds.

Then follows a long tirade by the traveler, who cannot understand why some one is not to be turned out of the berth he has paid for to make room for the late comer; why there are not more berths in a car; why there are not more sleepers on the train, and, above all, why the imperturbable clerk in the ticket office does not hold a conference on the instant with the superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the railroad to "fix it so that he can get a berth." There are experiences of this kind for the clerks every day, especially during the busy season. This is the reason they are not disturbed each time the inevitable too-late man comes foaming up to the window. And then the too-late man who will not accept the inevitable always looks such a fool.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

An Academic Joke.

Census Enumerator—How many children have you?

Lady—Two.

Enumerator—What is the age of the oldest?

Lady—I have no oldest.

Enumerator—Well, of the youngest then?

Lady—I have no youngest.

Enumerator—What then? Are they twins?

Lady—No.

Enumerator—I ask these questions officially and must have a correct answer.

Lady—Before I was married I was a school teacher, and I taught pupils that the superlative degree should not be used in comparing two things. I practice what I taught. My older child is 10 and my younger one 8.—Journal of Education.

Vaccination in China.

The Chinese, who reject scornfully nearly every application of western medical science, are, according to the governor of Hong Kong, firm believers in the advantage gained from vaccination and submit to the ordeal with a cheerfulness and philosophy which are characteristic of this wily oriental. Protection by vaccination is especially required in Hong Kong, owing, as Sir William Des Vœux points out, to the frequency with which smallpox is introduced by steamers coming from all parts of the world and to its fatal prevalence when it has once obtained a footing.—London Tit-Bits.

Area of American Cities.

Beginning with the largest in size, the area of the country's chief cities is this: Chicago, 172¼ square miles; Philadelphia, 129½; Washington, 72; St. Louis, 62½; New Orleans, 60; San Francisco, 42½; New York, 41; Boston, 37½; Baltimore, 32; Brooklyn, 26½, and Cincinnati, 24.—Traveler and Hotel Record.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

TRAINS MUST NOT RUN.

SOME PLAIN TALK ON THE SUBJECT OF RAILROAD STRIKES.

How "Public Sentiment" Is Created, and What It Amounts To—How About the "Rights" of the Wronged?—The Cloakmakers' "Sweaters."

Measured by the interest manifested by press and public the most important event of the year in labor circles is the New York Central strike. It should be of the deepest importance to organized railway employes, for it has proved conclusively—if proof were wanting—that in only one way can railway companies be compelled to concede the demands of those in their employ. The chief business of railroading is the operation of trains; every other branch of the business is simply subsidiary. So long as a company can run its trains, or any considerable portion of them, its striking employes are fighting a losing battle. Of course everybody knows this, and I am not imparting news in stating it here. But while it is known to every one railroad strikes are generally called and conducted under circumstances and in such a way as to make one think the strikers and their leaders are wholly ignorant on this point.

The history of strikes of railway men, from 1877 down to the present time, presents a list of defeats very rarely broken by the record of a victory, and in every case defeat was due to lack of assurance before the strike was ordered that the elements necessary to prevent the operation of trains were controllable, or because the courage to use them was wanting during the strike. The Union Pacific strikes of May 1 and Aug. 15, 1884, were exceptions. In the first of these strikes the men were completely unorganized, but they had the courage to stop the running of all but the mail trains, and the company very wisely yielded in a few days. At the time of the August strike the men had matters in such shape that it only took the officials forty-eight hours to learn that the trains would not be permitted to run until the demands of their employes were recognized.

In a majority of cases too much has been left to be settled after the strike was on. Certain departments have struck without any hope of winning unaided by the men in other departments, but foolishly trusting that the justice of their cause would win at the proper time the co-operation of these others. Disappointment has almost invariably followed. Too much reliance has also been placed in leaders, chiefs and executive committees. These, unless directly concerned at the inception of the difficulty, almost always turn out to be very conservative and unwilling to accept the chance of sharing in a defeat. In times of trouble many high officials in labordom develop suddenly great respect for "the autonomy of the local."

But the greatest of all stumbling blocks in the way of the workingman protesting for his rights is that bugaboo called "public sentiment." It is a will-o'-the-wisp which has led many a well founded strike into the slough of defeat. "If you don't allow the trains to run you will inconvenience thousands, and then public sentiment will be against you," is what you say. You are mistaken; the public hasn't any "sentiment." What you have taken for it has been the ranting of subsidized editors, whose whole aim is to misrepresent you and frighten you. Take the New York daily press during the New York Central strike. With one exception the prominent papers of the city began a campaign of misrepresentation and bulldozing on the second day of the strike. Their local columns were filled with garbled accounts and gross falsehoods intended to discourage the friends of the strikers. President Depew has not been filling the big editors up with wine and taffy for nothing. He knew when he ran off to Europe to avoid the trouble that was sure to follow the carrying out of the scheme to oust the Knights from the Central that the press would see to it that "public sentiment" went the right way. One can almost see the sparkle of Chauncey's champagne in the eyes of the editor who writes about the corporation "whose generosity and goodness to its employes has become a proverb."

So long as "public sentiment" is manufactured by the subsidized agents of corporations it is not entitled to the consideration of any self-respecting workingman. Strong language? So it is, but who will say it has not the ring of truth in it? Implies a great deal? No, there is no hidden meaning. The point is just this: The man who lays down his tools, and thereby cuts off his income, should feel absolutely sure that his cause is a just one, and be ready to do and dare for it, for generally there are innocent women and children dependent upon him, and the time may soon come to him when the cries of wife and children will be more terrible in his ears than the howling of the manufacturers of "public sentiment."

What has "public sentiment" to say concerning the massing of hordes of cutthroats and thieves known as "Pinkerton detectives" wherever workingmen make a stand for their rights? These offscourings of creation strut or stagger about public places, armed like highwaymen, threatening and frequently jeopardizing the lives of those whom they come near, and the great editors are silent. Only the workingmen and a few "cranks" protest, and they are not recognized as that part of the "public" which has "sentiment."

We do a great deal of boasting about the "rights" guaranteed every American citizen, in the exercise of which each one is supposed to have the protection of the law. Suppose we do a little thinking on this head. Is is now pretty generally conceded that workmen in America have the right to organize for mutual advantage and protection. It is also understood that a corporation has the right to conduct its business in its own way so long as it does not go contrary to law or infringe upon the rights of others. Did not the New York Central Railroad company exceed its rights when it declared that the men in its employ should not belong to a certain labor organization, and that if they did it would punish them by depriving them of their means of livelihood? Hold on! We are not done with this yet. Do not state and municipal governments have the power to compel common carriers to respect the rights of the public and to perform their duties to the public or forfeit their charters? Then does not the power rest somewhere to compel them to respect another right of one part of the public, i. e., the right to peaceably and lawfully combine? If this reasoning is objected to the following is offered as a compromise: Let a law be enacted declaring that no railroad or other chartered corporation shall be entitled to the service of the police or military in any contest with employes when such contest has grown out of the corporation's interference with the exercise of its employes' right to belong to any lawful organization. Of course in difficulties in which the question of wages alone was involved the night sticks and muskets could be brought out; but a strike in defense of the rights of American citizenship would have to be fought out between the invaders and defenders.

It is quite common for those writers on labor questions whose environments influence them in the direction of capital's side of every contest to assert that strikes in a majority of cases are failures, and long strings of figures are frequently presented to show the workingmen's losses. A few facts on this question may be of interest. In the seventh annual report of the New York State Bureau of Statistics of Labor the following figures are given: Strikes from 1885 to 1889, inclusive, 5,223; successful, 2,333; partly successful or compromised, 1,104; unsuccessful, 1,786. There were in the same five years 598 threatened strikes—that is, demands which if not conceded would be backed up by strikes. Of these 520 were successful, 27 partly successful or compromised and 51 unsuccessful. In the face of these facts, presented by a legal representative of the state, does it not look absurd to contend that strikes are failures? Again, even those strikes which are set down as unsuccessful cannot be counted as failures. Every protest made by labor, even if practical benefits do not always accrue at once, is a blast upon the horn of freedom whether it sounds the notes of victory or temporary defeat.

The cloakmakers of New York city waited only long enough to realize that they had won a victory in their strike for an advance in wages and then buckled on their armors afresh for a fray with a more dangerous foe than even low wages. The contractors, which in this case is the genteel name for "sweaters," stand between the real wage payer and the workman, and the cloakmakers decided that this middle man, who has been plucking both the eagle and the hen, must go. There is no reason why the cloakmakers should not work directly for the manufacturers without the intervention of the contractors, and receive in full the price paid for cloakmaking. The union has come to this conclusion at any rate, and already great progress has been made in establishing co-operative shops and in obtaining work direct from the manufacturers.

President Gompers informs me that the circular calling an international congress of labor to convene in Chicago in 1893 has already met with several favorable responses from European organizations. At the next meeting of the American Federation of Labor this subject will receive special attention, and efforts will be put forth to make the assemblage in 1893 one that will bring practical results in many matters which are of great importance to the American and European workingmen.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Just Like New York.

The most horrible evidence respecting the way the poor are housed in the large towns pales before a recent case of overcrowding in a village near Bridgewater. It was given in evidence that the defendant, an old laborer, with his wife, two daughters and eleven illegitimate children belonging to the daughters, were herded in a hovel containing one room 14 by 9 feet and 6 feet 6 inches high, another 12 by 9 feet and a garret above, reached by a ladder. There was no ceiling to one of the rooms and no casements to any of the windows, and the only water supply was from a neighboring ditch, into which the sewage of the premises ran. Such is life in some of their country villages, "where health and plenty cheer the laboring swain."—London Truth.

Settled the Labor Question.

E. R. Watson, cashier of the State Central bank of Waco, Texas, registered at the Grand Pacific.

"We have overcome the labor question," he remarked in conversation with a reporter, "by importing negroes from North Carolina. Our firm, which has 1,200 acres in cotton, hired two car loads of hands for its own lands, and brought out four car loads for the use of neighbors who were willing to share in the experiment. We have succeeded so well that we have already made arrangements to ship in eight car loads next year."—Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg's labor hosts will observe Labor Day this year for the first time. William Weihe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, will be the grand marshal. Mr. Weihe is the largest man in the labor movement in this country, and will tower at the head of the procession.

Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 1, will be observed more generally this year than ever before. The day is recognized now as a legal holiday in fourteen states.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Hougbs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 29.

High water at 10.15 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.06; Sets at 6.23.
Moon sets 2.41.
Full Moon Aug. 29.

LABOR DAY

Notice.

The regular issue of the DAILY LEDGER *will be suspended on Monday, that all hands may enjoy the holiday. Advertisers and correspondents will take due notice.*

GREEN & PRESCOTT.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mrs. William T. Curtis is visiting in Foxboro.

There will be no edition of the DAILY LEDGER on Monday, Labor Day.

Mr. Marshall P. Wright is erecting a windmill at his residence on Adams street.

Master John J. Deasy is spending the remainder of his vacation in Lynnfield, Mass.

Mrs. Henry Hayward and daughter Fannie are on a visit to her brother's at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jenkins are being congratulated on the arrival of a young son, on Wednesday.

E. D. Keay has purchased the barber shop of R. Korb at Milton Lower Mills, but will continue to run his Quincy shop.

Mr. Charles F. Merrick, the principal of the Atlantic school has returned from his vacation and is now refreshed and ready for work.

The Greenough estate on Adams street, one of the finest locations in the city, is advertised for sale.

Rev. Henry Dorr of Worcester, formerly of West Quincy, opened the camp meeting at Sterling Monday.

The Misses Florence and Ethel Osborne of Edwards street have returned from their visit to Brookside, W. Va.

Miss Lottie Spear, who has been enjoying her vacation in Wolfboro, N. H., returned home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Chase of Atlantic, have left for Mt. Desert, where they will rusticate for a week.

Mr. Frank Brewer will put the drug store recently purchased by him into the hands of a competent man. It is a good stand.

Mr. E. E. Hayden has rented all the rooms on the second floor of the Wilson building and will reopen dressmaking parlors in this city.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners will give a hearing next Thursday on the petition of the Manet Street Railway Company for authority to increase capital stock.

The Rocket intends to enter five regattas next week:—Lynn, open, Monday; Savin Hill, open, Wednesday; Massachusetts, open, Thursday; Quincy, Friday, and Hull, Saturday.

The City Messenger should see that the Council chamber in City Hall is cleaned and dusted before used for meetings. The Hospital Aid Association which met there Thursday, had to dust the furniture.

The city water has a very dirty and disgusting look and taste. It seems to be full of impurity; a goblet of water from town brook would be as inviting to quench thirst, and we are not sure but it would be as pure.

On Labor Day the Order of Scottish Clans of Massachusetts will hold their annual picnic at Lovell's grove. Sports of all kinds with money prizes will be held. The Quincy Brass Band will furnish the music.

The fine "Quincy Expert Racquet" to be seen in the window of John O. Holden is given by Messrs. Dame, Stoddard & Kendall of Boston as one of the prizes in the tournament to be held on the Quincy Tennis Club's grounds, Labor day, Monday, Sept. 1.

One of the workman employed on the new Musical Club Hall while coming from his home in Neponset on Thursday morning, noticed his dog following him. The animal did not go back when he spoke to him, so he picked him up and dropped him in the river. The poor dog got in the channel and as the water was running swiftly could not make much headway. One of the popular clerks in Atlantic happened by and noticing the struggles of the canine slid down one of the piles and with the assistance of a friend, rescued him. The boys talk of procuring a medal for him.

MILTON.

Miss Susie R. Brokenshire has returned from Colorado Springs where she has been visiting for two months.

Miss Addie Newcomb is visiting friends in Leominster for two weeks.

Mrs. W. H. B. Root is away on a vacation.

They say that Kemp & Tisdale's flour is the best in the market. Try a barrel.

Mr. Henry W. Eaton was one of the witnesses at the inquest on the Quincy disaster which was held in Quincy.

Mr. Charles Fish has opened his ice cream saloon and fruit store and reports a rushing business.

Joe Pearce has returned from his vacation and is now ready for business.

Mr. Otis Skinner who has been sick for some time is considerably better.

The Injured.

Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Oscar Fenley, had a very bad night Thursday and was not as well Friday morning as she has been. The colored nurse also at Mrs. Carr's improves slowly.

Mrs. Ruth Blackburn of Lowell, stopping at Mr. Theophilus King's, is hurt more than at first thought, her spine being injured. She sits up some but never feels so well afterward.

The patients at Mrs. Lane's passed a comfortable night and are improving. Some at the Hospital were feverish and restless all night but are better today.

Judge Edwards left for his home in Louisville, Ky., today.

A large number witnessed a foot race on Granite street Thursday night between Arthur Coolidge and Dan Griffin for a purse of $5. The distance was 100 yards, and Coolidge was the winner by about five feet. Another race is to be held next week for a larger amount.

A caucus of the Prohibition party of Quincy will be held in Faxon hall, on Saturday evening to choose delegates to the State Convention, at Worcester, Sept. 10.

Among the guests at the Standish House, Nantasket, this week were, Miss Annie Faircloth, Miss Alice Faircloth and Miss Hannah O'Brien, of Quincy, Miss Nellie Faircloth of Buffalo, N. Y. and Miss Mary Winkley of Boston, guests of the above.

Miss May Coolidge Barden, who is spending the summer at Green's Inn Narragnsett Pier, is noted as one of the finest amateur lady violinists in the country. She is the daughter of a well-known business man of Fitchburg, Mass., and is one of Adamoski's pupils of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Eminent Author—"You bought a MS. from me some ten years ago for $25."

Publisher—"Yes, sir; but we haven't printed it yet."

Eminent Author—"Well let me have it back and I'll give you a hundred. I've got a reputation now, and won't want to spoil it."—*Puck.*

DIED.

CLARK—In West Quincy, August 29, Edith M., daughter of Mr. George H., and Mrs Carrie L. Clark, aged 10 months.

BAILEY—In Neponset, Aug. 28th, Mrs. Sarah G., wife of Rev. Nathan Bailey.

WELD—In Dedham, Aug. 28th, Mrs. Maria Louisa Weld, wife of Mr. Joseph R. Weld, aged 70 years, 3 months and 28 days.

ANIDROSIS !

DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—6t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

OCT 1
OCT 2
BROCKTON FAIR
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS G. O. HOLMES, PRESS AGENT, BROCKTON, MASS.
BEST AND BIGGEST IN NEW ENGLAND
3 OCT.
4 OCT.

PRELIMINARY HEARING.

Testimony of Engineer Babcock and Rear Brakeman Willis.

The Railroad Commissioners gave a supplementary hearing on the Old Colony disaster at Quincy on Thursday. The Herald reports Charles W. Babcock, engineer of the wrecked train, as follows:

Have been an engineer for three years, a brakeman five years, previous to which was a car inspector. Continuing he said: On the morning of the accident I was running a train of nine cars and a locomotive. My last stop was Brockton, which I left at 12.37, three minutes' late. My running time from Brockton to Boston is thirty-seven minutes. When I reached the Quincy station I was two minutes' late, and was running about twenty-five miles an hour. Knowing I had plenty of time to get to Boston, I had shut off steam and was not running at my ordinary speed, which is from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour. When I approached the curve I saw the construction train approaching and the engineer motioned me to look out, that there was something around the curve. When I got around I saw a gang of section men on the track. I whistled and they jumped off. I then saw the obstruction on the left hand rail. I knew what it was, and there appeared to be a lever attached to it. It was not over a hundred feet ahead, and I put on the air brake, but by that time the engine was on the ground. It went along on the ties and settled over on its side and I lost consciousness.

Q. When the engineer on the construction train signalled you, did you think it was anything serious? A. No; he pointed toward the bridge, and I supposed he meant somebody was walking on the track.

Q. What would he have done if he had meant for you to stop? A. He would have made the stop motion with his hands. I didn't think he mean't for me to stop, and I thought it was only necessary to whistle. The forward wheels of my locomotive left the track first.

Q. At the rate of speed you were going, how quickly could you ordinarily stop a train of that size? A. Within 600 feet of applying the brakes.

Q. How do you account for some of the cars having run 600 feet after you applied the brakes, with the additional obstruction of tearing up the tracks? A. I don't think they did.

Q. Would not the head of that jack on the track disturb the working of the air brake? A. (By Mr. Kendrick.) It might have broken the connection, and the cars would have broken away.

Witness continued: There was sixty pounds pressure in the air reservoir. When I recovered consciousness I was lying on the boiler, near the bell. My cab was entirely demolished. I crawled up but the steam was too much for me, and I lost consciousness again and fell over on the bank. Witness told of several slight accidents he had been in before, but said he had never had an accident on that part of the track, had never heard of one, and had never felt any anxiety in going around that curve, I felt perfectly easy, he said, when I saw the section men, because I then knew that was what the signal of the engineer of the construction train meant, and I did not think of their leaving anything on the track.

Q. (By Mr. Kendrick). It is your custom to shut off steam where you did on that occasion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you get around the curve you increase the speed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And from the bridge just this side of Braintree to the place of the accident you were not working steam at all? A. No, sir.

The only other witness was Albert Willis, the rear brakeman on the wrecked train, whose testimony was not important.

The Atlantics Ready.

To the Quincy Ledger.

In reply to the challenge of the St. Marys in Monday's LEDGER, I wish to state that the "Atlantics" played their last game August 20th, and that the team now representing Atlantic is the "Lyceums." If the St. Marys were very anxious to meet the Atlantics or St. Johns, they could have done so at the parish picnic held at Lovell's grove, August 20th, where suitable prizes were offered for the St. Johns, St. Marys, and Atlantics to compete for. If the manager of the St. Marys wishes to arrange games for the local championship he will find the other clubs in Quincy only too willing to accommodate him, without the one hundred dollar bluff.

Yours,

J. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Aged Residents.

Ward four has a large number of old residents who have witnessed the growth of this city for the past fifty years. Among those who have resided there that length of time, and in some cases longer, are the following. Mr. and Mrs. Chesley, the former aged 82 and the latter 86. Mr. Otis Allen aged 76. Mrs. Flanders 82. Mr. Sargent 75. Mr. Simon Farrell 81. Mrs. Donaher 76. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Berry, the former aged 76 and the latter 70. Mrs. William Ripley, 76, and Mr. Joseph W. Robertson 77. All are enjoying very good health and can be seen walking around nearly any pleasant day, and in some cases are attending to business.

Much sickness and suffering ensue from the use of food articles containing alum, ammonia and other harsh drugs which are used as adulterants by reason of their extreme cheapness.

—The approximate valuation of Newburyport is $10,000,000, which is larger than ever before. The polls have slightly fallen off, there being about 3,900 polls assessed, which is 100 less than last year.

BEFORE THE SENATE.

Committee Presents Amendments to the Tariff Bill

PROVIDING FOR RECIPROCITY.

A Bill Validating the Biddeford Naturalizations—Probable Effect of the Census on House of Representatives—Other News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Senator Aldrich reported from the finance committee the new reciprocity amendment to the tariff bill. It empowers the president on July 1, 1891, to reimpose the duties on sugar, molasses, tea, coffee and hides in the event that the South American states should make no reciprocal terms for the admission free of the products of this country. The duty on coffee is to be 3 cents a pound; on tea 10 cents a pound; on hides 1 1-2 cents a pound; on molasses 4 cents a gallon; and on sugar at the rates fixed in the pending bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

Section 2—That the exemptions from duty of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, provided for in this act, are made with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing these articles; and for this purpose, on and after the 1st day of July, 1891, whenever and so often as the president shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United states, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unjust, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty to suspend by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country for such time, as he shall deem just and in such cases and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country as follows, viz:

All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic test as follows, viz.: All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degress, 7-10 of 1 cent a pound; and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test, 2-100 of 1 cent a pound additional.

All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows: all sugars above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard of color, 1 3-8 cents a pound; all sugars above No. 16 and not above No. 20 Dutch standard of color, 1 5-8 cents a pound; all sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard of color, 2 cents a pound.

Molasses testing about 56 degrees, 4 cents a gallon.

Sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

On coffee, 3 cents a pound.

On tea, 10 cents a pound.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled; Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheepskins, with the wool on, 1 1-2 cents a pound.

The amendment will be brought up as soon as the various items in the schedules are disposed of. It is evident from remarks made on the Democratic side, when the proposition was read, that it will give rise to a very extensive and interesting debate.

THE RIGHT OF FRANCHISE.

Bill Introduced Touching on a Decision in the Maine Courts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Representative Cummings of New York introduced in the house a bill validating the several and various acts of the municipal court of Biddeford, Me., heretofore had in naturalization matters, both in taking declarations of intention and issuing certificates thereof and in granting naturalization papers; and in making good and giving them the same force and effect as if the court had had, at the several times respectively, full and complete authority and jurisdiction in the premises.

A long preamble to the bill recites in effect that many citizes of Maine, having the right to vote, have been disfranchised by a decision of the court of last resort in that state, which held that the municipal court of Biddeford did not have authority and jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings, on the the technical ground that the person performing the duties of clerk was not called a clerk and that these citizens have, by reason of such decision, been disfranchised; while possessing all constitutional qualifications and have heretofore voted, and are now on the eve of a most important election, suddenly by this decision thus denied the chief privilege of citizenship.

The bill was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

THE NEW CENSUS.

Talk in Washington About the Congressional Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The talk, which was prevalent a few weeks ago, of passing an apportionment bill under the census of 1890, has been abandoned. It has been found to be impracticable. It will, however, be one of the first measures that will be brought forward at the next session, and much comment is being indulged in among members as to the ratio that should be adopted. In order that the middle states and the south may hold the present number of representatives, it is suggested that the representation be increased to 353 instead of 332, which includes Idaho and Wyoming.

By this means New England will lose only one representative, the loss being in Massachusetts. But should the present ratio be maintained, New England and the middle states would lose five and the southern states three representatives, and the northwestern states would gain five.

The next electoral college, should the present ratio be maintained, would be 420 votes. Should the number of members of the house be increased to 353, the electoral college would number 441, the Republican states having 217 electoral votes, not counting New York, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey or West Virginia.

Presidential Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The president has arrived in Washington. Unless there is a change in his present plans, the president will leave here Saturday morning for Cresson, and remain there until Oct. 1. If this is done, executive business will be transacted at Cresson, the same as was done at Deer Park last summer, the president returning to the Capitol whenever it is necessary to attend to business that cannot be transacted elsewhere.

The Purchase of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The total amount of 4 1-2 per cent. bonds purchased yesterday under the circular of Aug. 21, is $2,772,000, making the total purchased to date about $15,000,000. Secretary Windom said that he would not determine until Sept. 1 whether he would continue to purchase 4 1-2 per cent. bonds after that date at the present rates. The circular of the 21st applies to bonds presented prior to Sept. 1 only.

Something Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In the house of representatives the lard bill was passed without trouble. Numerous personal explanations of Wednesday's performance were made and an eight-hour bill was passed.

In the senate sixty paragraphs in the tariff bill were disposed of. Party lines were disregarded in the vote reducing the duty on oranges, lemons and limes.

Cruiser Chicago Out of Repair.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The cruiser Chicago, which has been at New York ever since her cruise to Europe and South America, has been ordered to the navy yard, Boston, for repairs to her machinery, etc., which is estimated will keep her there about two months.

A SOUTHERN WARRIOR.

Sudden Death of Luke Bonham, Once Governor of South Carolina.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, N. C., Aug. 29.—Hon. Milledge Luke Bonham, ex-governor of South Carolina, died here suddenly. He was born in Edgefield, S. C., in 1813. He served against the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1836, was colonel of the Twelfth United States infantry in the Mexican war, was a member of congress from 1857 to 1860, and resigned the day after South Carolina seceded.

He was then appointed major general of the South Carolina "armed forces," and soon after was commissioned brigadier general of the provisional army, Confederate states. He commanded the center of Beauregard's army at the first battle of Manassas. He resigned his commission January, 1862, and took a seat in the Confederate congress. He was elected governor of South Carolina in December, 1862, for two years, was reappointed brigadier general in the Confederate army, February, 1865, and was assigned to a command in and surrender with Johnston's army. He was a member of the state legislature in 1865 and 1866. In 1878 he was made sole railroad commissioner of South Carolina, and was at the time of his death chairman of the board of railroad commissioners.

GEN. PRYOR FOR THE KNIGHTS.

Board of Arbitration to Consider the Central Road Troubles.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—The board of mediation and arbitration will meet in New York city next Tuesday in the room of the court of common pleas. The board in an investigation has the same powers and authority as a court of record. Roger A. Pryor of New York city will act as counsel to the knights, he having volunteered his services to the general executive board free. District Master Workman E. J. Lee said that his side was ready to present its evidence.

Superintendent Hammond says the strike on the Delaware and Hudson road is virtually over. A few new men are being put to work every day, and while some inconvenience in the movement of freight is experienced, this will soon pass away.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There was an explosion on a Russian man-of-war.

Speaker Reed is expected to be in Boston next week.

Advices are received of continued atrocities in Armenia.

Balfour took first prize for sheep at the Dublin cattle show.

A four-masted schooner was launched at West Haven, Conn.

Canada's great eastern exhibition was opened at Sherbrooke, Que.

Night switchmen on the Lake Shore railroad at Chicago have struck.

Even The London Times admits the gravity of the situation in Ireland.

Great preparations are making for next year's naval exhibition in London.

It is reported that the cutter Rush is making no seizures in Behring Sea.

Great distress prevails at Tokay, 6000 people being without food or shelter.

A man was shot and probably wounded by a Great Falls, N. H., saloon keeper.

The fishing schooner Sarah H. Prior was obliged to leave four men adrift in dories.

There are already 16,800 coal miners on strike in the Borinage district in Belgium.

The mysterious disappearance of an English clergyman is exciting Mendon, Ills.

Contradictory reports are given of the results of Emperor William's mission to Russia.

Twenty passengers were severely injured by a collision on the North British railway.

A Paris journal openly advocates the removal of the prohibition against American pork.

The present Argentine government proposes to reduce the state expenditures by $15,000,000.

There is renewed exeitement in Buenos-Ayres by a demand for the resignation of two ministers.

The Stock Yards and Chicago and Alton switchmen's strikes are discountenanced by the association.

The national encampment of the Sons of Veterans elected L. I. Webb of Kansas commander-in-chief.

The Interstate Stock Yards company have organized in New Jersey to build slaughter houses near the coast.

Attorney General Barnard of New Hampshire thinks the state is fighting against big odds in the Sawtell murder case.

A proposition is before the military committee of congress to send a fully equipped military and scientific exploring expedition to Alaska.

With the aid of tank ships the Americans have been able to meet and overcome the Russian competition in the petroleum trade.

Yesterday was "Governor's day" at the New Hampshire Grand Army reunion at The Weirs. Commander Veazey was among the speakers.

A gross breach of faith on the part of Guatemala is reported, her forces having shelled a Salvadorian position during the armistice, and even while President Barrillas was in the act of signing the peace protocol.

BOSTONS CRUSHED.

Leaguers Severely Walloped by Men from Cincinnati.

STALEY WINS FOR BURGHERS,

Downing Kelly's Men, 5 to 3—Salvator Runs a Mile in 1:35 1-2, Lowering the Record—The Charter Oak Park Races.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Duryea was in fine form to-day, and although the Bostons hit him freely, not a man striking him out, they couldn't place their hits safe, and in consequence not a man crossed the plate, while only four reached second. The visitors made their runs in a judicious combination of hits and errors. McPhee's play at second base was remarkable. Attendance 2962. Score:

CINCINNATI	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	4	2	0	0	1	3	6	0
Latham, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0	3	0
Marr, rf	4	2	3	6	0	3	0	0
Reilly, 1b	4	1	1	1	2	19	0	0
Beard, ss	4	0	2	2	1	0	4	1
Holliday, cf	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Knight, lf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Keenan, c	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Duryea, p	3	1	1	2	1	0	2	0
Total	34	7	9	13	8	27	16	1
BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hines, cf	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b	3	0	2	2	0	10	0	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Lowe, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ganzel, c	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
Smith, 2b	3	0	2	2	0	1	3	0
Nichols, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Totals	31	0	5	5	3	24	9	3

Innings.............. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Cincinnati.......... 2 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 —7

Earned run—Cincinnati 1. Two-base hits—Marr, Duryea. Three-base hit—Marr. Stolen bases—Cincinnati 3. Base on balls—Cincinnati 3, Boston 1. Base on errors—Cincinnati 2, Boston 1. Struck out—Cincinnati 4. Double plays—McPhee and Reilly; Latham, McPhee and Reilly. Umpire—Powers.

Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The Chicago club defeated the Philadelphias by superior work in every department. Gleason was hit freely while Luby was a puzzler to the Quakers. The visitors' fielding was brilliant and they gave a superb exhibition of team work.

Chicago.............. 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 6—13
Philadelphia......... 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Chicago 16, Philadelphia 5. Errors—Chicago 1, Philadelphia 5. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Gleason and Schriver.

New York, 9; Pittsburg, 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—New York had no difficulty in defeating Pittsburg, her batting and fielding being superior to that of the visitors.

New York............ 0 0 0 2 1 0 3 0 3—9
Pittsburg............ 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—New York 2, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—New York 11, Pittsburg 9. Errors—New York 1, Pittsburg 6. Batteries—Sharrott and Murphy, Esper and Wilson.

Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 2.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 28.—Brooklyn defeated Cleveland in an exciting game. Lovett pitched in fine form.

Brooklyn.............. 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 —6
Cleveland............. 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Cleveland 4. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Cleveland 4. Batteries—Lovett and Clark, Viau and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Although Staley was not given good support he succeeded in winning his game. Two-baggers by Pittsburg off Kilroy were frequent, and they won the game on its merits. Corcoran at short carried off the honors. Attendance 987.

PITTSBURG	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Fields, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
Visner, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Beckley, 1b	4	2	2	5	1	19	0	0
Carroll, cf	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	8	0
Kuehne, 3b	3	1	1	2	0	1	4	1
Maul, lf	2	0	1	2	0	0	6	0
Staley, p	3	1	1	2	0	0	2	0
Quinn, c	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
Hurley, lf	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	9	16	4	27	19	2
BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	0
Stovey, rf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Kelly, c	4	1	2	3	0	2	2	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	12	3	0
Richardson, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	4	1
Quinn, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Irwin, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Kilroy, p	3	0	2	2	0	4	6	0
Totals	34	3	6	8	4	24	21	2

Innings.............. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Pittsburg............ 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 0—5
Boston............... 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg 3, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Brown, Maul, Kelly, Staley, Beckley, Kuehne, Hurley. Three-base hit—Beckley. Stolen bases—Boston 4. Base on balls—Pittsburg 1, Boston 1. Base on errors—Pittsburg 1, Boston 3. Struck out—Boston 2. Double play—Brouthers, Nash and Kelly. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Philadelphia, 15; Buffalo, 2.

Philadelphia.......... 3 5 0 1 0 4 2 0 0—15
Buffalo............... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Cunningham's pitching just suited his old associates, and as a result the Philadelphia players won from Buffalo. Faatz had too much to say and was ordered out of the game after the third inning, Clarke taking his place.

Earned runs—Philadelphia 7, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 17, Buffalo 8. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Buffalo 2. Batteries—Knell and Cross, Cunningham and Mack.

Brooklyn, 10; Cleveland, 6.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 28.—Brooklyn won through steady playing, while the Clevelands fielded poorly.

Brooklyn.............. 2 1 1 1 2 0 1 2 0—10
Cleveland............. 1 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Cleveland 4. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Cleveland 10. Errors—Brooklyn 5, Cleveland 7. Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow, Bakely and Brennan.

New York, 9; Chicago, 4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Chicago played listlessly and was easily defeated by New York.

New York.............. 1 0 2 5 0 1 0 0 0—9
Chicago............... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—4

Earned runs—New York 5. Base hits—New York 12, Chicago 2. Errors—New York 2, Chicago 3. Batteries—Crane and Brown, King and Boyle.

Other Games.

At Philadelphia—Columbus, 21; Athletics, 7.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 2.
At Rochester—Toledo, 5; Rochester, 3.
At Syracuse—Louisville, 11; Syracuse, 1.
At Harrisburg—New Haven, 2; Harrisburg, 1.
At Lebanon—Newark, 2; Lebanon, 1.

PRINCE REGENT WINS $10,000.

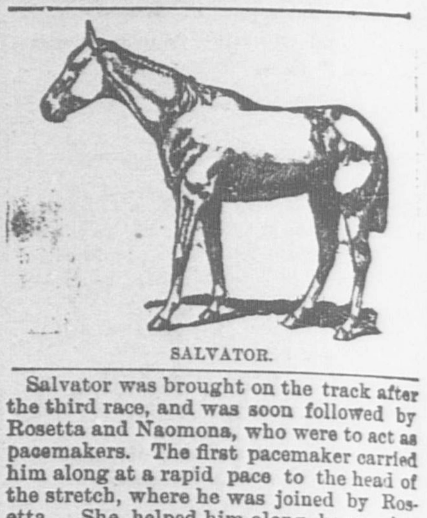
Farmer Boy Beats His Family Record and Drops Dead on the Track.

HARTFORD, Aug. 29.—The weather here was exceptionally pleasant, and the attendance numbered more than 10,000 spectators. The afternoon's program included four events, all but the last, the 2:23 class, being completed. The latter was postponed until to-day. Four heats were trotted in the $10,000 race, Prince Regent being the winner. The 2:21 class was won by Stevie, although the bay mare Miss Alice made a game contest. Farmer Boy, after winning the fourth heat of the race, fell dead on the track. His record made in the race yesterday, 2:19 1-2, puts him at the head of the Jefferson family. The track was comparatively slow, but the races were close and exciting.

SALVATOR IS KING.

The Wonderful Horse Lowers the Mile Record—Runs in 1:35 1-2.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Yesterday was the last day of the meeting at Monmouth park. The weather was pleasant and the track fast. Salvator succeeded in his attempt to lower the mile record, running the distance in 1:35 1-2.



SALVATOR.

Salvator was brought on the track after the third race, and was soon followed by Rosetta and Naomona, who were to act as pacemakers. The first pacemaker carried him along at a rapid pace to the head of the stretch, where he was joined by Rosetta. She helped him along, he running easily in the meanwhile until the last furlong was reached, when Bergen sat down to ride, and he passed by the winning post like a steam engine. For a few moments there was silence, then 1:35 1-2 was hung up, and cheer after cheer rent the air.

The fractional time was: 23 3-4; 47 1-2; 1:11 1-2; 1:35 1-2.

The betting was 2 to 1 on Salvator; 2 to 1 against time. Salvator carried 110 pounds.

Buffalo 'Cycle Tournament.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—The wheelmen of this city opened their tournament last night with an illuminated parade. About 3000 wheels were in line and presented a brilliant spectacle. The women's wheel club headed the parade. The race begins to-day and continues two days. Many of the stars who took part at Niagara Falls [illegible]

[illegible] AWAITS HIM.

Tonawanda Citizens Anxious to Ferret Out a Firebug.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The city has had eleven fires within twenty four hours, all presumed to be incendiary. The Lumber association has offered a reward of $1000 for the apprehension of the incendiary. Wednesday night about 11:30, Dodge's planing mill was discovered to be on fire, and in rapid succession for the next two hours fires were found and extinguished in Kent's, Hollister's, Bass & Co.'s and Holland Bros.' lumber yards and J. S. Bliss shingle factory, and twice cars on the Central tracks were set on fire. Last night the department was called out to subdue flames in the lumber piles of the Tonawanda company's yard, and twenty minutes later fire broke out in another part of the yard. The whole population is aroused, and if the firebug is caught he is likely to be roasted on his own pyre.

Murderous Italians.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 29.—Henry Gilmore, foreman at Staring steamboat docks, was assaulted by two Italians whom he had ordered to quit smoking near inflammable material. One seized him by the throat and the other drew a knife and stabbed him twice in the left side near the heart. They then fled, but were subsequently captured by the police. They will be arraigned for assault with intent to kill. Gilmore lost a large quantity of blood before medical assistance could be secured, but unless blood poisoning sets in he will recover. The Italians' names are Feraio and Doinleo.

Canada and Our Tariff.

NIAGARA, Ont., Aug. 29.—Professor Goldwin Smith, J. W. Longley, attorney general of Nova Scotia, and Erastus Wiman addressed a large audience here on the relations likely hereafter to exist between Canada and the United States. The principal speaker was Erastus Wiman, who said among other things, that serious as were the complaints in European countries as to the probable results of the United States tariff, the effect upon Canada was likely to be much more adverse than anywhere else.

Rev. Mr. Greeley Dead.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 29.—Rev. Edward H. Greeley, D.D., one of the best known Congregational clergymen in New Hampshire, died here. He was born in Hopkinton, Mass., 73 years ago, was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1845, was ordained to the ministry in 1849, and filled pastorates in Haverhill and Methuen, Mass., and acted as secretary of the New Hampshire Home Missionary society for several years. He is survived by two sons.

Mill Buildings Burned.

WORCESTER, Aug. 29.—Three mill buildings belonging to the Lakeside Satinet mill were destroyed by fire. They were the shoddy mill, 50x24 feet, the stock house, 30x24, and the lumber room, 40x24. The loss is total, there being no insurance.

One More Victim.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Benjamin Maxwell, who was injured by the Old Colony disaster at Quincy, died at his home, 70 Huntington avenue, this city.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 28.

The trading in the Wall street stock market developed a strong tone, the strike news from Chicago being reassuring enough to cause an advance. The tone of the Boston market continued firm, with limited transactions and a steady close.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42⅝	Nor Pac. pref	82½
Central Pacific	33	Oregon Navi	99
Chi & Northwest	109⅛	Oregon Trans	45⅝
Del Lack & West	144	Pacific Mail	45
Del & Hudson	160	Reading	42⅝
Illinois Central	111	Texas Pacific	20⅛
Lake Shore	107½	Union Pacific	61¾
Missouri Pacific	71¼	Wabash St. L. & P.	11½
N. J. Central	120½	do pref	26⅞
N. Y. Central	106	Wheel & Lake Erie	37¼
Northern Pacific	33¾	Western Union	83⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8½	Fitchburg pref	89¾
Fremn's Bay Land	6	Flint & Pere Mar	29
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	155
West End Land	26⅞	Mexican Central	26⅛
Atchison	42⅝	N Y & N E	47⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	119
Boston & Lowell	177	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	....	Union Pacific	....
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	102⅝	American Bell Tel	224
Central Mass	21⅛	New England Tel	50
do pref	....	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	....

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet; city mills $5 15 to 5 35; city mills patents 5 75 to 6 50; winter wheat, low grades, 3 35 to 4 00; do fair to fancy, 4 10 to 5 30; do patents $4 90 to 6 00; Minnesota clear 4 60 to 5 25; do straights 4 75 to 5 70.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 119. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOUND.

FOUND.—A vest containing a silver watch chain and charm. Owner can obtain the same by proving property and paying charges, by applying to N. B. FURNALD.
Aug. 30. 1t

LOST.

LOST.—At Manet beach, a gold watch, marked "M. E. F." Suitable reward will be paid by leaving the same at Harvey's stable, Houghs Neck. Aug. 30—1t

LOST—Bull Terrier Bitch Pup; collar with no name. Color—maltese and white, four white feet, end of tail white, face white with fine black spots on end of nose, ears and body colored. A reward will be paid for her return. H. FARNUM.
Aug. 29.—d2t plw

LOST.—In or between the store of Mr. John Page and Water street, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 125 Water street.
Quincy, Aug. 27. 4t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Stone Team at a very low price. Apply to W. G. A. PATTEE.
Quincy, Aug. 28. 6t

FOR SALE.—1 Bay mare, sound and kind, weighs 1250 lbs., road 9 miles an hour, true in any spot or place. Apply to G. VOORHEES, Electric Light Station.
Quincy, Aug. 27. 6t

FOR SALE.—An 18 ft. Cat boat. A safe, staunch boat in good repair. Price very low. Also a cottage to let after Aug. 25th at Littlefield's beach. Address GILMORE BROS., No. 84 Grove St., Brockton.
Aug. 26. 6t

WANTS.

WANTED.—A woman to cook and care for house. Five gentlemen comprise family. Address Box 116, Atlantic, Mass.
Aug. 28. 3t*

TO LETS.

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street.
Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.
April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Steam Engine, Derrick,

AND LEDGE TOOLS,

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on **SATURDAY, Aug. 30th, 1890,** at 2 o'clock P.M., at the ledge of Rollou Bros., West Quincy, the following articles of personal property, to wit:

One engine, 15-horse power, and boiler, with double hoisting gear; 1 steam pump; 1 derrick, good for 20 tons; 200 feet of piping, size from 1 1-2 to 2 inches; 1 pair bellows; 1 anvil; deep-hole drills; sledge hammers; chains; 200 feet of railroad iron; 1 engine house; 1 dump car.

Also, lease of ledge, eight years to run.

This property is in good condition. The engine is first-class, and was made by Badger Bros. of West Quincy.

This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, as the Rollou Bros. are bound for the West immediately after the sale.

Saturday, Aug. 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the day of the sale. Aug. 25—5t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

CITY
— OF —
QUINCY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
QUINCY, Aug. 25, 1890.

ALL Persons who have in their possession any valuables or property belonging to persons who were injured at the accident on the Old Colony Railroad, on **Tuesday,** Aug. 19th, or property or valuables taken from the ruins, are requested to return the same to the undersigned.

The City Clerk, Christopher A. Spear, will be in attendance during the day and will give receipts for the same.

It is desirable that prompt attention be taken of this request.

CHARLES H. PORTER, Mayor.
Aug. 25. tf

THE ILLUMINATION.

The Cottagers Entertain a Large Number of Guests.

A GALA DAY AND NIGHT.

The Electric Cars Carried About 2000—Houghs Neck Ablaze—Very Fine Band Concerts—Credit to the Committee.

The illuminations were grand. Nearly all the cottages were trimmed with flags, bunting, etc., and hung with Japanese and Chinese lanterns. The brightness of the moon somewhat spoiled the effectiveness of the illumination and fireworks.

The Birds Nest had a beautiful feature, the names of the occupants TILESTON, BIRD, DITSON in letters six feet in height made of Chinese lanterns, the whole covering a space of 150 ft.

The Casino was trimmed with lanterns and flags.

The Brockton Cafe was prettily trimmed with bunting and hung with lanterns.

The Idlewild Cottage was tastily trimmed with red, white and blue streamers flags, bunting, and hung with Chinese and Japanese lanterns. A transparency 1890 and surrounded by a huge wreath of golden rod was a noticeable feature. The whole was done by the two young ladies of the cottage.

The cottage occupied by Mr. Thomas Downey Jr., of the Boston Globe, was greatly admired. Lanterns hung from the cottage and about the grounds, and candles burnt in all the windows.

Mr. Downey also had a private display of fireworks.

The cottages on Great hill were nearly all decorated, the Moondyne, Kalescope, Hobbs, Neversink being particularly beautiful.

The Quincy Yacht Club house was also prettily hung with lanterns and flags. The Pavilion, Great Hill House, and W. H. Doble also trimmed and decorated in good style.

Postmaster Boyd did himself proud, his building being also hung with Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and with candles burning in all his windows.

Capt. William Croucher had his building illuminated grandly with lanterns and streamers.

The piazza of the Shaw cottage was hung with lanterns as was the Deering cottage next door.

Mr. J. L. Harvey had his entire place covered with lanterns, very prettily arranged.

The Florence cottage was in the front rank in their decorations, the cottage looked grandly.

Major Trask had one of the best attractions on the beach. His cottage and grounds were profusely hung with lanterns and over the door hung a large transparency "Woodbine Cottage." The Major is one of our most enthusiastic workers on illumination day.

The Snowflake, Home, Bell and Bayside illuminated in good style.

Mr. J. S. Murray had lanterns running wholly around his estate.

Mr. Bell of the Manet Railroad had his cottage tastily hung with lanterns and the windows were prettily covered with colored papers.

Mr. George F. Wilson had the Harbor Light looking better than ever before. Lanterns, streamers and flags entirely covered house and grounds. No one excelled his decorations.

The Loretto and Moondyne were hung with lanterns.

Mr. Danielson had his cottage trimmed in beautiful style.

The Daisy Cottage attracted much attention, being tastily decorated with streamers, bunting and flags and lanterns.

Capt. Jos. Veader did not decorate this season but was on hand all day.

The committee consisting of Messrs. Murray, Brazer, Cavanagh, Shaw and Wilson deserve great credit for the success of the occasion. They have worked hard to make the day and evening what it proved to be—A grand success.

Below is a list of the cottages, the occupants and their guests:

Bird's Nest.

W. Tileston, B. C. Bird, H. A. Ditson, F. L. Pierce, F. L. Pierce, Jr., S. W. Rich.

Vogel Cottage.

W. P. Rice, Mrs. Virgil Lovejoy, Mrs. H. H. Rice, Miss Dunlap.

Vogel Cottage.

Joseph Vogel and wife, Adam Vogel and wife, Miss Jennie Richardson.

Fisher Cottage.

Alphonso Fisher, Miss Holbrook, Mrs. Augustus Holbrook, Augustus McIntire, Mrs. F. A. Greenleaf.

Mount Pleasant Cottage.

J. W. Hanlon, Thomas H. Meade, Miss McLaughlin, Herbert French and wife, James McLeod, Miss Du Ross, Miss Nellie Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Harty, Miss Callagon.

Webb Cottage.

J. H. Costello, Mrs. J. H. Costello, Miss Brackett, Mrs. K. A. Coney, Miss Mazie Coney, Miss Sarah Costello, Miss Katie Costello, James Donovan, Miss E. T. Birmingham, Miss Mamie Cummings, C. P. Brackett, J. Q. Cudworth.

Neversink Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. George Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Weston of Dorchester.

Hobb's Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ramsdell, Miss Rice, Miss Pitts, L. Pitts.

French Cottage.

Thomas Downey, Jr., and family, Miss Ellen F. Hughes, and Miss Duffy.

Smith Cottage.

Timothy Smith of Dedham, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Higgins, George Hill of Roslindale.

Pierce's Hall.

W. H. Pierce, Miss Edith Snell, Miss Mary Snell, Miss Hazel Snell, Miss Brownell Miss Snow, Mrs. Hayden, Morton Smith, and wife, Miss Bertha Morse, William Tappen.

Furnald Cottage.

J. J. Mundo, Miss O'Brien, J. J. Maloney, Jr., E. L. Lamberton, J. F. Maroney, W. C. Raycroft.

Brackett Cottage.

C. F. Whitehead and several guests.

Grand View Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Holt, Otis Thayer and lady, Frank Presby and lady, George A. DeWolfe, Master Frank Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McPhail, Miss May McPhail, Miss Floe Bown and Mr. Crosby of Yarmouth, N. S.

Danielson Cottage.

G. Danielson, Mrs. Muller, Cambridge; Miss Hallowell of Roxbury, Mrs. Dean, Quincy, Frank Stenberg, Cambridg; Mrs. Swanberg of Hyde Park, Mrs. Hodgkinson, John Dean, Mrs. Haskell, Deer Isle, Me.

Creber Cottage.

F. C. Creber, Mrs. Dinsmore of Roxbury, Master Dinsmore, Miss J. Craft, Miss H. Craft, Mrs. William H. Parker, Albert Bass.

Brockton Cafe.

Mrs. H. H. Connors, James Alexander and daughter, Mrs. Reynolds and daughter, Miss Carrie Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Miss Barrett, Georgie Curran, James Parkman, Charles Morse, John Alexander.

Loretto Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Munroe, J. Fitts and family, T. McColl, Mary McColl, John H. Bent, Fred C. Estes, William E. Reed, New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Vaughn, Miss Catherine Vaughn, Arthur Fish, Hewitt Fish, Fred Taylor, Fred Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. John Myers of Roxbury, Miss Nellie Flattery, Miss Nellie Murphy, Miss Mollie Moran, Miss Virginia R. Hall, Nashua, N. H.; Miss Minnie Kelly, Mrs. A. H. Pepper, Mrs. S. J. Ryland, Miss Kittie C. Henchey, Miss Fannie Bert, Miss Edna M. Aldrich, Miss Emma F. Edwards, Miss Mamie E. Sughrue, Miss. Minnie E. Bolton, Miss Sara A. Bolton, Miss Kitty E. Harvey, Mt. Pleasant. Miss Agnes Grace Kinney, Miss Alice Kinney, Miss Kate A. Stack, Boston. Miss Minnie Sullivan, Charlestown.

Highland Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoey, Mr. Henry L. Hoey, Masters Lloyd, Moses and Fred Hoey, Mrs. K. C. Atwood and child, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Richardson of Laconia, N. H.,

Loretto Annex.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. McCarthy and family, Mrs. M. Gannon and child all of Boston Highlands.

Daisy Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jackson, Mr. John C. Jackson, Miss Cora Jackson, Miss Irene Jackson, Miss Stella Jackson, Miss Lillie Jackson, Mr. G. Fred Wilde, Mr. Rex Wilde.

Idlewild Cottage

Mr. and Mrs. William Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. George Agnew, Mr. T. Gardner, Chicago; Miss Gardner, Miss Annie Shea, Ware; Mr. Nelson J. Agnew, Mr. Arthur J. Agnew, Miss Lizzie Burrell, Quincy; Mr. Wallace H. S. Boyce, Mr. William A. McGuire, Mr. Frank T. Reardon, Miss Lena MacMahan.

Mascot Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tucker, H. B. Lewis and wife, George Kingsbury and wife, Miss Helen Kingsbury, G. A. French, Mrs. F. C. Butman, Providence, R. I., Miss Alice Weatherbee.

Harbor Light.

George H. Wilson, William A. Cole, William D. Smith, Frank Smith, Hon. William A. Hodges, Mr. Harlow of New York, Mr. Swazey of Washington, D. C.

Porter Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Penrose and son, Miss Mildred Mitchell, Mrs. J. R. Mitchell, Mrs. John Rodgers, Miss Grace Crosby, Mrs. Charles Frank.

Bayside Cottage.

Henry Moebes, Benjamin Rafferty, Henry Stuger, John Myers, Peter Kemball, Benjamin Kehew, James Corcoran, William T. Du Ross, Henry Kehew. Chief Engineer W. H. Ripley, John Bradley, John Peters, James McGovern, Joseph Corcoran, J. E. Glover and wife, Henry DeCosta, Andrew McDermott.

Woodbine Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Trask, Miss Lizzie A. Trask, Mrs. S. M. Thurlow, C. D. Thurlow, Miss Amy Thurlow, Warren Thurlow, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Mr. Humphrey.

Bay View Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pippin, Mrs. Charles Pippin.

Shaw Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Bailey, Jr., Miss Rose S. Bailey, Miss Helen E. Bailey, Miss Sadie Shaw, Miss Annie N. Shaw, Mrs. Nancy Shaw, J. A. Fogg, Eliot Shaw.

Snowflake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Snow, Master Harry Snow, Southworth Alden, Avon, Seth Alden of Hartford, Me.

Home Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Austin, Charles Chamberlain.

Bell Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Boynton and family, Frank Boynton, J. C. F. Slayton.

Florence Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. McGrath and family.

Deering Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William Saunders, Mrs. Annie Hirsch, Miss Ella Clark, Miss Ella Carroll, Mrs. Phœbe Bancroft, Thomas Ellis, Thomas Proctor.

Handy Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Keough, William Keough.

Evans Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Evans, Master Warren Evans, Lillian Evans, May Evans.

Moondyne Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shaw, Wilson Tirrell, Hamilton Tirrell, Miss Nettie Tirrell, Miss Rosie Tirrell, Miss Mamie Tirrell, Mrs. Josephus Shaw, Eliot Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Shaw, Mrs. Parks and Miss Parks

The Mascot.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bannister, Miss Maggie Bannister, Roxbury.

Kalascope Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Shaw, Mrs. Parks, Miss Parks.

The Manet electric railway gave good service. Many of the trips went crowded. About 2000 people were carried.

CONGRESSMAN MORSE.

Has Done More for Norfolk County than His Predecessors Ever Did.

Several papers have hinted that Citizen Hobart of Braintree and others are at work to defeat the renomination of Congressman Morse. The Braintree Observer published at the home of Mr. Hobart says editorially:

A good deal is being said, we notice, in the newspapers at the present time about Congressman Elijah A. Morse, and his chances of being re-elected from the second district. One paper says "As a matter of fact the revolt down in the second district if not nipped in the bud, promises to develop into an open rebellion against the boodle element in politics, and an insistance upon brains as a primary element in the equation." Reading such a description of the condition of political affairs prevailing in the second district, any one not living there, would naturally think that the fact of the existence of such a "revolt" and "rebellion," must be known to every body living there. But such is not the case. It is an impossible thing for any man to please everybody. There will be those met with in every congressional district in the country, that will have some grounds of complaint against the sitting member. It is possible, nay certain, that Mr. Morse may have such among his constituents comprising those of his own political faith, with whom the "revolt" and "rebellion" spoken of, may have originated. This may be true but it is not true that the dissatisfaction of a few, and they can only be a few, with Mr. Morse as their representative, has assumed the proportions of either a "revolt" or a "rebellion." To say so is drawing largely on the imagination and stating what is not true.

Mr. Morse is naturally possessed of a large amount of vanity and has consequently a high opinion of himself, conditions brought about and due to constitutional causes, and the success which Mr. Morse has achieved in the sphere of business;—he has been a remarkable successful business man. We do think that these qualities natural in themselves and of great benefit to a man when kept under proper control and of which we are all possessed, to a larger or smaller degree, were hurtful to Mr. Morse when he entered Congress. Previously he was noted for being an easy and picturesque public speaker in the cause of temperance reform. But it was his misfortune while pursuing this line of usefulness and praiseworthy endeavor, to acquire an experience as a public speaker, solely from addressing audiences, the majority of whom were women and the balance men, possessed of only one idea, who never failed to flatter the lecturer.

We have sometimes thought, and thought in all kindness and charity, that Mr. Morse made a mistake in assuming the prominent position he did when he first entered Congress. There the audience was entirely different from the audiences he had been in the custom of addressing. Composed of hard headed men and experienced legislators they were neither in the mood nor had they patience to listen to a new and inexperienced member, who dared to "give the law" on questions about which they, themselves, had had great difficulty in making up their minds. Had Mr. Morse followed a more modest course we think that it would have been better for him and would have added greatly to his chances of re-election.

We think that Mr. Morse, being a business man did right in tackling the Inter-State Commerce law and opposing the "Lard Bill" and some others that we do not remember at this time, but opposing tariff reform and absenting himself from the House when the Inter-National Copy Right bill was defeated has lost him supporters in the second district.

Still the common opinion, shared in by those who differ politically from him, is that Mr. Morse has done more for Norfolk County than any of his predecessors ever did. The long and short of it is, we have no fear of Mr. Morse's re-election in the event of his working for it.

A golden-rod hop is a timely summer resort diversion. The hall is decorated with golden-rod and each lady carries a bouquet of the national flower.

There will be one more week of gay life at summer resorts and then the rush will be made homeward. The wisest ones are those who linger to appreciate the delights of nature during September.

Dr. Donovan's Sevices.

The following communication received too late for this week's PATRIOT is gladly given space in the DAILY LEDGER. Neither paper, however, made an attempt to single out the acts of kindness rendered on the day of the disaster, there being so many and so universal:

"Believing the Quincy PATRIOT is actuated by the desire to give "meet praise to whom 'tis due," it is a little surprising that in its account of the recent sad railroad accident, no mention is made of the noble part taken by City Physician, Dr. Samuel M. Donovan and his estimable wife, Mrs. Ita Welsh Donovan, in the care of the dead, and their self-sacrificing devotion to the wounded and dying.

"Dr. Donovan was one of the first to put in an appearance upon the scene. Tenderly did he assist in removing the dead and dying. Skilfully and intelligently did he minister to the wounded, continuing his labor of love at the hospital for thirty-six hours unremittingly. A veritable sister of mercy, Mrs. Donovan, as soon as the accident was reported hastened to render such assistance as only noble, generous-hearted, courageous woman can, accompanying the poor mangled, disfigured victims to the hospital, where for a week, night after night, she was found at the bedside of the injured, patienty, lovingly and efficiently rendering aid and sympathy.

ONE WHO KNOWS AND FRIEND OF JUSTICE."

To be Ordained.

Rev. Oliver Huckel of the Union church, will be ordained to the Christian ministry, September 10, at 3.30 o'clock, at the Union church of Braintree and Weymouth. The following churches are invited to the council: First church, Braintree, Rev. A. A. Ellsworth; South church, South Braintree, Rev. E. O. Dyer; First church, North Weymouth, Rev. F. H. Palmer; Pilgrim church, North Weymouth, Rev. W. D. Leland; Congregational church, East Weymouth, Rev. Merrill Blanchard; Union church, South Weymouth, Rev. W. H. Bolster; Second church, Dorchester, Rev. Arthur Little, D. D.; Park Street church, Boston, Rev. David Gregg, D. D.; Shawmut church, Boston, Rev. William Eliot Griffin, D. D.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised August 30:

Adams, A. D.
Alden, G. I.
Adams, Louis
Burns, M. E.
Bailey, Walter H.
Burmie, Belle
Bruner, Baptiste
Chesser, Alex.
Carlson, Josephine
Calligher, Patrick
Crowe, Rev. A. P.
Davis, Ada E.
Donahue, J. F.
Delorey, Maggie
Griffin, Wm.
Hildreth, Stella
Harris, I. P.
Hall, Alfred H.
Johansen, Sophia
Kenny, Mr. J.
Lindskog, John E.
Lane, James
Lynch, Mrs. E. F.
McDonald, Mr. A.
McKeney, Alex.
Marinet, G. Le
McDonald, H.
Morris, William
Wilson, Richard
Ries, Andrew
Rolfe, Mamie
Saunders, B. W.
Sasse, Mr. L.
Shehan, Thomas

Brockton's Valuation.

The assessors returns of Brockton show a valuation of $17,470,567.50, an increase of $1,662,179.50, over ten per cent., over 1889. The amount of real estate is $14,889,380; of personal property, $2,475,758.

The tax rate is $15.20 per $1000, against $15.70 last year and $15.90 in 1888.

The total tax is $281,726.12, made up as follows:

City grant for 1890,	$246,932.97
State tax for 1890,	13.002.50
County tax for 1890,	15,394.16
Overlayings,	6,296.49
	$281,726.12

The Senate committee on Postal Affairs on Monday decided to make the bill to extend the free delivery system apply to cities of 5000 inhabitants or to cities where the postal receipts amount to $5,000.

DERRICKS
— AT —
AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on **MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1890,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., Two Derricks, off Common street, West Quincy.
JOS. PAROEHIE.
Aug. 28. 3t

ANIDROSIS!

DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—6t

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3t&w—tf

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT, CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

— AT THE —

Quincy Patriot Office,

115 Hancock Street.

Billheads,
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Business Cards,
Statements,
Envelopes,
Posters,
Flyers,
Hand Bills,
Dodgers,
Circulars.
Etc., Etc.,

Everything in the Printing Line

at 115 Hancock Street,

Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

TELEPHONE 54-3.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Salem until recently has had a social club made up of anti-benedicts. The reason why the club is not, is thus detailed by the News: "The principles of the organization were that none of the members should marry or keep steady company with girls. All but four violated the regulations, and they are too few to keep up the club. They will probably be around in search of girls immediately following the dissolution."

In four years the South has produced 28,600,000 bales of cotton, 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,00,000,000 bushels of wheat and 315,000,000 bushels of oats. The value of these products was the enormous sum of $3,500,000,000.

With such solid results as these, year after year, the South cannot fail to grow rich with great rapidity. Prosperity so earned is substantial and not effervescent.

It is a homely, old time way of getting rich, and is much out of fashion in various parts of the country, where paper cities, corner-lot booms and tax-supported factories are relied upon as producers of wealth. But it will get there in the long run.

The Boston Globe says, we might have more of that genuine, old-fashioned sort of wealth production right here in New England. We can't raise cotton, but we can raise corn at a better profit than they raise it in the West and South. We can much more than supply our own population with milk, eggs, early vegetables, flowers and fruits. The capacity of the Connecticut valley for the production of tobacco—the best cigar tobacco raised in this country—is not half utilized. New England's brooks and ponds might swarm with trout and her rivers with salmon and shad. Her water powers are not half used, and they furnish a cheaper power than is accessible even in the natural gas regions. Her waste woodlands might be set out with fruit trees.

Enough natural powers and resources are going to waste in the New England States to support 25,000,000 people.

Boom New England! Help develop her resources.

Important Legislation has been enacted in the State of New York, recently relating to forms of deeds and mortgages. Every one, we venture to say, who has gone through the usual form of a deed or mortgage has been impressed with the verbosity of the instrument, and also by the long catalogue of terms employed, which virtually mean the same thing, and which every careful lawyer nevertheless thinks must be used in order to thoroughly convey the title from one person to another. The bill in question obliterates at a single stroke from the antiquoted common law conveyancing forms, a mass of senseless verbiage, obsolute expressions and endless repetitions, which serve only to confuse the unlearned and add to the rêvenue of the conveyancer and recorder of deeds. The new form of deeds simply recites the facts that A conveys to B a certain piece of property, free of encumbrances, for a certain sum of money. The mortgages and the executor's deeds are almost as simple. To the land owners and real estate dealer the change will be especially grateful, for, taken in connection with the new block-indexing system, it is estimated that the new form will advance the value of city property at least 5 per cent., by reason of the greater facility of transfer, recording and searching for liens. The short form laws will go into operation September 1, and the block-indexing system on January 1, next. To encourage the general adoption of the new forms, an extra charge of $5 may be made for recording one of the old forms after September 1.

AT AN END.

Chicago's Three Railway Strikes Collapse—Everybody at Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—At noon yesterday the collapse of every railroad strike on in this city had occurred, and work in the stock yards was begun in earnest at 1 o'clock. The Chicago and Alton switchmen have recognized their mistake, and have gone back to work, as a result of a conference between General Manager Chappell, Grand Master Sweeney, Vice Grand Master Downey and a committee of the strikers.

The men agree to become members of the Switchmen's union, to be hereafter governed by its rules and by the advice of its chief; to refrain from trying to dictate to the company in the matter of hiring or promoting its men, but with the right to appeal to the officers of the company for redress or grievances, the latter agreeing to hear such complaints in a spirit of fairness. The switchmen at the stock yards had a meeting and declared the strike off, to go into effect at 1 o'clock.

The Lake Shore strike is virtually settled, forty-seven of the men having signed the agreement to do work as ordered. This leaves about twenty, whose places are being filled rapidly. These men will not be taken back, according to Superintendent Amsden. Tho road is moving its freight without any inconvenience.

TROOPS STILL UNDER ARMS,

But Matters are Improving in Buenos Ayres—Many Failures.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 30.—The troops are kept under arms nightly as a measure of precaution. There is a strong feeling against the Union Civica movement against Ministers Roca and Levalle. The public in general has confidence in the ministers. The excitement in the provinces is subsiding. Business is brisk. A committee of the senate approves the proposal of Fnance Minister Lopez to issue $60,000,000 in treasury notes, redeemable in five years, and a loan of $20,000,000 for the conversion of paper currency, with a further emission of $15,000,000 in Cedulas by the National bank. In the bourse liquidation severe losses and several failures were announced, due to the fall in gold.

NEITHER BURNED NOR MANGLED.

Two Laborers Instantly Killed by a Shock from an Electric Wire.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 30.—Last evening a colored man named Joe Solomon, employed in the Wheeling Terminal Railway company's tunnel, now in course of construction, stepped on the wire which supplies current to the arc electric lights used in the tunnel headings and was instantly killed. An Italian, who is known only by his contract number, stepped on the same wire just as Solomon fell, and was also instantly killed. Two other men were shocked in drawing the corpses from the wire. Both men wore thick soled leather boots, and neither body was burned nor mangled in any way.

An Old Trick, but It Worked.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Myron Muse of Bear River, N. S., arrived in this city yesterday on the Yarmouth boat, and while still on the wharf was accosted by a well-appearing and smooth-spoken man, who gave the name of Gray, and told the old story of the need of cash to pay a bill, at the same time offering a watch as security for any loan Muse might make. The story was new to the Nova Scotian and he loaned $85 to "Gray," and is now looking, with the aid of the police, for both man and money.

Vessel and Crew Lost.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 30.—The schooners Bessie Walker and Wave sailed from Apple River, Wednesday, and collided in a storm that night. The Walker went ashore at Black Point and broke up, her crew escaping by rafts. The Wave struck a reef and went down with all on board. The bodies of Capt. Matthews, a sailor, and a Miss Smith, who was coming from Apple River to St. John on a visit, have been recovered.

We May Expect Visitors.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—Le Progress du Saguenay confirms the previous report of the failure of the crops in that district, and says that never have the prospects been so discouraging as now. The failure of the crop is to be attributed to dry weather and frosts. It says that many families are preparing to emigrate to the United States to obtain employment in the cotton factories, as they are unable to obtain enough to live on.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 134 in the United States this week, against 160 last week and 176 this week last year. Canada had 36 this week against 20 last week. The total number of failures in the United States, Jan. 1 to date, is 6797, against 7603 in 1889.

Prize Bicycle Parade.

PROVIDENCR, Aug. 30.—As the opening event of the wheelmen's tournament, a lantern parade was made by 200 bicyclists, captained by A. L. Perkins of the Rhode Island division. William H. Paine of 116 Broadway, whose Columbia tandem was rigged like a ship, won first prize.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Aug. 29.

Wall street trading was very dull. This is getting to be a familiar assertion, but the facts of the case make its repetition necessary. Boston trading was by no means brisk—only 5764 shares of listed stock and $43,384 bonds for the first two hours and a half. Prices did not change much. The undertone seemed fairly steady.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42⅜	Nor Pac. pref	82½
Central Pacific	32	Oregon Navi	99
Chi & Northwest	109¼	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	144¾	Pacific Mail	45⅛
Del & Hudson	160	Reading	42⅛
Illinois Central	....	Texas Pacific	20
Lake Shore	107½	Union Pacific	61¼
Missouri Pacific	71¼	Wabash St. L. & P.	11¾
N. J. Central	12?	do pref	26⅛
N. Y. Central	106¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	38⅛
Northern Pacific	33¼	Western Union	83¾

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8⅛	Fitchburg pref	89
Fremn's Bay Land	6	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	27¼	Mexican Central	20⅛
Atchison	42⅝	N Y & N E	47¾
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	119
Boston & Lowell	177	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	209	Union Pacific	61½
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	27
Chicago, B & Q	101¾	American Bell Tel	225
Central Mass	....	New England Tel	....
do pref	....	Erie Tel	49¾
Eastern	172	Mexican Tel	....

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29. — FLOUR — Heavy; city mills $5 10 to 5 25; city mills patents 5 65 to 6 35; winter wheat, low grades, 3 30 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, 4 00 to 5 50; do patents $4 75 to 6 00; Minnesota clear 4 50 to 5 25; do straights 4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red $1 05 to 1 05⅞ elevator; No 3 red $1 01½ to 1 02.

CORN—Moderately active; No 2, 54½ to 55¼c elevator; steamer mixed 55 to 55½c.

OATS—Quiet; No 3, 39 to 40c; mixed western 38 to 43c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20⅜c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined firm, granulated 6 3-16c; cubes 6⅝c.

PRINTERS' BULLS.

Some of the Queer Errors Made by the Intelligent Knights of the Case.

I will put on record some few of the many typographical errors and bulls which have come under my eye.

To begin I will cite that of a compositor who in a furniture advertisement where cradles and coffins were spoken of conjointly said they were "the apples and oranges (alpha and omega) of human life."

In Jim Fisk's palmiest days the editor of a paper on which I was employed wrote an article descriptive of a "turnout" (horses and carriage) with which Fisk was just then paralyzing New York. The learned blacksmith who set it up read the word "turnout" "tomcat," and so had it all through the article.

A clipper on The Atlanta Constitution once wrote this: "The Texas Pacific is now running out thirty miles from Texarkana." The proof sheet read: "The Texas Pacific is now shipping wintry mules from Texas races."

About the time the above was gotten off, another compositor on the same paper, in setting a take of telegraph about the Turco-Russian war, gravely announced that the "Russians had captured the Topeka Post" (for Schipka Pass).

After the death of the Emperor Napoleon the telegraph, in describing his appearance as he lay in his coffin, said that "his features are placid but careworn." The typo read the last words "can work" and so set it. The same artist on the same day spoke of the "attitude of the Brazilian goat toward the Antilles."

I have seen the abbreviation "gov't" translated "goat" innumerable times, but only once have I seen it reversed and "goat" rendered "government"—this by a man who was always looking out to avoid the first named "bull," he setting up a description of an "Angora government."

On the day that R. E. Lee died a Richmond dispatch said that "General gloom prevails." The proof had it this way: "Gen. Gloom," etc.

After Horace Greeley's death the presidential electors of Georgia, when they went to cast their votes, having no candidates to give them to, cast them in a complimentary way for different persons. The editor of the paper I was working on, in speaking of the matter, said they "scattered their votes like a coquette her smiles." Imagine his horror when this confronted him: "Scattered their votes like a cognat for miles."

Several years ago, while a noted southern author, now dead, was on a tour in Europe, in one of his letters he wrote that, after visiting a certain locality, on the next day he would go to Charing Cross. The types had it "chasing crows."

During the eastern complications, ten or twelve years ago, a certain Mahmoud Jan figured rather prominently. One night a compositor got a take of telegraph of which that name was the first word. He glanced at it, and with an imprecation on the "fool operator who don't know what month it is," he proceeded to erect it thus: "Mahmoud, Dec. 5,"—making a date line of it.

One of the finest breaks I ever saw was made by a proofreader. He came across the line:

> Aye, springes to catch woodcock.

He was not up on "Hamlet," and never having seen the word "springes" of course knew there was no such. So he changed the p to a y, making it "syringes." The man who set the take was an amateur actor and perfectly familiar with the line, but the most he could effect with the proofreader was a compromise. The p was let stand, but the e had to come out, and so it went "springs."

I will close this, not for want of material so much as for fear of encroaching too much on your space, by recounting the feat of a printer who, in an article describing a mendicant, said he wore a "threadbone coat" and had on his face a "necktie flush."—Artist Printer.

Saw Too Much.

A southern planter hired a negro and put him into his field to work. After a while the planter came along and accosted the new hand:

"Did you see a coach go down the road a while ago?"

"Indeed, I did, boss. One ob de hosses was a gray hoss and de odder was a roan, and lame in his off leg."

"I thought I heard some hunters over there on the edge of the woods."

"Yes, boss. One ob dem was Col. Jones; he was the tall one. De second one was Maj. Peters and the third one was Tom McSnifter. Col. Jones had one ob dem new fangled breech loadin' guns what breaks in two."

"Did you see those wild pigeons fly over just now."

"See 'em? Guess I did! Dar was nineteen ob 'em. Dey lit in dat old cornfield down yender."

"Well, you see too much for a man that is hired by the day. Here's your wages. When I want a man to keep watch of what is going on I'll send for you."—Exchange.

Insect Oddities.

Earwigs (forficula) differ from all other insects in both their origin and structure. They are hatched from eggs like chickens. Naturalists often report of seeing the maternal earwig with her newly hatched brood crowded under her like chickens under a hen.

The smallest known insect, the Pteratomus Putnamii, a parasite of the ichneumon, is but one-ninetieth of an inch in length.

The largest insect known to the entomologist, the Erebus Strix of Linnæus, a noctuid moth of Central America, expands its wings from eleven to eighteen inches.—St. Louis Republic.

Women's heads, says a London writer on fashion, have been growing very rapidly of late. "I have seen several enormous heads within the past week. The great bunches of curls and French rolls now worn at the back of the head are anything but attractive. It is to be hoped that they will disappear before they develop into anything more serious."

AT

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

YOU WILL FIND

NEW FALL STYLES

— IN —

Outing Flannels,

— AT —

10 & 12 1-2c. per Yd.

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A. M.	Boston.	7.15 A. M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P. M.	"	12.25 P. M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A. M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A. M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P. M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P. M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A. M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A. M.	" "	3.15 P. M
" "	4.15 P. M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A. M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A. M.	" "	5.15 P. M
" "	5.15 P. M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A. M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P. M
		South Shore,	7.45 A. M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

OCT. 1
OCT. 2
3 OCT.
4 OCT.
BROCKTON FAIR
BEST AND BIGGEST IN NEW ENGLAND

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

JOHNSON'S

ANODYNE

LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	1.00 P. M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23. 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4 52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.50 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

FIRST GUN IN MAINE.

Mr. Blaine Speaks to a Big Crowd at Waterville.

RECIPROCITY THE SUBJECT.

He Explains to Old Friends How the Matter Should Be Handled—His Plea for Maine Republicans.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 30.—The great Republican meeting in Waterville was an event in the Maine campaign, which up to this time has been rather dull on both sides. The fact that this was the first and only appearance of Mr. Blaine on the stump in this state gave additional interest to the occasion, and called together 5000 Republicans, mostly from Mr. Blaine's old district, the Third, beside many representative men of the party from every section of the state.

There was no lack of distinguished speakers. Congressman William E. Mason of Illinois arrived on the 1:40 p.m. express, and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge stopped off on his way to Bangor, much to the pleasure of the audience, but few having ever seen the gentleman. Governor Burleigh came on a special at 2 o'clock.

President Small, after brief introductory remarks, presented Governor Burleigh, who congratulated himself and those present upon being afforded an opportunity to listen to the speeches of the distinguished statesmen whose presence there rendered the meeting a notable event in the pending political canvass. He thought the Republican party had entered upon the campaign under most favorable auspices, and that the outlook was excellent for a splendid victory at the coming election. Mr. Blaine was the next speaker, and the president, when introducing him, referred to his eminent statesmanship, and his high position in the party, and welcomed him to Kennebec.

The principal part of his speech was as follows:

Fellow citizens: I am glad to speak today on the soil of Kennebec county; glad to speak once more to the people of the Third congressional district as it existed from 1862 to 1882; glad to speak in Waterville, for it was in this town twenty years ago that I was nominated for congress, and I vividly recall the gratification with which I heard from the convention that the nomination was unanimous. The honor was repeated by your kind favor many times over, but it never came with the glow of satisfaction that accompanied the first nomination.

But these are personal reminiscences in which I could indulge by the hour. They do not affect public questions and do not guide us in our duties to-day. We are living not in 1862, but in 1890. I shall not detain you with many words touching our state government. With the exception of two years the Republican party has controlled the government of Maine continuously since 1856, and I think I am justified in saying that during that long period the affairs of no other state in the Union have been more justly, more wisely, more economically administered.

Maine's succession of Republican chief magistrates has been without spot or blemish, and among them there has been no one more devoted to duty or more deserving of public confidence than Governor Burleigh, who honors us with his presence to-day. The election which takes place on the 8th of next month involves in great part the political issues now under discussion in the national field. The decision of Maine will have its due influence on other states, and that decision will be pronounced in the majorities we shall give in our four congressional districts.

Each of these districts is represented by an able man, in whom the Republican people of Maine have confidence. I should regard it as a political calamity to the state if any one of the four should by any possibility be defeated. In this district I am sure that Mr. Milliken, who has been a faithful representative, will be chosen by a large majority, and I trust that the Republicans in the three other districts are alive to their duties.

In Regard to National Questions,

I wish to declare the opinion that the United States has reached the point where one of its highest duties is to enlarge the area of its foreign trade. Under the beneficient policy of protection we have developed a volume of manufactures which in many departments have overrun the demands of the home market. In the field of agriculture, with the immense propulsion given it by agricultural implements, we can do far more than to produce breadstuffs and provisions for our own people.

Nor would it be an ambitious destiny for so great a country as ours to manufacture only what we can consume, or to produce only what we can eat. We are already in many fabrics and in many products far beyond that, and our great demand is expansion. I mean expansion of trade with countries where we can find profitable exchanges. We are not seeking annexation of territory; certainly we do not desire it unless it should come by the volition of people who might ask the priceless boon of a place under the flag of the Union. I feel sure that for a long time to come the people of the United States will be wisely content with our present area and not launch upon any schemes of annexation.

At the same time, I think we should be unwisely content if we did not seek to engage in what the younger Pitt termed "the annexation of trade." For nearly thirty years now the United States have had the great advantage of a protective tariff, by far the longest unbroken period that its industrial policy has been in force since the Federal government was organized. Happily, the great majority of our people, without strict regard to party lines, believe that the results to the American people from the protective policy have been incalculably beneficent, aggregating in a quarter of a century a national and individual wealth beyond anything ever dreamed of before in the history of the world. I do not mention protection because I intend to speak in its defense before this audience. That would be a needless, if not an impertinent effort. * * *

By no figure of speech can we flatter ourselves into the belief that our trade with our American neighbors is in a prosperous condition. How can this state of affairs be remedied? You have heard a great deal said within the past ten years by our Democratic friends about the inequity of the Republican party keeping up the war tariff. As a matter of fact, the war tariff has not been kept up, but has been amended over and over again until the revision of 1883 left scarcely a trace of the actual tariff that was in operation at the close of the war and for a few years afterward. * * *

We may enter into reciprocity with one nation because we find advantage in it; we may decline to enter into reciprocity with another nation because we see no advantage in it. Reciprocity is simply the policy of circumstance, to be determined favorably or adversely, according as its operation may make or lose for us. To say that because we enter into reciprocity relations with one country on one thing we must enter into reciprocal relations with all other countries on all things is, to my mind, as absurd as to say that if I buy a horse to-day I must necessarily buy a drove of asses to-morrow.

All objections of that kind are, I am sure unfounded, and will not stand the test of argument or practical trial. Our people do not realize the great fact that if specie payment is endandered in this country, it is likely to be endangered by our present system of trade with the Latin-American states. The few millions of gold that have gone out of the country within the last three months have created uneasiness in certain quarters as to our financial position.

It is very extraordinary that the loss of these millions from the banks in Wall street should be accounted so serious an event, when we have lost a much larger amount during the same period from the condition of our trade with the countries south of us without exciting the least observation. When our merchants and bankers come to thoroughly appreciate this fact, we shall receive aid and influence in a reform of our trade from a quarter which thus far it has been impossible to enlist.

Mr. Blaine was before the audience less than half an hour, and at the close of his speech retired from the stage and to his car, departing at once for Bar Harbor.

The third speaker was Hon. W. E. Mason of Illinois, who kept the audience in the best of humor.

The meeting was closed after a short speech by Henry Cabot Lodge.

THE WRECKED ULUNDA.

Story of the Accident and the Rescue of the Passengers and Crew.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 30.—The passengers who were on the wrecked steamer Ulunda have returned to St. John on the steamer Alpha. Mr. Davenport tells the following story:

The passengers had retired to their bunks for the night when the shock came. It was then about twenty minutes past 11. The next moment the captain shouted down for them to come on deck immediately. There was no time for discussion. The boats were lowered and preparations were made to get ashore. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see a rod away. The passengers stood shivering for half an hour longer, when the captain said there was no further danger. At 4 a. m. a lifeboat was manned and the passengers were taken to the island, where they were comfortably housed. Yesterday a tug was sent out to the assistance of the steamer, but it was not thought advisable to remove her from the rock, where she still hangs.

An inspection has been made and the wreck will probably be sold, at there is no possibility of saving the vessel.

TIME TO DO SOMETHING.

Four Accidents in One Day to Chicago Cable Trains—A Man Killed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A collision of cable trains in the Washington street tunnel last evening resulted in the death of Frank Metzger of St. Paul, an express agent. Several persons were hurt and there were many narrow escapes from death. This was the last of four accidents that occurred on the Yerkes system during the day, and the council is to be appealed to to pass such restrictions as will ensure safety on the line or tie up the system until its running arrangements are perfected.

A REVOLUTIONIST'S END.

Gen. Barrundia Wouldn't Surrender, So His Dead Body is Captured.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 30.—The port captain and several other officers of San Jose de Guatemala boarded a passing American steamer and demanded the surrender of Gen. Martin Barrundia, the revolutionist. The captain of the steamer agreed to give him up, but when the officers approached Barrundia's cabin he opened fire on them with a revolver. The fire was returned and Barrundia riddled. His body was taken ashore.

The Australian Strike.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 30.—Special constables have been enrolled to guard the city in view of threatened strike riots. The city is without gas and the suburbs are dimly lighted. The mill service and over sea traffic continue. The shipping companies are employing non-union men. The wharf men at New Zealand ports have struck. The service between New Zealand and Queensland is partly maintained by non-union men. The officers of five of the New Zealand company's steamers refuse to join the strike.

Quickly Suppressed.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Charlottetown says: The steamer Worcester, for Halifax and Boston, was detained here three hours, owing to trouble between the captain and firemen. One of the firemen got drunk and was put in irons and the rest refused to do duty. They were dismissed, new men shipped and the steamer sailed.

Getting Worse.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—Alarming reports on the potato crop continue to be received. In Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow and the seacoast districts the crop is an absolute failure. In other districts there will be a partial crop. Wexford farmers have stopped supplying their men with potatoes for fear of causing sickness.

Boys, Take Warning.

WOBURN, Mass., Aug. 30.—A 14-year-old son of Patrick Burns of this city had one of his feet badly crushed while stealing a ride on a freight train on the Boston and Maine railroad. The boy was removed to the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston.

Youthful Robbers Captured.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Special Officer Conboy of station 4 arrested last evening the youthful housebreakers who, on the evening of Aug. 4, stole $443 from Tom Early's on LaGrange street. More than $100 of the money was recovered.

The Porte May Get Into Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In a note to the Servian government the porte finally declines to give satisfaction to Servia for the recent murder of the Servian consul at Pristina. Servia will appeal to the powers.

Split the Sheriff's Head Open.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 30.—While making a seizure of liquors at Joseph McAveney's saloon, Sheriff Konold was attacked by McAveney, who split the sheriff's head open with a carriage spoke.

A Liberal Bequest.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Mass., Aug. 30.—The will of Roswell W. Cook makes the American Missionary association and the Home Missionary society residuary legatees of about $75,000.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Light showers; slightly cooler; southerly winds, becoming variable.

For Massachusetts: Light local showers; cooler in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion; winds shifting to westerly.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, followed by local showers; stationary temperature; southwesterly winds.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON AUG. 30.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1807—Attempt made to introduce vaccination.

1838—House of Asa Nightingale partly burned.

World Wide.

30 B. C.—Queen Cleopatra of Egypt committed suicide.

1813—The Creek war begun by a massacre at Fort Mimms.

1850—Professor John W. Webster executed in Boston for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

1856—Death of Sir John Ross, arctic navigator.

1856—Battle in Kansas; pro-slavery men under Capt. Reid defeated John Brown and the Abolitionists.

1860—Street railways introduced by George Francis Train in England.

1862—Battle near Richmond, Ky.; Union loss 4,900, Confederate 750.

1862—Second battle of Bull Run; Union troops defeated with loss of 7,800, Confederate loss 3,700.

1870—Franco-Prussian war; MacMahon's army, accompanied by the emperor, retreated northward.

1877—Three Russian corps attacked the Turks at Plevna and were routed with great loss, estimated at 8,000 killed and 16,000 wounded.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,–Aug. 31.

1876—Faxon hall, corner of Canal and Chestnut streets, dedicated.

1887—Quincy Street Railway organized.

World Wide.

THIERS.

12 A. D.—Caligula, Roman emperor, born; died 41.

1682—Delaware granted by Duke of York to William Penn.

1688—Death of John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress;" born 1628.

1813—St. Sebastian stormed by Duke of Wellington; Spanish campaign.

1857—During this year great commercial panic occurred in New York.

1864—Battle of Jonesboro, Ga; Union loss 1,149, Confederate 2,000; latter defeated.

1871—Thiers nominated for president of the French republic.

1871—Bazaine, defeated in his attempts to escape from Metz, retired to its stronghold.

1872—Sinking of steamer Metis on Long Island sound; forty-nine lives lost.

1874—The column Vendome restored in Paris.

1889—Strike in London continued; 100,000 men out of employment.

America's Theatrical Army.

The estimate of the total number of people earning their daily bread from theatrical performances must be somewhat changed this year. It was said a few years back that these numbered 40,000, but last year nearly 1,500 foreign actors came to America, and this season will bring even a greater number, not counting a perfect flock of variety people from England and the continent who will next season make the United States their happy hunting ground. In the past two years bevies of young women have been sent on the stage through the dramatic schools, one of these alone, it is said, furnishing 200 new made actresses that actually found employment. During this time, although newcomers are plenty from all sources, but few have, comparatively speaking, joined "the great majority" or been retired; so, taking "one consideration with another," the professional family at work in the 4,000 theatres and halls throughout the country when the next season is at its height will number not less than 50,000. It is said that England has a dramatic family of nearly 60,000, the number being larger than ours from the reason of the greater number of stock companies and few number of traveling companies sent kiting through the provinces. They know nothing of the 25,000 miles or more of railroading or its expense of an American company en route from ocean to ocean and from lake to gulf perhaps in one season.—Stage News.

Small Motors.

The economy of small electric motors for industrial purposes is shown in a shoe factory in Brockton, Mass., where for the last year and a half a twenty-five horse power motor has been running the machinery. This is being replaced with three motors of fifteen, ten and five horse power respectively, and a saving of six horse power is looked for from the change. The electric power company that furnishes the current agrees to charge less for the current for the three small motors than it did for the one large one.—New Orleans Picayune.

Typesetting Machines for Big Dailies.

Early in the autumn The Sun, The Times, The World and other New York dailies are to begin the use of typesetting machines. It is also announced that the printer of The Century Magazine is to have his typesetting done by machinery. A syndicate of book publishers have also made arrangements to put fifty or a hundred typesetting machines in a co-operative office, where all the body matter of cheap publications issued in New York will be turned out.—New York Letter.

A single bale of cotton auctioned on the Board of Trade in Chicago Friday netted $2,034.75. The high price realized was due to the fact that the proceeds were to go to an orphan asylum. Each successful bidder, after capturing the bale, returned it to the auctioneer for another sale, the process being continued until the sum named had been reached.

Some time ago a Vienna butcher was accused of murdering his wife, and the facts in the case being clear he was condemned. Now a new trial has been ordered, as indisputable evidence has been secured that during the former trial two members of the jury were fast asleep. A true case of bandage eyed justice.

EARTH'S SHADOW.

What spirit darkens the bloom of day?
  The clovered meadow no sweetness yields;
  A silence rests on the waveless fields;
The world is haggard and gaunt and gray.

The clouds drift wearily over the sky;
  The grain is yellow, the hills are bare;
  A heaviness broods in the quiet air;
The streamlet sobs as it passes by.

But yesterday morn the flowers were sweet,
  The day was bright and the world was young;
  And in the even the throstle sung,
And his song was glad and the hours were fleet.

But a misty darkness glimmers athwart
  The fields today, and the hours are long;
  And I hear a dirge in the throstle's song;
For the gloom is the shadow of thee, my heart.
—Chambers' Journal.

IN NORTHERN WILDS.

I was one of ten, five boys and five girls. My father, a clergyman of the English church, was grateful to Providence for having filled his quiver with ten, but I think that in reality he was more grateful they were not eleven. The problem of his life, the worry of attempting to solve which helped to bring him to his grave, was how to provide a living for us all. As he died before a single one of us was provided for, he might have saved himself much anxiety.

I was not the eldest of the family, but the second son. The oldest had been sent to one of the universities, and had followed the very glorious but impecunious profession of his father, without a "living" and without definite hope of obtaining one. I was intended for the Indian civil service; possibly the viceroyship, but the examiners at Burlington house failed to recognize my fitness for such great possibilities, therefore I determined to emigrate, and a friend of my mother's hearing of my determination secured for me, by personal interest, a berth in the Hudson's Bay company. I was duly engaged and signed a document as long as a deed of transfer, by which I bound myself to serve the company, even to the extent of defending their property with my life.

I sailed to Montreal and presenting my credentials there was soon informed that my services would be required at a post in the far north in charge of one John McIvor. There was also intrusted to my care a pair of fowls, Plymouth Rocks, with the request that I would deliver them safely into the hands of Mr. McIvor. I mention this fact seeing that these fowls played an important part in the events which I am about to relate.

On my arrival at my destination, after sleeping about forty nights under canvas, I was glad of the comfort which reigned at Fort Trial, due chiefly to the domestic energy of Mrs. McIvor, a bright, pleasant little woman, who seemed out of place in the heart of this "great lone land."

Mr. McIvor was Scotch, as his name would imply, a rough and ready man, with a heart of steel, but which on occasion could be as soft as a woman's. After reading the dispatches which I handed him he said:

"Weel, young mon I dinna see what the likes o' you can do in a country like this. Had na ye better gae back before it is too late?"

"I won't go back, sir, unless you send me back," I answered.

"Ah, weel; boy, stay where you are. It's no always the coarsest twine that stands the biggest strain."

So I entered into my duties without another discouraging word from Mr. McIvor, who, though a perfect martinet in the matter of duty, was kindness itself in the privacy of his own house. There were two other clerks beside myself, who stayed there only during the summer, but who in the fall took charge of small trading establishments, outposts as they are called, returning to Fort Trial after the winter's hunt was over.

Like most young Englishmen I had formed my ideas of Indians on a Fenimore Cooper basis, but the noble red man fell far short of my ideal. I found him to be a selfish, ungrateful, treacherous savage, whose power for evil was luckily curtailed by his cowardice. I do not say that there are no good points in an Indian's character; we find good points in the character of a dog or a horse, but we do not set the horse or dog on a pedestal and proclaim him all that is perfect; rather we keep clear of his heels and teeth respectively until we know something of the brute's idiosyncrasies. One has to do the same with Indians. Be thoroughly on your guard until you have proved that they can be trusted, and don't trust them then. Mr. McIvor had the most supreme contempt for them—a contempt which he never tried to hide. He used to say:

"They are cowards, arrant cowards, and are afraid o' you, e'en like a dog."

It was not long after my arrival that I had a sort of adventure which gave great sport to the other clerks, and even Mr. McIvor himself would occasionally make joking allusions to it.

There was a river running about 100 yards from the store; it was deep and fairly swift. One day as I was working in the store I heard a scream which appeared to come from the river. I ran out and down to the bank, from where I saw an old woman struggling in the water; she had been fishing and her canoe had upset. There were about a dozen Indians looking on, but they only laughed and made not the slightest movement toward helping her. Indians, as a rule, are cruel to the old. They look upon them as incumbrances from which they are not sorry if an accident relieves them. I saw that this poor old thing was in distress and likely to be drowned, so I jumped into the river and swam out to her assistance, not before, however, relieving my mind by abusing soundly the men who would cheerfully have let her sink before their eyes. It was no difficult task to bring the poor old thing ashore, and when I had done so the poor creature followed me as I walked toward the house, crying in earnest tones:

"Meegwitch! meegwitch!" meaning "Thank you, thank you." But I found this very annoying, for the Indians all laughed at me in my wet clothes and at the old woman, whose clothes were also wet and very thin, as she clung to me, with her incessant "Meegwitch, meegwitch."

The chaff that I suffered from my companions was merciless. I was dubbed "The Knight Errant," "The Heroic Preserver," etc., until I grew sick of it; but to have lost my temper would only have made it worse, so I suffered in silence, and to aggravate my suffering the old woman thought it her duty to present me with every extra large fish that she caught, or if her son-in-law threw her a beaver tail or a moose nose, or any other delicacy especially prized by Indians, they were sure to find their way to my room, and each demonstration of the kind only added to the fun. After a time I began to pick up the Indian language, and as I always had a sneaking regard for the old woman, I often made use of her assistance in acquiring it. In fact we became fast friends, I cementing the friendship by gifts of a little flour, sugar or tea.

I received less chaffing in the winter, for the other clerks had long since taken their departure for their respective outposts, and I was left sole occupant of the clerks' quarters, or "clerks' house," as it was called.

It was coming on to the end of March when an event occurred which made me glad that I had pulled the old woman out of the river and treated her with some consideration, if not kindness. The two fowls which I had brought safely to their destination had fairly survived the rigor of the winter. In fact Mrs. McIvor announced one day at dinner that she had found one egg which the hen had laid. But shortly afterward there was consternation in that household. The two fowls had been found dead, and an Indian dog was quietly making a meal off one of them. The hole whereby he had effected an entrance was stopped up before he could escape, and Mr. McIvor, using his revolver, had the satisfaction of shooting the brute and pitching his body down on the frozen river.

Now it happened that this dog belonged to Match-ee-ninie, an old Indian claiming to be chief of the band, and who had the reputation of being a conjuror and a cannibal, in consequence of which the Indians all feared him and obeyed him.

He came into the store that evening and spoke to Mr. McIvor thus:

"You pay me for my dog."

"How much?" asked Mr. McIvor.

"Twenty weeg." The Hudson Bay company use at inland posts a standard for value, the name differing in different localities. A weeg equals about fifty cents.

"All right," said McIvor, "I will pay you for your dog if you pay me for my fowls."

"How much?"

"Twenty weeg."

The Indian saw that he was caught, and walked out with a muttered "Kish," meaning, "Hold on, we shall see." Next evening he again came to the store, and said: "There are bad people about; I have seen a wendigo. You pay me for my dog." (Wendigo: a spirit, a ghost, giant, something uncanny.)

"Get the wendigo to pay you," said Mr. McIvor, laughing, and again the man slunk off. Mr. McIvor knew the Indian nature well, and he said to me:

"That old fellow is up to some devilment. That's what they always do when they want to do an evil trick themselves: pretend that some one else is going to do it. We had better keep a watch on the place; he might set fire to it."

We watched that night, but nothing unusual occurred. After dinner next day, as I was endeavoring to recuperate a bit from night watching by a short snooze, I became aware of a presence, and opening my eyes saw my old woman standing over me, with her finger on her lips to enjoin silence. When she saw that I was awake she whispered hurriedly:

"Run! Indians going to kill trader, kill all white people in the store. Match-ee-ninie keep trader's wife. You good to old woman. Run!"

And the old woman, casting an anxious look at the door, hobbled away as fast as she could.

I did run, but it was to Mr. McIvor, who was at that moment walking down to the store with his wife.

I breathlessly related to Mr. McIvor as nearly as I could remember them the words of the old woman.

"There's something in it," he said, "and we must be prepared for them. Let us look for our guns. The loons mean business."

His wife, who had heard all, looked frightened, and he turned to her saying:

"Which is it, Maggie? Wi' us, or at the hoose?"

"With you, John, till the death," she answered boldly.

He gave her a look of admiration and affection, and hastily rose to collect and load our arms.

But we were too late; while we were talking in the office the store had silently filled with Indians, their faces sinister and threatening as they stood ranged up against the high counter. So intent had we been on the discussion that we had not heard the soft tread of their moccasined feet, and there we stood, fairly caught, face to face with death.

It is hard to remember what passed through my mind at that moment. I think that my feelings were more those of indignation than of fear. It vexed me to think of death at the hands of those brutes, an inglorious death, of which but a passing notice might appear in some newspaper, or, what was more likely, no notice at all, for the Hudson's Bay company have never cared to publish abroad such little mishaps as these. How different, I thought, would it have been if I were in the army. Then if I had to die my name would be mentioned with pride by my family as well as with regret, and possibly my portrait might appear in The Illustrated London News. So dear to humanity is the praise it receives when no longer alive to hear it, when the pleasure of the praise is but in the anticipation alone.

I watched Mr. McIvor with a certain amount of curiosity, not unmixed with hope, to see what he would do. He did not hesitate a moment, but drawing his wife to his side and putting his arm around her waist he said:

"You have come, I believe, to kill me?"

"Yes," answered Match-ee-ninie, "to kill you as you killed my dog."

"All right," answered Mr. McIvor coolly; "but surely we may as well take a smoke before you kill."

Whether the Indians were swayed by the force of a superior will, or whether they were themselves glad to put off a tragedy which they had pledged themselves to perform, I cannot say; but they cheerfully complied with the request, and each producing his pipe leisurely filled it and commenced to smoke, as if they had come there for nothing else. In the meanwhile Mr. McIvor had quietly drawn toward him a small keg of gunpowder containing about twenty-five pounds. He deftly removed the head; then taking a candle and lighting it with the same match with which he lit his pipe he thrust it down into the powder to within two inches of the flame. So quietly had he done this that the Indians, who were at the moment engaged in lighting their pipes, did not notice it. It was a solemn kind of a smoke. Not another word was spoken on either side. The only thing that woke the dead silence was the occasional "puff, puff" of a pipe that would not draw. I watched the candle with a kind of fascination and saw an inch burn away. I was fearful lest a spark should drop from it, and thus rob us of our full two inches of life; but the candle burned steadily on.

There was but half an inch left.

I remember that I wondered if the plovers had begun to make their nests in the marshes at home; if my brother Charley had come home for the Easter holidays, and if he would know where the migle thrush always built her nest in the big elm tree; but my reveries were broken by a movement among the Indians and a muttered "non-gom," meaning now.

Match-ee-ninie arose and with him all the rest of the Indians, with their guns in their hands. Mr. McIvor, who was watching them, made a movement toward the candle in the gunpowder. The movement attracted the attention of the Indians, and they now for the first time comprehended the situation. A minute later there was not an Indian in the store. They had gone out as silently and suddenly as they had come in, leaving us in sole possession, but with the candle burning dangerously near the powder. Mr. McIvor now carefully approached the keg, and with a steady hand raised the candle from its dangerous candlestick. Not one moment too soon, for scarcely had he lifted it clear off the keg when the few grains of powder which had adhered to it came in contact with the flame and were ignited; but we were saved.

The sudden revulsion of feeling took the strength completely out of my legs, and I sat down helplessly on a box, until the voice of Mr. McIvor ordering me to shut the door and lock it recalled me to my senses. Mrs. McIvor clasped her husband around the neck and kissed him passionately. He was not unmoved for the moment; but suddenly he burst out laughing, and said in his broadest Scotch:

"Did ye see the look o' the auld diel when he caught sight o' the candle i' the pouther, Maggie?" But Maggie did not hear him; she had fainted, and the man who had been cheerfully looking death in the face for the last half hour now became as frightened as a child when he saw his wife in a fainting fit. "Will she come around, dy'e think?" he asked in a tone of intense anxiety. There was no need to answer him, for Mrs. McIvor answered the question herself by sitting up and bursting into tears.

For some time afterward we lived prepared for a siege, but the Indians never made sign again of attempting to injure us; in fact they became mighty civil, and in the spring, when communication by water had been re-established, we had no difficulty in securing our friend Match-ee-ninie, who was safely transported to the far west, where he soon pined away and died. Of the old woman who had done us such service I could gather but little information. I never saw her again; she had completely disappeared. It was whispered that Match-ee-ninie, having found out that she had warned us, quietly made away with her, so that practically she gave her life for mine. Can it therefore be wondered at that I prize her memory, especially as in her I have found through long experience the one solitary exception to the treacherous ingratitude of the North American Indians?

Shortly after these events Mr. McIvor received charge of a district on the borders of civilization. Nothing would do but that I should accompany him to his new charge, and so favorably did he report of me to headquarters that I rose rapidly in the service, and ere many years had passed was in charge of a district of my own.—C. C. Carr, Buffalo Express.

A Newspaper Kleptomaniac.

There is an old, gray haired, venerable appearing gentleman who is often seen about the corridors of the Hoffman house and the Fifth Avenue hotel. He is a newspaper kleptomaniac. Just leave a paper lying on a seat and watch him. He gets up, looks about unconcernedly and soon sits down next to the paper. Carelessly he picks it up and glances through it.

After a few minutes, if no one observes him, he folds the paper carefully, puts it in his pocket, then calls for an imported Henry Clay and pays for it from a good sized wallet at the cigar stand. In the course of the evening he usually gets all the papers, then disappears.—New York Journal.

A Literary Romance.

Winks—I understand the woman you are going to marry has been engaged to you for ten years.

Jinks—Yes. You see I am a newspaper writer by profession, and her proud father said I could not have his daughter until I could show him my name at the head of an article in some great magazine. Well, I went to work, and soon got an article accepted, but it was ten years before it was published.—Good News.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

ENTERING THE KINGDOM.

LESSON IX, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 31.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xviii, 15-30. Commit Verses, 15-17—Golden Text, Luke xviii, 17—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

15. *"And they brought unto Him also infants, that He would touch them: but when His disciples saw it, they rebuked them."* The two incidents of this lesson—the little children, and the rich young ruler—are recorded also in Matt. xix, and Mark x. According to Mark and Luke the request was that He should touch them, but according to Matthew He was asked to put His hands on them and pray.

16. *"But Jesus called them unto Him, and said, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the Kingdom of God."* Mark adds that He was much displeased. Is there a possibility that we displease Him by not being more interested in bringing the little children unto Him? Surely here is great encouragement for the teachers of the infant classes. But in what sense can it be said that "of such is the Kingdom?" It cannot be their innocence, for all are born sinners, children of wrath (Rom. v, 12; Eph. ii, 3), and we go astray as soon as we be born. But see how empty, helpless and dependent an infant is; it has nothing, needs everything; and when we see that that is our condition before God, and come in our helplessness to Him, we shall be accepted of Him, and become children of the Kingdom. As to the safety of little infants who die before they come to the knowledge of good and evil, see Deut. i, 39, and remember that God knows how to make the precious blood of Christ avail for them. The streets of the city shall be full of them (Zech. viii, 5).

17. *"Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the Kingdom as a little child, shall in no wise enter therein."* What, then, shall become of such as will not accept the humiliating truth that "in them dwelleth no good thing," and that "by the deeds of the law (our very best doings) no flesh can be justified in His sight" (Rom. vii, 18; iii, 20), who persist in thinking that if they do as near right as they can God will not cast them out?

18. *"And a certain ruler asked Him, saying, Good Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?"* Mark says that he came running and kneeled to Him. Here is great earnestness, and in an all important matter. Here is humility also. He has none of the proud, self righteous spirit of the Pharisee in our last lesson; but we shall also see that He has neither the deep conviction of sin of the publican, nor the empty condition of the little child.

19. *"And Jesus said unto him, Why callest thou me good? None is good, save one, that is God."* Jesus knew just how much he meant by "good," and would awaken him to think. His question may have had this meaning, Do you believe that I am God, and therefore do you thus address me? When we address God in prayer it is well to use only such titles as we understand the significance of, otherwise we are saying meaningless words, as far as we are concerned.

20. *"Thou knowest the commandments."*

21. *"And he said, All these have I kept from my youth up."* He, no doubt, thought he had. He was righteous in his own eyes.

22. *"Now when Jesus heard these things He said unto him, Yet lackest thou one thing."* Mark says that beholding him He loved him. There must have been something specially sincere about him that commended him to Jesus, who read his heart. A lovely character no doubt he was, moral, amiable and earnest. But what availed it all if the one essential thing was lacking?

"Sell all that thou hast and distribute unto the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven; and come, follow me."

23. *"And when he heard this he was very sorrowful, for he was very rich."* Mark says that he went away grieved. He would not follow Jesus at such a price. The cross was too heavy. His own wealth was more real to him than treasure in heaven. It seems strange to the natural man and unreasonable, but it is the law of the Master for His followers, that to give away is to keep forever, and to keep for one's self is to lose forever.

24. *"And when Jesus saw that he was very sorrowful, He said, How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the Kingdom of God."* Riches in themselves are not sinful, but it is hard to have them and not be entangled by them. If we could gratefully enjoy and use for the glory of God the things of this world all would be well; but when the good gifts of God take the place of God in the heart then all is wrong.

25. *"For it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God."* It is said that the small gate for the foot passengers might possibly be entered by a camel, if unloaded, but for a loaded camel to pass through it would be an utter impossibility.

26. *"And they that heard it said, Who then can be saved?"* Perhaps they did not notice that Jesus spoke only of such as, like this man, clung to their riches. In I Cor. i, 26, the Spirit does not say, "Not any wise, or mighty, or noble," but "Not many wise, not many mighty, not many noble are called," and some one has said, "Thank God for the letter M." When we look about us and see the race for wealth, may we not well ask "Who can be saved?" But it is better to look within, or rather ask the Lord to look within us, for His eyes are sharper than ours, and see if there is any idol in our heart that is either keeping us from being saved or, if saved, that is keeping us from being wholly His for His service.

27. *"And He said, The things which are impossible with men are possible with God."* Or, according to Mark, "With God all things are possible," and "All things are possible to him that believeth" (Mark x, 27; ix, 23). "Ah, Lord God, behold Thou hast made the Heaven and the earth by Thy great power and stretched out arm, and there is nothing too hard for Thee" (Jer. xxxii, 17). His name is Wonderful (Isa. ix, 6; Judg. xiii, 18, R. V.), and He delights to do wondrously. The Hebrew word for "too hard" and "wonderful" in these passages is the same.

28. *"Then Peter said, Lo we have left all and followed Thee."* According to Matt. xix, 27, he asks, "What shall we have therefore?" It seemed to Peter that he and the other disciples had done, in their measure, what Jesus had asked the rich ruler to do. But they were not rich; they had only forsaken boats, and nets, and occupation, and home, and friends; yet it was their all.

29, 30. *"Manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come Life Everlasting."* Mark says, "An hundred fold now in this time," but adds, "with persecutions." Matthew adds that in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of His glory, they also shall sit on twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel (Mark x, 30; Matt. xix, 28).

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—August 30.

High water at 11.00 A. M. and 11.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.07; Sets at 6.22.
Moon rises at 7.09.

LABOR DAY

Notice.

The regular issue of the DAILY LEDGER *will be suspended on Monday, that all hands may enjoy the holiday. Advertisers and correspondents will take due notice.*

GREEN & PRESCOTT.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Hibernian picnic today at Lovell's grove.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Water Company will be held Thursday, Sept. 11.

Mrs. D. H. Fitzgerald of West Quincy will spend a week with friends in Somerville, Mass.

Miss Edith Hardwick leaves today for Cohasset where she intends spending her vacation.

Several of the stores in the city announce that they will not open on Monday next, Labor day.

The St. Johns will play the East Weymouths this afternoon on the Lake street grounds in that place.

Miss M. Carrie Hatch, who has been spending the past four weeks at Boothbay, Me., returned home Friday.

There is no particular change in the condition of any of the injured today. All Quincy is hopeful for their recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Fuller with their children will rusticate at the Nantasket Hotel, Nantasket Beach, for a week.

Mr. Marshall P. Wright has erected this week a large windmill near his residence, corner of Adams and Robertson streets.

Mrs. Mary A. Perkins, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mary, left today for a two weeks' outing in North Sutton, N. H.

A vest with watch and chain is advertised as being found. When picked up it smelled as though it had been soaked in a barrel of *spirits fermenti*.

H. Gardner Pratt has commenced the erection of a large stable for Mr. John E. Drake on the spot where the one struck by lightning was burned a few weeks ago.

Miss Mary A. Spear, a former teacher in the Willard school, West Quincy, arrived in this city Friday from Grand Rapids. After a short visit of two days visiting friends and relatives, she leaves for West Chester, Pa.

Cordial welcomes continue to be extended to the lady analysts by the residents of Quincy who take a deep interest in the timely exposure of noxious food adulterations, and the clever methods imparted for their speedy and accurate detection.

Aubrey R. Keith, of the firm of Randall & Keith, who has been confined to his residence by rheumatism nearly all of July and August is now able to be up and dressed. He has had a long and painful time of it. We hope he may never have another such spell.

The Chemical at Atlantic was ordered to Houghs Neck last night during the illumination. All the members came with the machine, patrolled the beach and did everything in their power for the protection of the property of the residents until everthing was over.

The following additional entries have been made for the tournament of the Quincy Tennis Club on Labor day. Gentlemen's singles—L. H. Rogers, Brookline; G. A. Arnold, Braintree; M. T. Swallow and P. R. Blackmur, Quincy. Gentlemen's doubles—Arnold and Peterson, Braintree.

Through the kindness of W. G. Corthell of Wollaston, we have received another hundred volumes of Black Beauty for free distribution to all owners or users of that noble animal, the horse. This is the third hundred he has sent us,—having a firm belief that all who peruse this interesting volume will treat the horse more kindly in the future. How the horses would neigh if they could learn of his kindness.

—There is a possibility of an accident on the Maine Central railroad, for the Lynn Bee of yesterday published the arrangement of trains upside down.

People eat 20 per cent. more bread when the weather is cold than when it is mild.

It is estimated that in England one man in 500 gets a college education, and in America one in every 200.

HOUGHS NECK.

Illumination night is now a thing of the past, which will go on record as the most successful affair which ever occurred at Houghs Neck.

The short space of time in which the committee had to perfect arrangements naturally left some matters undone, but everything considered the affair was a grand success.

About two hundred and fifty children enjoyed the free ice cream at the Casino in the afternoon; ten gallons of Caterer Nash's best production was consumed. Maj. Charles T. Trask, Mr. J. H. Bent, Mr. and Mrs. Wyman, Mrs. Starr and several young ladies from the Brockton camp had charge and attended to the wants of the little ones.

Martland's Brockton band gave two delightful concerts which were greatly enjoyed. It was a grand idea of the committee to secure such an excellent band. "They come high but we must have 'em."

The Quincy band also gave an excellent concert at Mears' Casino. It was their best effort of the year.

HIBERNIAN PICNIC.

The Division Turned Out in Large Numbers for the Parade.

The annual picnic of the Hibernians of the city is being held at Lovell's grove, North Weymouth, today. This morning about one hundred members in uniform, headed by Hobbs' band of Boston, formed at the hall and marched up Water street to Copeland, to the West Quincy depot, then back to Granite and down School to Hancock, thence to the Quincy depot, and where they broke ranks and took the electric cars to the grove. They presented a very fine appearance, and the procession was witnessed by large numbers along the route. All kinds of sports will be held, the main feature being the ball game between the St. Marys and Randolphs for a purse of $75.

BOSTON THEATRES.

Tremont.

Boston's handsomest theatre will open Monday evening for the season of 1890-91. The opening attraction Mr. Barnes of New York, is an exceedingly interesting play by Archibald Clavering Gunter. The company comes from the Broadway Theatre, New York, and includes the charming child actress Annie Blanche. The play will only run one week.

Hollis Street.

After a brief but successful run the opera, "The Sea King" gives way to a favorite play, opening Labor day with a holiday matinee of Richard Golden in "Old Jed Prouty" of Bucksport, Maine, accompanied by Dora Willey, the sweet singer of Maine.

Boston.

Monday night the friends of Wilson Barrett filled the theatre to overflowing to see him in his new drama "Good Old Times." The play is in four acts and the situations are said to be novel, exciting and the whole well staged. Matinee's, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at two; evening performance at 7.45.

Boston Museum.

The 50th dramatic season at the Museum begins next Monday with a new stock company. The first production will be "The English Rose," a play which has met with good success across the water. All the scenes are laid in Ireland despite its name. The company has been in training for some time so that a pleasing presentation may be expected. All the old Museum favorites are in the cast.

Surprise Party at Wollaston.

Wollaston was the scene of a very pretty and large surprise party Friday evening. About fifty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. David Brown, *nee* Ray, surprised them at their residence on Farrington street. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by the company. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were presented with an elegant French marble clock which they will take with them to their new home at Marshfield.

Physicians claim that they have noticed less hay fever, which is a kindred disease to the grippe, this summer than ever before.

TODAY'S COURT.

Mortimer Sullivan for disturbing the peace, fined $5 and costs.

John Sullivan of Randolph for an assault on Ellen Madigan, fined $5 and costs.

Mortimer Sullivan for being drunk paid $3 and costs.

Frank S. Curry of East Weymouth, for assault and battery, paid a fine of $5 and costs.

Harry Hosely and James H. Crook for being drunk, each paid $5 and costs.

Christadelphian Services.

At French's hall, at 7.30 P. M., there will be a lecture delivered by Mr. H. H. Rich of Boston. Subject: "The Days of Noah compared with the Present." All are welcome.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman paster. Preaching by pastor at 10.45 A. M. Sunday School at 12 M., F. P. Luce Supt. Epworth League at 6 and praise and prayer service at 7 P. M.

DIED.

CONNERS—In Quincy, Aug. 30, Mary, daughter of Mr. Andrew and Mrs. Mary Conners, aged 11 months and 5 days.

BRAINTREE.

The public schools open again Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos. Woodworth and two children, have gone to Sudbury for a few days to visit friends.

Mrs. J. Ward Childs of New York, two boys and girl, are at present visiting Miss Susan M. Sherman, of River street.

Mr. Wadlin writes Mr. Keith that there is a probability that the official count will give Braintree a greater increase of population than has been already announced.

On Wednesday afternoon one of the large coal bins of J. F. Sheppard & Sons gave way and a number of workmen had a narrow escape with their lives. There was a large quantity of coal in the bin. Some of it went into the river.

In consequence of the demand for more room, and the difficulty of finding it, at the Union school, the lower flat in the Winter jacket factory has been leased, emptied of machinery and put in shape for one of the classes that usually occupied quarters in the schoolhouse.

James W. Colbert, telegraph operator at South Braintree station, having bought the John Richardson dwelling-house, situated near the depot, has had a cellar built by O'Brien Bros., on land near by, on which to place it. John Cavanagh & Son are engaged to move it thither.

Yesterday Brainard T. Dyer of Worcester, Ellis Hollingsworth, Geo. M. Woodman, Clarence A. Woodman of South Braintree, and T. Raulston, Chas. T. Nash, W. Gove of Boston, left on a gunning excursion to Gurnet Island, off Plymouth. The party will be gone probably a week.

The taking of evidence in connection with the series of suits, really nine in number, has been proceeded with during the present week. Some inconvenience was experienced in the early part of the week from the indisposition of ex-Gov. Gaston, the learned counsel for the town of Holbrook, but Mr. Gaston recovering, was at his post of duty again the past few days.

The witnesses who testified on behalf of the towns were E. A. Newton, William Allen, Nathaniel White, Michael Preston, Mr. Crafts, civil and consulting engineer of the city of Boston, and Mr. Stone, superintendent of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, and Hon. F. A. Hobart.

The testimony was, for the most part, of a practical nature and highly favorable to the towns.

On Thursday morning last Mr. Elmer Morrison with the following party including Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Morrison's mother, Miss Morrison, Miss Abercrombie and Miss Dow, started for a vacation among the hills of New Hampshire. They will stop first at Crawford's, then after visiting the Summit House, Mt. Washington, will proceed to the Profile House where they will finish their outing. "Seated one day at the organ," and the next at the well filled tables of these famous hotels, Mr. Morrison we hope will lose none of his attractiveness as an organist, and we trust although his last purchase in town was rather pointed, that he will never be on pins and needles undeservedly. With the vigor and good spirits of youth, and the dignified and venerable companionship of advanced age, both of which can be found in this little party, surely nothing can be wanting to make the vacation pass into the future as a time fraught with pleasure and benefit, and on their return they will find many friends ready with open arms to receive them. We wish you a pleasant trip and salute you!

WEYMOUTH.

The sail off for the Monatiquot championship takes place this afternoon.

The public schools will reopen next Tuesday.

Col. B. S. Lovell has written an extended letter thanking his many comrades and friends for the large vote they polled for him in the Globe sword contest.

Cyrus Patch & Son of Quincy have the contract to supply the town of Weymouth with coal.

Rev. William H. Bolster of the Union church will take for his text on Sunday morning: "Some reflections suggested by the recent sad disaster on the Old Colony railroad at Quincy.

☞ Mouth cancers and cigar-smoking have been closely associated in the public mind since Gen. Grant's death, but a prominent Cincinnati physician, in a recent conversation upon the subject, said: "The only cases of cancer of the tongue that I ever saw were of persons who never smoked. The majority of them were women, and the half-dozen men who were afflicted were not confirmed smokers at all. I don't believe that smoking even in the most indirect way causes cancer of the tongue. In Gen. Grant's case the public believed his disease was due to excessive smoking, but few physicians share that view."

☞ The Railroad Record has made a compilation of new industries established in the South for the first six months of 1890, which shows 108 new cotton and woolen mills, 90 iron foundries and machine shops, 35 blast furnaces, 78 mining companies, 15 potteries, 65 cottonseed oil mills, 16 rolling mills, 75 wood-working factories, 50 ice factories, 53 electric light works and a number of other industries. This is a grand record of industrial progress—what has New England to show for the same period? The South has the raw materials for these industries, New England, as a rule, does not,

The Chinese endure change of climate better than any other race.

MR. ALDRICH'S PLAN.

Objectors Think It Gives the President Too Much Power.

OBJECTIONS WILL BE MET

By Republican Senators—No Extra Session Probable—Mr. Edmunds Surprises the Senate—Southern War Claims Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—There has been a good deal of discussion at both ends of the Capitol over the proposed reciprocity amendment reported by Senator Aldrich from the finance committee. It will probably be adopted by the senate, but not until it has been thoroughly ventilated on both sides of the chamber. Senator Morgan, who is a member of the foreign relations committee, will antagonize it at every stage. He will take ground that congress has no power to confer upon the west the authority proposed.

The objection generally raised to it is that it places too much power in the hands of the president. They say that with the absolute power in his hands to reimpose duties in case, in his judgment, sufficient return is not made by any nation producing these articles, it would give opportunity for enormous speculation, and that while the president could be trusted, it would be impossible for him to take any action or come to any conclusion in regard to the matter without many other persons being aware of his intentions.

This objection when examined, however, is not, in the opinion of Senator Aldrich and other members of the finance committee, of much force. The president will deal with each nation separately, and the probabilities are that if one nation does not make sufficient concessions in the way of the admission of American products another will. In negotiating for reciprocal return for sugar, the administration can deal not only with Spain and South and Central American countries, but also with France, Germany, Australia and Russia, which are large producers of beet sugar.

The members of the finance committee have no doubt whatever that the country will secure free sugar under this reciprocity amendment, and at the same time get some valuable returns from sugar-producing nations. They are equally positive on the question of securing proper return for the free admission of coffee and hides, and also of tea, as the tea-producing countries are increasing in number.

Generally speaking, the expressions of opinion were favorable to the proposed amendment. Senator Plumb's proposition to reimpose the duty on hides will be supported by Senator Allison and some other Republicans, but it will, of course, be rejected, because all the Democrats will vote against it. So far the finance committee has not been defeated on a single one of its propositions, and there seems to be no reason to believe that it will be.

PRONOUNCED UNFOUNDED.

Not Probable That the President Will Call an Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A report has been circulated about the Capitol for several days, that congress was to be called together in extra session immediately after the November elections, for the purpose of taking up and passing the election bill. It is alleged that the Republican senators signed an agreement to this effect at their last caucus, and that a petition has been signed by the Republican senators requesting the president to call congress in extra session not later than Nov. 10. Several prominent Republican senators, when spoken to concerning the matter, said that they had never heard of any such understanding. They characterized the report as absurd. Nothing, they added, could be gained by pursuing such a course, as the Democrats in either house would refuse to respond to such a call. Even if the Republicans were to unite for such a call—which a large number would not sanction—the president would not accede to their request.

Not According to Agreement.

Senator Edmunds' resolution, introduced yesterday, providing for a recess of congress from Sept. 19 to Nov. 10, was made without consultation with his Republican colleagues. Its adoption would be a violation of an agreement entered into with the Democrats. Accordingly it will not receive Republican support. Senator Hoar says that the proper thing to do is to have a called session early in November; that there are a large majority of Republican senators in favor of it, but the president is not inclined to sanction it.

Several prominent members of the house who were spoken to upon the subject of the resolution expressed themselves as being opposed to it. They do not want to return to Washington after the election, preferring a few weeks rest after the labors of the campaign.

TENNESSEE GETS THE MOST.

Big Batch of Southern War Claims Disposed of in the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The southern war claims bill put through the house yesterday disposes of an immense number of claims against the government for supplies taken and stores used by the Union forces in the states over which hostilities extended. Every claim has been carefully considered by the court of claims under what is known as the Bowman act, and a finding of facts has been made in each instance.

The chief essential in every case was that the claimant's loyalty should be conclusively established. The awards made by the court and embodied in the bill are several thousand in number and aggregate about a half million of dollars. There are claims pending before the court amounting to nearly ten millions more, but it is believed the aggregate awards will not exceed five millions all told. In most cases, after the lapse of more than twenty-five years, the greatest difficulty is found in establishing the strict proof called for by the court, and on top of that comes the still more embarassing difficulty of establishing loyalty. Tennessee is the largest beneficiary under the bill as it passed the house yesterday, but Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia and West Virginia are largely interested. Even Kansas comes in for a small slice.

Sporting Man Commits Suicide.

HARTFORD, Aug. 30.—Miles W. Snow, a well-known sporting man, shot himself in his room at the Charter Oak bank building. The body was cold when discovered, and he had evidently been dead several hours. His mind is supposed to have been unbalanced. He was 37 years old

SUFFRAGE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Educational Qualification to Be Established—Women Owning Real Estate May Vote.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 30.—The committee on elective franchise has practically completed its labors. The plan of suffrage agreed upon embraces the modification of the Australian ballot system, known as the Dortech law, a residence of two years in the state and one in the voting precinct; the prepayment of a poll tax of $2, and qualified woman suffrage based upon the possession by her or her husband, if married, of real property to the value of $200. The property qualification has been abandoned and an educational qualification is provided for, limited to the ability of the voter to understand the constitution when read to him.

The committee on the convict system submitted its report, which was made the special order for next Tuesday. It provides that on and after Jan. 1, 1895, the practice of leasing or hiring convicts in this state shall cease forever. It also provides for the abandonment of the present state penitentiary and the establishment of a prison farm in its stead. A reformatory school, constant separation of the sexes and the keeping of juvenile offenders from association with hardened criminals are also provided for.

ARMIES DISBANDING.

Everything Indicates That the Central American Troubles are Over.

LA LIBERTAD, Aug. 30.—On the 25th the plenipotentiaries from Costa Rica add Nicaragua and the foreign ministers resident in Guatemala arrived at Acajunla to confer with President Ezeta touching proposals of peace, and an understanding was ultimately reached. It was agreed that the autonomy and independence of Salvador should be respected. In this sense Gen. Ezeta signed and ratified the agreement, which has been presented and accepted in Guatemala. Hostilities have entirely ceased, and preparations are being made to disband the armies on the frontier. Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador are jubilant over the successful issue of the conferences, and it is hoped that the war is ended and that terms of peace will soon be adjusted to the satisfaction of both republics.

A COMBINATION OF FORCES.

Oklahoma Legislature Organized, Aided by Trades and Promises.

GUTHRIE, I. T., Aug. 30.—The Farmers' Alliance and Democrats, aided by the Republicans from Oklahoma City, succeeded in organizing both branches of the legislature. Mr. Gardenpire, an Alliance member from Stillwater, was made president of the council, and H. A. Daniels, an Alliance member from Canadian county, and a former resident of Iowa, was elected speaker of the house. After organizing, both houses adjourned. The Oklahoma City Republicans who voted for the Alliance men and gave them the majority, claim that they did so because of promises to favor Oklahoma City as the capital in exchange for votes for speaker.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Yesterday was Oliver Wendell Holmes' 81st birthday.

A Michigan farmer was sandbagged and robbed by tramps.

German restrictions on Russian loans are to be removed.

The British have assumed possession of the Shire Highlands.

The valley of the Oise, France, was swept by a hurricane.

The Sultan of Turkey wants to change some of his ministers.

The town of Krepowski, Russia, has been destroyed by fire.

The Florida Republicans will hold no state convention this year.

A bomb was exploded in the doorway of police headquarters at Trieste.

Russia proposes to form an Asiatic army from the tribes in the Caucasus.

All window glass factories in the north and west are to be consolidated.

The mysterious disappearance of a St. Joseph, Mo., banker is reported.

Anthracite coal companies are to advance prices 10 and 15 cents a ton.

The senate struck from the tariff bill the provision for a drawback on salt.

A farmer of Union, Pa., paid $1350 for his acquaintance with two sharpers.

The outlook for the cotton crop in the Memphis district is the best in years.

Portugal protests against the incorporation of territories by the Congo State.

A fire in Chicago destroyed $40,000 worth of furniture and five loaded cars.

French protectionists are expected to beseige the chamber against American protection.

Fire has destroyed three-quarters of the town of Kishema, Russia, and caused serious losses at Orel and Kursk.

Cheese is said to be the present circulating medium in Honduras and the army has been paid in this dairy product.

Hon. Julius H. Seelye has received a dispatch from Merrill Edward Gales, accepting the presidency of Amherst college.

One of the women thieves that infest trans-Atlantic steamers has been convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The London standard advocates the settlement of the Newfoundland fisheries question by the prompt purchase of the French rights.

The directors of the Hale & Norcross Silver Mining company are accused of having swindled the stockholders out of at least $2,000,000.

Minister Mizner reports to the state department at Washington the success of the efforts to secure peace between Guatemala and Salvador.

Rev. J. C. Waldo, a retired Universalist clergyman of New London, Conn., is dead, aged 87. George C. Waldo, editor of The Bridgeport Standard, is a son of the deceased.

Tristam Burgess, Past Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of California, died at his home near San Jose of dropsy. He was a native of Rhode Island and 41 years of age.

The will of Miss Bessie Allen of Philadelphia, who was killed in the recent accident on the Old Colony railroad, gives $4000 to the Presbyterian church and its missions. Miss Allen left property to the value of $100,000.

A private telegram from Mandan, N. D., reports the death at that place, of heart disease, of Chas. E. Meech, mayor of Mandan, and Democratic candidate for state auditor. Mr. Meech was formerly with the Mercantile National bank of Hartford.

The marriage arranged between Prince Baudoin, son of the Count of Flanders, and Princess Clementine, daughter of King Leopold, indicates that the house of Belgium means to consolidate itself against all its enemies, within and without.

A TIMELY SACRIFICE

Scores the Winning Run for Boston League Men.

MAUL IS SEVERELY POUNDED.

Boston Gets Eighteen Runs, Pittsburg Gets Nothing—Pittsburg League Club Whitewashed, Too—Standing of the Clubs.

The league winners of yesterday were Boston, New York, Chicago and Brooklyn, Taking out the Chicago-Philadelphia game of May 23, the directors of the league having annulled it, the following is the tabulated statement of the season's work thus far:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	103	70	36	.660
Boston	108	69	39	.638
Philadelphia	106	65	41	.613
Cincinnati	104	63	41	.605
Chicago	104	57	47	.548
New York	107	47	60	.439
Cleveland	103	31	72	.301
Pittsburg	105	19	86	.181

The Players' League.

The brotherhood winners were Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and this is the correct record of this league to date:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	104	63	41	.605
Brooklyn	110	65	45	.590
New York	105	61	44	.581
Chicago	105	58	47	.552
Philadelphia	108	58	50	.537
Pittsburg	99	40	55	.444
Cleveland	102	41	61	.402
Buffalo	101	29	72	.287

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—To-day's contest was fought every inch of the way and was brilliantly played. The only hit by the visitors was Reilly's home run. Mullane was pitching well enough to prevent scoring, when, in the last inning, a sacrifice, sandwiched between two singles, did the business. Attendance 2816.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hines, cf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b	3	1	3	3	0	12	1	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Brodie, rf	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lowe, ss	4	0	1	2	0	2	6	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Ganzel, c	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Smith, 2b	3	1	1	1	0	0	4	0
Clarkson, p	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	31	2	8	9	2	27	12	1
CINCINNATI	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Latham, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
Marr, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Reilly, 1b	4	1	1	4	1	10	1	0
Beard, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Holliday, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knight, lf	3	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
Harrington, c	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Mullane, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	29	1	1	4	2	25	15	1

Innings....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Cincinnati....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston 1, Cincinnati 1. Home run—Reilly. Two-base hit—Lowe. Stolen base—Boston 1. Base on balls—Boston 5, Cincinnati 3. Base on errors—Boston 1, Cincinnati 1. Struck out—Boston 2, Cincinnati 5. Double plays—Latham, McPhee and Reilly. Umpire—Powers.

New York, 1; Pittsburg, 0.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—There was a sharp and well played game between the New Yorks and Pittsburgs.

New York....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Pittsburg....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—New York 6, Pittsburg 2. Errors—New York 1, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Welch and Tiernan, Anderson and Decker.

Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The Philadelphia club was again defeated by Chicago by better all round play.

Chicago....1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 2—6
Philadelphia....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

Earned runs—Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Chicago 11, Philadelphia 8. Errors—Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Stein and Kittredge, Vickery and Schriver.

Brooklyn, 10; Cleveland, 6.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 29.—Beatin of the Clevelands was batted out of the box, and Young took his place.

Brooklyn....4 1 0 0 5 0 0 0 —10
Cleveland....2 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Cleveland 7. Errors—Brooklyn 5, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Terry and Clark; Beatin, Young and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON Aug. 30.—Boston had a soft snap and they pounded Maul all over the lot. Radbourn's strategy and good fielding shut the Pittsburgs out. Quinn and Irwin excelled in the field and Richardson at the bat. Attendance 1193.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	3	1	3	0	1	0	0
Stovey, rf	3	3	2	6	0	2	0	0
Daley, rf	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	0
Murphy, c	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	5	2	2	3	0	7	0	0
Richardson, lf	5	3	3	7	0	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Quinn, 2b	5	0	0	0	1	4	6	0
Irwin, ss	4	2	1	2	0	6	3	0
Radbourn, p	5	1	2	2	1	0	2	0
Sweet, c	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	41	18	15	30	2	27	13	0
PITTSBURG	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Fields, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	1
Visner, rf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	7	0	0
Carroll, cf	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	3	0	2	3	0	2	4	0
Kuehne, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	2	3	1
Tener, lf	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Maul, p	4	0	2	2	0	0	3	0
Hurley, c	3	0	1	1	0	9	2	2
Total	34	0	10	11	2	27	12	4

Innings....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston....3 4 0 0 4 1 0 1 5—18

Earned runs—Boston 4. Home runs—Stovey, Daley, Richardson. Three-base hit—Brown. Two-base hits—Nash, Stovey, Irwin, Richardson, Brouthers, Corcoran. Stolen bases—Boston 6. Base on balls—Boston 11, Pittsburg 1. Base on errors—Boston 2. Struck out—Boston 4, Pittsburg 3. Double plays—Irwin and Brouthers; Radbourn, Quinn and Brouthers. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Philadelphia, 8; Buffalo, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—It took ten innings to decide the game between the Philadelphia and Buffalo teams, and the locals won on four well bunched hits. Husted pitched three innings and then gave way to Buffinton.

Philadelphia....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 : 2—8
Buffalo....0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5, Buffalo 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 15, Buffalo 11. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 4. Batteries—Husted, Buffinton and Hallman; Stafford and Mack.

Brooklyn, 10; Cleveland, 9.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 29.—There was an exciting battle of ten innings between the Brooklyns and Clevelands. There were plenty of errors on both sides, and the Brooklyns won by bold batting in the extra inning.

Brooklyn....1 0 3 2 0 0 0 3 0 1—10
Cleveland....0 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 3 0—9

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, Cleveland 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Cleveland 11. Errors—Brooklyn 8, Cleveland 8. Batteries—Hemming and Daily, Gruber and Brennan.

New York, 11; Chicago, 5.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The New Yorks defeated the Chicagos in a slow and uninteresting game.

New York....2 1 0 0 4 0 1 3 0—11
Chicago....1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1—5

Earned runs—New York 2, Chicago 3. Base hits—New York 7, Chicago 7. Errors—New York 5, Chicago 8. Batteries—O'Day and Brown, Baldwin and Farrell.

RURAL SWEATERS.

How the Wives and Daughters of Farmers Help to Keep Down City Wages.

There is one class of labor in the clothing business which is worse paid than the cloakmakers and than the Hebrews in the stuffy east side sweater shops along Division and its cross streets. They are farmers' wives and daughters. During the fall and winter months there is little doing on a farm or in many small country towns. The head of the family works, but his wives and daughters have not much to do. They find that by making clothes they can earn two or three dollars apiece a week during the afternoon and evening. They are good workers, and they do honest, faithful work, and the few dollars that they earn is so much added to the family fund. It is enough for them to buy an occasional new dress and to take a few weeks at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park the next summer.

Some of the large manufacturers have their goods cut and send all the materials with an agent around to the country towns and farm houses where these people live. There are many such in New England and the middle states. The agent leaves enough work for a month, and calls around at the end of a month to inspect and take back the finished work and to leave material for further work. These women do not have to live on their wages. Money in hand has an abnormal value to them. There are many of them who do not have $20 a year to spend as they wish. They will work at a much lower rate than any work that can be done in New York. Of course, they can be used on only certain standard grades of work, and not on orders that have to be filled rapidly. They do a great deal of the cheap work, cheaper even than the sweat shops of New York.

It is the competition of these women which has cut down the wages in the clothing trade, and which throws out of work for several months in the year the regular clothing makers of New York city. As the country women will do the work so much cheaper the manufacturers throw as much work to them as they can, and all the cheap grades they are able to attend to.—New York Sun.

Perils in Our Civilization.

A girl came to our city (Boston) to support her mother and child, who were dependent upon her. She was friendless, but noble hearted and heroic. She thought that by making a little home and renting a few rooms, of which her mother should take care, that she might be able to improve her circumstances. She purchased upon the installment plan a little furniture. She had paid quite a sum upon it when sickness overtook her. The installment must be paid. There was none of whom she could borrow. A falsehood would secure her money from a broker, and the falsehood was told, a mortgage given and the money paid over to meet the installment.

After a time sickness came again; another installment due, another falsehood told, another mortgage secured, another payment made. The holder of the second mortgage demanded his principal. She was unable to meet it. With the penitentiary staring her in the face she went to a stranger, told her story, found a friend, was released from her embarrassing position, and is today bravely at work making adequate compensation. She is noble hearted, pure and true; her sickness and her loneliness made her a prey to temptation.—Rev. Nehemiah Boynton in Arena.

What if the Claims Are Disputed?

James A. Wright, of the Garment Workers' assembly, said in a recent interview:

"It may seem strange to the public for a labor organization to succeed without strikes, but that is what we have done. We use knowledge as our basis of operations. Our second object is to regulate the apprentice system. We hold that one boy to every ten skilled men is the rule we should adopt. The third object of our union is to get just compensation for all branches of the trade. We claim that every person should receive enough pay for his labor so that he can lay by some for his old age; also that he can own his own home. Equal pay for the two sexes is also a doctrine of this union."

This is not the way for a labor leader to talk. Conservative methods are best, but if the reasonable claims of an organization are disputed, then what is to be done?

JARB.

Moving All Along the Line.

The textile workmen of the Austro-Hungarian empire are engaged in making arrangements for a general congress, which they intend to hold as soon as possible, with the object of discussing the leading questions of labor, and of securing a decision as to the most effective method that may be feasible for regular organization and the advancement of the interests of labor. No final conclusions have yet been reached as to the time and place of the proposed congress.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Early Closing in 'Frisco.

A committee from the Retail Shoe Clerks is at work agitating the early closing movement among the various unions. Its efforts meet with invariable success, and the stationary engineers, painters and decorators, journeymen butchers and coopers have adopted resolutions of co-operation and given emphatic assurances of support in the crusade, deciding to purchase their shoes only from those firms which will close before 7 o'clock at night.—San Francisco Chronicle.

P. J. McGuire says that it is not likely that a union will take place between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Brotherhood, as the former is purely an American organization, while the headquarters of the latter is in London.

It is said that the New York World has contracted for thirty of the Rogers typesetting machines, and will put them into the office shortly. The World has had two men at Cleveland all summer trying the machines.